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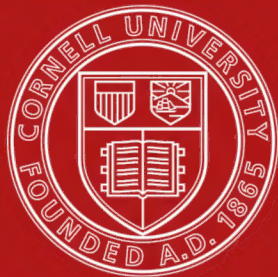
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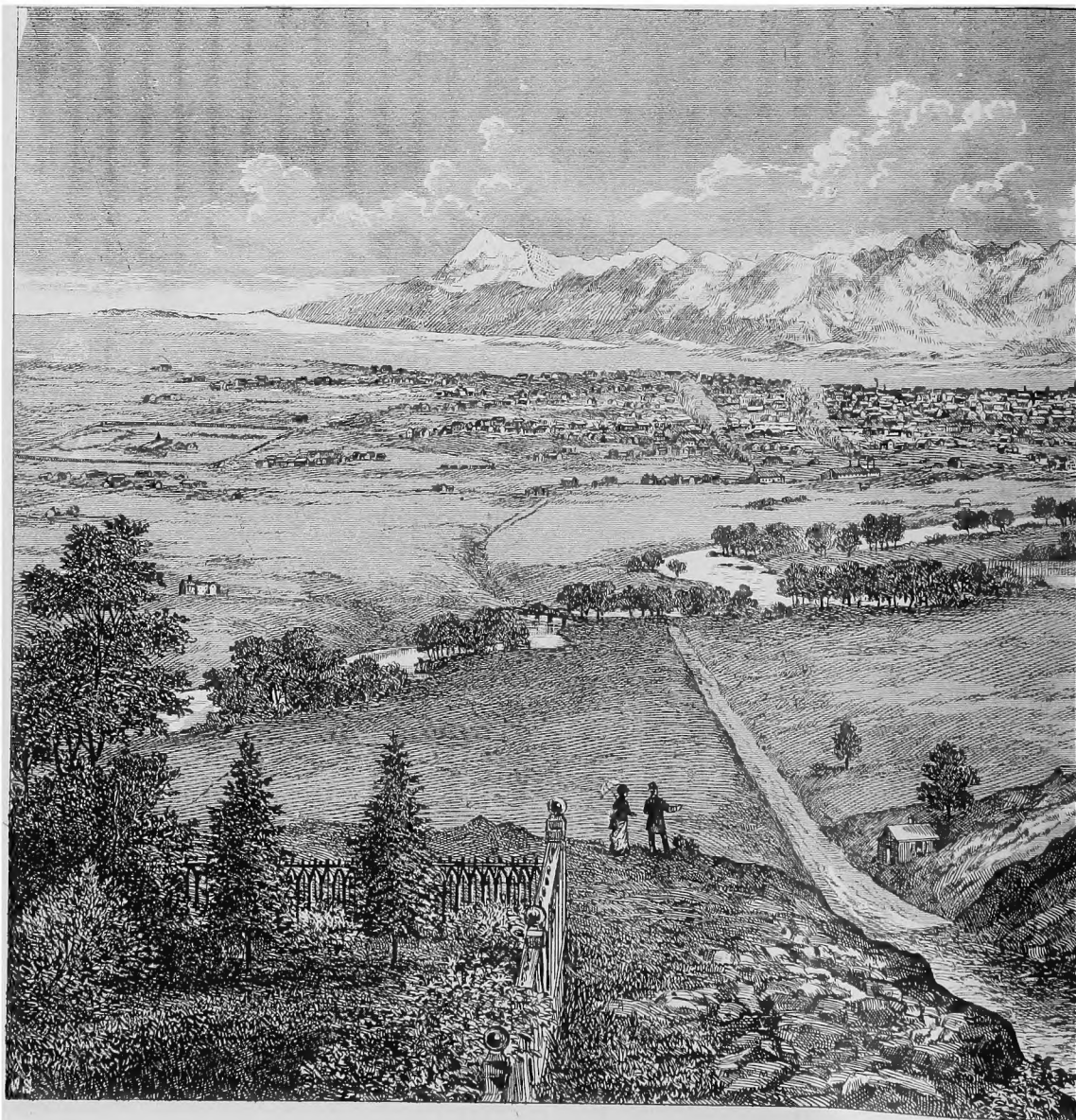


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PIKE'S PEAK.

DEN
Drawn by



DENVER.

Drawn by J.M. Bagley.

ARCO SMELTING WORKS.

HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF DENVER,
ARAPAHOE COUNTY,
AND
COLORADO.

Containing a History of the State of Colorado, from its earliest settlement to the present time, embracing its geological, physical and climatic features, its agricultural, stock-growing, railroad and mining interests, &c.; a condensed sketch of Arapahoe County; a History of the City of Denver, giving an account of its early settlement and growth, its improvements, its business and industries, churches, schools, &c.; Biographical Sketches; Portraits of some of the Early Settlers and Prominent Men; Views of Public Buildings, Private Residences, Business Houses, &c., &c.

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O. L. BASKIN & CO., HISTORICAL PUBLISHERS.
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PREFACE.



IN presenting this, their first work west of the Missouri River, the publishers have no apology to make. In the preparation of the historical portion, they have employed Mr. W. B. Vickers, a gentleman whose well-known standing and ability as a writer are a sufficient guaranty of the thorough manner in which he has performed his task. In the biographical department, the large number of sketches inserted and the limited space to be devoted to each precluded any considerable attempt at literary elaboration; indeed, it was thought better to present the prominent points in the lives of a larger number than fulsome eulogies of a few. Owing to the indifference of some and the absence of others, which rendered it impossible to obtain the necessary data, a few biographies that would have been especially appropriate and desirable are necessarily omitted, in spite of the most constant and persevering efforts to make this department of the work complete.

To the great number of the people of Denver and vicinity who, by their information, advice and cordial support, have aided them in their efforts, the publishers and their assistants desire to express their earnest thanks; and, while absolute perfection is not claimed nor to be expected, they trust the present work will meet the approbation of the public, and prove a valuable exponent of the history, resources, development and present condition of the Centennial State and its capital city.

O. L. BASKIN & CO.,
Publishers.



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A SHIELD with three white peaks in chief,
A pick and sledge beneath them crossed;
For crest, an eye with rays; a sheaf
Of reeds about an ax; and tossed
About its base a scroll I see,
That says, "*Nil sine numine.*"

Oh, child of Union, last born State,
We read thee well in this device:
That which hath made shall make thee great.
Between green base and crown of ice
Shine golden gifts that dower thee,
Yet are "*Nil sine numine.*"

The ax makes way for fold and field
And marching men; and none may bend
Thy sheaf of knitted hearts; who wield
In caverns dim the blows that rend
From earth her treasures; these agree
All is "*Nil sine numine.*"

We sing thy past, we sing thy praise.
Not long for thee hath man made song,
But hosts shall sing in coming days.
And when thou sittest great and strong,
Thy future still, oh, Queen, shall be,
Though great, "*Nil sine numine.*"

By running streams that fill the sands
 That thirsting, prayed so long in vain,
 The desert children fill their hands
 With strange, sweet fruits, and deem the pain
 Of him that tills, its own reward,
 Nor any meed of thanks accord.

So, Princess proud, of infant years,
 Embowered here in green and gold,
 Thou hast no trace of all the tears
 These sands drank up; the hearts of old,
 That broke to see yon doors unseal,
 Naught of themselves in thee reveal.

Thus doth to-day annul the past;
 There is no gratitude at all
 In Time, and Nature smooths at last
 The mounds men heap o'er those who fall,
 However nobly; thus we see
 It is, hath been, shall ever be.

But once shall one rehearse thy days
 And all the pride of those that made
 Thy places pleasant and thy ways
 Sweet with swift brooks and green, gray shade;
 Lo, memory opens here a book
 On which our children's eyes shall look.

Turn back the leaves a space, what then
 Beside this ever-changing stream:
 The rude scarce camp of bearded men,
 In guarded sleep they lie, nor dream
 Of shadowy walls about them set
 And domes of days that are not yet.

The sun looks not upon their rest.
 I hear the creak of scorching wheels,
 I know the hope that fills the breast,
 I feel the thrill the foremost feels;
 I see the faces grimly set
 One way, with eyes that burn, and yet

I know that when all wearily
 Their feet have climbed the horizon
 They may not rest, for there will be
 The rainbow's foot still further on,
 That some shall faint and fall and die,
 With eyes fixed on that fantasy.

And yet the saddest face that turns
 Back from a quest unsatisfied
 May have more hope than his that burns
 A beacon in the eyes to guide
 Those harpies, Luxury and Lust—
 Lo, how they leave us in the dust.

I see the tide rise up and fall,
 I see the spent waves turn and fly
 That broke upon that mountain wall,
 And see where at its bases lie
 Worn waifs of men that cling and wait,
 That cling and droop, yet bravely wait.

A pæan for the brave who wait.
 Impatience slinks along the wall,
 And hears afar the battered gate
 Some day go thundering to its fall.
 Lo, how the worn host, wan and thin,
 Like giants rise and enter in.

"To him that wills," the prophet cries,
 "All good shall come." Behold! how fair
 The vision that their eager eyes
 Deemed unsubstantial as the air.
 We see fair streets from hill to hill,
 And by the river many a mill.

And temples towering far above,
 And busy markets crouched between,
 And bowers beside the hills, for love,
 As fair as any land hath seen,
 And fanes for Science reared, and Art,
 Beautiful, and sacred, and apart.

Yet felt in all men's lives, to dream
 Was theirs with faith; they drove the plow
 And kept their herds, and it did seem
 As though the end were even now
 And here; so all held to their way,
 And day was added unto day.

The wild things of the plain and hill
 Preyed on them, and were preyed upon.
 And vengeance had its own wild will,
 To come and go 'tween man and man.
 And might that questioned not of right,
 And hate, and fear, crept out at night.

And blood was cheap upon the street,
 And gold was dearer, some, than life,
 And many mornings did repeat
 The brutal record of the knife;
 There were worse spirits here, I know,
 Than Cheyenne and Arapahoe.

Yet ever grew the vision plain,
 And was a wonder, more and more,
 How day by day the golden grain
 Spread all the hills and valleys o'er.
 How wall on wall and street on street
 Its promised features men might greet.

One day a cloud rose in the east,
 And when night fell it was a flame;
 And soon across yon treeless waste,
 With sounds of winds and waters came
 The steeds of Empire, and her star
 From each plumed forehead flared afar.

The rays of steel before them beam,
 And close the myriad chariots throng
 With thunderous wheels, and arms that gleam
 Are borne by brown hands true and strong.
 And now, upon her border lands
 The vanguard of a nation stands.

Swift as those cloud-winged steeds may fly,
 The stranger journeys to our gates.
 Swift, day and night, he passes by
 Long stretches where the gray wolf waits.
 And lo! on his astonished eyes
 See Tadmor of the Desert rise.

A thousand leagues to yesterday,
 A thousand to the day before,
 And, right and left, away, away,
 Stretch solid seas without a shore,
 Where porpoise shoals of buffalo
 Along the sharp horizon go.

And now, he deems it half unreal.
 The sunset glints in golden hues
 Back from the river's polished steel,
 Up from the stately avenues,
 And sparkles from the spires, and swells
 And throbs, with sweet of evening bells.

The cows come lowing to the fold,
 And men throng glad to happy homes.
 He stands knee-deep in blossomed gold,
 The distant mountains are God's domes,
 And on his lips, in deep content,
 He tastes His wine of Sacrament.

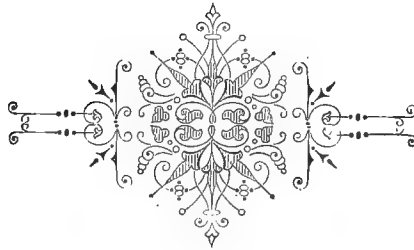
Oh, happy homes, a prophet stands
 Here all alone on virgin soil,
 And spreads to you his hardened hands,
 That here will take their bliss of toil.
 Be glad; your bow of promise bends
 And spans all beauty with its ends.

Seek not beyond; the happy shores
 Bend nearer here than elsewhere.
 The gifts that wait beside your doors,
 And on the hills, and in the air,
 Are better than all old conceits,
 All faded and forgotten sweets.

I see the new Arcana rise,
Touched with the fire of other days,
And Nature, grown more rich and wise,
Yield to your prayers her mysteries.
Straight be your furrow, look not back,
Trust that the harvest shall not lack.

Build yet, the end is not ; build on,
Build for the ages, unafraid ;
The past is but a base whereon
These ashlar, well hewn, may be laid.
Lo, I declare I deem him blest
Whose foot, here pausing, findeth rest.

J. HARRISON MILLS.





William Gilpin

HISTORY OF COLORADO.

BY W. B. VICKERS.

CHAPTER I.

RINGING UP THE CURTAIN.

LOOKING backward over the brief history of the State of Colorado, the youngest and fairest of our bright sisterhood, is like turning the leaves of some grand romance that has charmed us in the past, and promises to renew the pleasure when we shall address ourselves anew to its perusal. To write of such a wonder-land can only be a labor of love for those to whom its rare beauties and eventful history have been revealed. Colorado is a poem, a picture, an embodiment of romance. No fairy tale was ever told in which so many glad surprises entered as have marked like milestones the development of the Centennial State; but still the writer of its history must shrink discomfited from the full performance of his duty, discouraged by the incompetence of language to do justice to the absorbing theme.

These may sound like grand words; and the historian may be accused at the outset of a "gushing" tendency, better fitted to the poet's corner of a country newspaper than to such a work as this. Colorado has the reputation already of having inspired more "gush" than most of the older States. Even New England's rockbound shores, where the Pilgrim Fathers foregathered in the early days, has suffered by comparison with the heart and crown of the continent; and Pike's Peak is at least as well known as Plymouth Rock, beside being much more monumental. National pride

and national enthusiasm have combined to fire the hearts and souls and tongues and pens of Colorado pilgrims, until now the State is so well and favorably known that its history may be written with the comfortable assurance that it will find many readers, and perhaps friendly critics, even though its faults are thick as dust in vacant chambers.

It may be well enough, perhaps, to confess at the outset that this sketch of the State is intended to be discursive rather than dryly statistical, and, although facts and figures will enter into its composition, they are by no means likely to mar the pleasure of those opposed to the Gradgrind school of social economists. There is no lack, indeed, of interesting historical data, and the material interests of the State deserve more recognition than they are likely to receive here; but there is no room for the long roll of pioneers more than there is for the almost endless list of paying mines. The most that can be crowded into this contracted space will be a skeleton history, filled out with pictures of the physical, social and business aspects of the State.

Chance reference to the pioneers of Colorado carries us back to the days of '59 and the struggles and triumphs of the brave men and women who, twenty years ago, sat down before the mountain walls to build a State, under circumstances the most discouraging. The Israelitish host who

were forced by their masters to the task of making bricks without straw, had far more to encourage them than the early settlers of Colorado. The real utility of straw in the brick business has been doubted, but there is no doubt that nine-tenths of the men who saw Colorado in 1859, considered it nearly, if not quite, unfit for human habitation. The Great American Desert stretched almost from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, a rainless, treeless waste, and the mountains themselves, however rich in gold and silver, offered small inducements for men to build themselves homes therein, much less populous and enterprising cities, such as we see there now on every hand.

The grand passion of our '59ers was to get themselves rich, and concurrently to get themselves out of the country. Thousands of them thought the first of less consequence than the second, and so made themselves scarce without waiting for fortune to shower her gifts upon them, preferring the flesh-pots of "America," as the East for many years was called, to Colorado's sunny but unsympathetic and lonely skies. No thought had these, or, indeed, the others who remained, of the glorious future in store for the incipient State. Beautiful scenery, to be sure; but who could live on scenery? A fine climate, too; but that only aggravated appetite, when flour was worth \$50 a sack. The man who turned his oxen out to die in the fall of '59, and surprised himself in the spring by rounding them up in good condition, was probably the first one who looked upon Colorado with a view to permanent residence. He was the father of the stock business, and his name ought to be handed down to future generations of cattle-growers as their great original.

Although this expansive region was so new and strange and solitary to the settlers of twenty years ago, and although its history may properly date from the last decade but one, historical accuracy demands that mention be made of former races and tribes of men, who lived out their little lives within these very limits where our prosperous State now stands. Colorado can show the mute

yet eloquent records of a race of men, now and for many long ages unknown to those who succeeded them. In the cliff-houses of the Rio Mancos in Southwestern Colorado, there lived once a half-civilized people, probably descended from the ancient Aztecs, though possibly forerunners or rivals of that romantic race. Later still came the Mexicans, who once owned the country south of the Arkansas River, and who are still counted an important element about election times, some thousands of them remaining in the southern counties of the State, and as far north as Pueblo. Contemporaneous with the latter, and possibly with the former, were the various tribes of American Indians who roamed these then pathless wilds and fought and bled and stole ponies with the same untiring industry which marks their descendants, and makes them the special pets and proteges of the Indian Bureau of to-day. The annals of Old Mexico are silent as to whether or not there was a Mexican Indian Bureau in those days, but it is safe to assume, no doubt, that, if there was, the Indian supplies were stolen long before they reached these outposts of Spanish-American civilization. The testimony of history, however, is that the Indians and Mexicans cultivated the Christian grace of dwelling together in harmony and peace, and found the land broad enough for both races.

Evidently, the heritage of the soil was considered of little worth by either the Indians or the Mexicans, for the former sat up no barriers against Mexican invasion, and the latter thought so little of the country that immense tracts of land were given away to almost any one who would take them. Old Mexican grants cover some of the best land in Southern Colorado.

The Spanish occupation of this country dates back to 1540-42, when Vasquez Coronado led an expedition in this direction, and explored the land thoroughly, as he thought, for gold, finding none. If the grim Spaniard could only revisit Colorado to-day, and view the rich treasures of Leadville and our mining districts generally; if he could

ride into Denver and stop at one of our leading hotels a few days, long enough to mark the marvelous growth and activity of the city, what would he think of himself as a prospector and explorer?

From Coronado to Captain Pike is a long leap; but history has not bridged the interval with any account of intermediate explorations. Pike dates back only to the opening of the present century, 1806, when Colorado was a part and parcel of the Louisiana purchase. The Captain was sauntering over the State—of Louisiana—in the fall of the year, exploring the valleys of the Arkansas, when his attention was attracted by the famous mountain which bears his name.

Pike appears to have been, if not an ignorant, at least a superficial observer. He was the first white American tourist who visited Manitou and its magnificent surroundings, yet he never discovered the famous springs or noted the monument rocks in the Garden of the Gods. He did not even ascend the peak which he took the liberty of christening. In the account of his travels which he published in 1810, but which is now out of print, may be found the story of his attempt to scale the peak, an attempt which ended in ignominious failure. Like many another tenderfoot, he took the wrong direction, and emerged on a mountain fifteen or more miles distant from the peak proper. The latter, according to his story, was twice as high as the point on which he stood, and he thought it must be at least 18,500 feet above the level of Louisiana proper.

This exaggerated statement is, however, plainly the result of ignorance and not of boasting. The Captain was no braggart. He did not claim to be the first explorer of "Western Louisiana," but modestly transfers that honor to one James Pursley, of Bardstown, Ky., whom he met at Santa Fe and with whom he compared notes. But Pursley must have been even more modest than Pike, for it nowhere appears that he claimed any credit for his discoveries, or named a mountain after himself.

Long's expedition, commanded by Col. S. H. Long, next visited Colorado, and Dr. E. James,

"surgeon, botanist and historian," of the party, was the first white man who ascended the Peak. He also discovered the famous springs at the foot of the mountain.

Fremont, the Pathfinder, came this way in 1843, and it was the report of his explorations which first awakened public interest in this territory. Although Fremont bore witness to the mineral character of the country, he reported no actual discovery of precious metals, nor did Pike. Pursley, the Kentuckian, told Pike there was gold here, but the latter attached little importance to the statement.

Fremont's party passed on to California, but next year returned by another route and explored North, Middle and South Parks, and reported many interesting observations. The mountains were full of game and moderately full of Indians, though none of these early explorers appear to have been troubled by the aborigines. Gen. Fremont's reports regarding the country seem to have attracted no settlers hitherward save a few French and half-breed fur-traders, who came West and settled down to grow up with the Indians. Most of them married one or more Indian wives, and became, as it were, connecting links between barbarism and civilization. The earliest settlers of Colorado found many of these rough-handed but warm-hearted people here on their arrival, and, indeed, many of them remain to this day, though death is decimating their ranks very rapidly.

Among these notable men was a grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—Elbridge Gerry, of Connecticut. The pioneer bore his grandfather's name, and never dishonored it by a mean or ignoble act. He was the soul of honor and hospitality. His door was always open alike to friend or stranger, and he never would accept money from any one for food or lodging.

"Kit" Carson was still more noted than Gerry, although all the early settlers knew the latter as intimately as the former. Carson has now (1879) been dead many years, but Gerry's death occurred only a few years ago. Carson's only monument is

a lonely railway station on the Kansas Pacific road, once for a brief space a flourishing frontier town, but now nearly abandoned.

When civilization and fashion began to assert their sway in Colorado, some of the white-shirt aristocracy began to complain that certain white men shocked their sensitive souls by continuing to live with their Indian wives. Gerry was always wounded by any reference to himself in this vein, but refused to be moved by it from what he considered his duty to his family. Said he:

"I married my wife when there wasn't a white woman within a thousand miles of me, and when I never expected to see a white woman here. My wife is as true and my children are as dear to me as those of any man alive, and I will die a thousand deaths before I will desert them."

From the day when Capt. John A. Sutter made known the existence of gold in California, a steady tide of travel set across the continent from east to west, and soon certain portions of what is now Colorado, notably the valley of the South Platte and some of its tributaries, became not only well known, but dotted by stations of the great overland stage company.

It was not, however, until after the "Pike's Peak" excitement of 1858-59, that attention was directed to the natural advantages and mineral wealth of Colorado, and the earliest discoveries of gold here were almost as accidental as those of California, only differing in the fact that fabulous stories of mineral wealth in the Rocky Mountains had prepared people to expect discoveries at any and every point in the mighty chain of peaks.

It is believed, however, that the stories of mineral discoveries prior to 1858 are apocryphal, although apparently well authenticated. There was never a time after the acquisition of Southern Colorado and New Mexico at the close of the Mexican war, that this country was not inhabited by intelligent and educated white men, retired army officers and the like, who would have been quick to recognize the value and importance of such discoveries, and to profit by them personally,

if they did not spread the news abroad. Lupton, St. Vrain, Carson, Bent, Boone, Head, Wooten and others were domesticated in Colorado thirty years or more ago, and those sharp-witted gentlemen would have known when and where gold was found, had it been found before Green Russell and his party of Georgians stumbled upon the shining sand in the bed of Dry Creek in the summer of 1858.

Russell's party had looked in vain for gold diggings up and down the country from Cañon City to the Cache la Poudre, and were returning homeward when their patient search was rewarded. Russell returned to the States, carrying the news of his discovery, and also several hundred dollars' worth of gold dust, which were the first fruits of the now famous gold fields of Colorado.

Following closely upon the heels of the Russell party, came a Kansas delegation, which followed the Arkansas River route, and passed through Pueblo on or about the 4th of July. The place was pretty well deserted at that time, though once it had been a thriving trading-post. The Utes, with characteristic meanness, had so persecuted the white people there that they were compelled to leave; those, at least, who had escaped the worse fate of being murdered. The gold-seekers found the walls of the old fort standing, and some later comers, who established themselves there, built their houses of the *adobes* which had been used in the walls of the fort.

It does not appear that the early Pueblans paid much attention to prospecting. The mountains thereabout have never yielded any astonishing results in the line of precious metals, and probably the pioneers suffered themselves to become discouraged early in their search for gold. Although "Pike's Peak or bust" was the rallying cry of the early prospectors, gold has never been discovered in paying quantities in the vicinity of the Peak, and not until some years after the northern mines were yielding large returns was there any bullion produced south of the Pike's Peak range of mountains. The "Silver San Juan"

country, which is, perhaps, the richest mineral region of the State, not excepting Leadville, dates back but a few years as a mining center.

But if prospecting and other industrial pursuits were dull, Pueblo did not lack life or activity in the summer of 1858. Hon. Wilbur F. Stone, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, and an able and versatile writer, some years ago prepared an historical sketch of Pueblo County, in which the incidents of those pioneer days are graphically depicted. The quiet humor of the sketch is quite irresistible, as is shown by the following extract:

"Game was quite plenty in those early days, and the settlers frequently indulged in it during the winter, both for food and pastime. It consisted chiefly of deer, antelope, jack rabbits, monte and seven-up."

But while Pueblo was indulging in her "game"—a characteristic not wholly abandoned to this day—the diggings up north were being developed by parties of prospectors from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and other convenient localities, though the grand rush was postponed until the next spring, it being late in the fall before Russell had reached the States with his news and nuggets. The emigrants of the fall of 1858 suffered severely in crossing the plains, and, to make matters worse, the Indians early became alarmed at the threatened influx of white settlers, and began to "discourage" immigration after their usual fashion, by theft, rapine and murder—arts in which they were and are adepts.

In those days a journey across the plains was far from plain or pleasant sailing. There were but few outposts of civilization, few personal comforts, and, apart from an occasional overland mail or returning California miner, no society worth speaking of—not counting Indians or buffalo as society. Now and then a Pike's Peak pilgrim, wending his weary way back to "America," met the advance guard of tender feet and established the now time honored custom of filling their ears with such stories as only Coloradoans can tell—the California

colloquist being merely an old-fashioned hand-press as compared with the improved Hoe machinery propelling the parts of speech in a Colorado pioneer. The returning pilgrims almost invariably followed the Platte route, intersecting the overland at what was then known as the California Crossing, now Julesburg.

Few spots in Colorado are the center of more historic interest than this small hamlet in the extreme northeastern corner of the State. From the fall of 1858, when the first surge of emigration swept westward into Colorado, until the Pacific Railroad passed by and left the place a mere wreck of its former self, Julesburg was widely known as the wickedest town in America, a reputation fairly won and well preserved, while it remained a railway terminus. To-day, it is one of the mildest and most quiet stations on the line of the Union Pacific road, except for two or three months of the late summer and fall, when it is busy with the bustle and excitement of shipping beef cattle from the surrounding plains.

From the California Crossing to the Cherry Creek Diggings was not many days' travel, and when half the distance was accomplished the grand mountains rose into view, affording one of the finest spectacles in the world. Every new traveler writing about the approach to these mountains went into greater ecstasy than the last, and all vied with each other in complimenting this American Switzerland upon its surprising and surpassing beauty.

Of this mighty mountain view, Mr. Samuel Bowles, the lamented editor of the *Springfield Republican*, always a firm friend of Colorado, wrote as follows:

"All my many and various wanderings in the European Switzerland, three summers ago, spread before my eyes no panorama of mountain beauty surpassing, nay, none equaling that which burst upon my sight at sunrise upon the Plains, when fifty miles away from Denver; one which rises up before me now as I sit writing by the window

in this city. From far south to far north, stretching around in huge semicircle, rise the everlasting hills, one after another, tortuous, presenting every variety of form and surface, every shade of cover and color, up and on until we reach the broad, snow-covered range that marks the highest summits, and till where Atlantic and Pacific meet and divide for their long journeys to their far distant shores. To the north rises the King of the Range, Long's Peak, whose top is 14,600 feet high; to the south, giving source to the Arkansas and Colorado, looms up its brother, Pike's Peak, to the height of 13,400 feet. Those are the salient features of the belt before us, but the intervening and succeeding summits are scarcely less commanding, and not much lower in height."

Mr. Bowles erred in his estimate of the altitude of both peaks, making the first too high and the second too low, but this does not mar the beauty of his glowing tribute to our Colorado mountains.

Bayard Taylor, whose world-wide experience of mountain scenery made him an excellent judge of such scenic effects, also admired our mountains above measure, and thought them incomparably finer than the Alps. Said he:

"I know no external picture of the Alps that can be placed beside it. If you could take away the valley of the Rhone, and unite the Alps of

Savoy with the Bernese Oberland, you might obtain a tolerable idea of this view of the Rocky Mountains. Pike's Peak would then represent the Jungfrau; a nameless snowy giant in front of you, Monte Rosa, and Long's Peak, Mont Blanc.

To such scenes of surpassing beauty were the early settlers of Colorado invited, but, inasmuch as most of them came for gold rather than mountain scenery, more interest was felt in reaching the mountains than in beholding them afar off. The "light air" which was thenceforth to form one of the most striking of many Colorado peculiarities, had already given rise to numerous fictions touching its deceptive qualities. The story of the man who started to walk from Denver to the mountains before breakfast, was already old, in fact, it was founded upon Capt Pike's fruitless effort to reach Pike's Peak during the day on which he first sighted it.

Among the pleasant memories of the early days was the abundance of game, as already noted in the reference to ancient Pueblo. The Platte Valley was even better provided in this respect than the Arkansas, and, at first, neither buffalo nor antelope seemed to be much alarmed at the approach of man, though the latter, more alert and intelligent than their lumbering companions, soon found that a distant acquaintance with mankind was most profitable though yielding less information.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

BUT we must not linger too long *en route* or the impatient reader will sympathize with the impatient pilgrim, anxious to reach the "golden sands," achieve a fortune and retrace his steps, for few, if any, pilgrims expected to remain in the new gold-fields longer than was absolutely necessary. Events showed, however, that their ideas of necessity varied very widely, according to pluck and energy. Some of them started back inside of twenty-four hours, cursing the country and declaring that there

was no gold here, nor anything else worth living for. Others began mining operations, but, meeting with only partial or indifferent success, and finding that hard work offered no more attractions in Colorado than elsewhere, concluded that they would do their hard work back East among friends and relations. Others still persevered, despite all discouragements, and to these brave men the country is indebted for its marvelous outcome.



Yours Truly
John Evans

All honor to the pioneers. Whether they saw the end from the beginning, or whether they builded "better than they knew," their labor involved the highest type of moral courage.

The discoveries of gold in 1858 were confined to the plains entirely, and mainly to the tributaries of the Platte in the vicinity of Denver.

In January, 1859, although the winter was cold, the snow deep and circumstances very discouraging, the enterprising prospectors ventured into the mountains, and gold was discovered in several localities, among them South Boulder Creek, where the diggings were christened "Deadwood." The original Deadwood failed, however, to create the excitement which has recently been created by its namesake in the Black Hills of Dakota.

Meanwhile, the politicians had not been idle. Auraria, now known as West Denver, was laid out early in November, and soon became the center of population, though numerous towns and "cities" sprang into existence about the same time. Of course, these incipient cities looked first to some form of government, and, as this whole country was then within the dominion of Kansas, a new county was constituted and called Arapahoe, after the neighboring tribe of Indians. On the 6th of November, the first election was held. It was a double-barreled affair, a Delegate to Congress and a Representative in the Kansas Legislature being elected at the same time. H. J. Graham went to Washington, and A. J. Smith to Topeka. Graham's instructions were to get "Pike's Peak" set apart as an independent Territory, to be called Jefferson. He was a man of great energy and fair ability, but he must have been looked upon in Washington as a wild sort of lunatic, for the country was then so new that nobody east of the Missouri River attached any importance to the scheme of its proposed permanent settlement. Those who had faith in the country remained in it; those who lacked faith went back to the States and denounced it as a miserable fraud. Graham found himself without influence at the National

Capital, and the only thing he gained by his trip, besides the fleeting honor of being our first Representative in Congress, was the privilege of paying his own expenses.

Smith was slightly more successful at Topeka. He was recognized to the extent of sanctioning the new county organization, and so Colorado was launched into political existence as Arapahoe County, Kansas.

The year 1859 was one of great moment to Colorado. Though in effect but a repetition of 1858, it was on a scale so much larger as to eclipse the latter, and to assume for itself all the importance of the date of actual discovery and settlement, so that, in the minds of most people, Colorado dates from 1859, rather than from the preceding year.

It has already been stated that discoveries of gold were made in the mountains as early as January of this year, but the great excitement of the season did not begin until May, when Gregory Gulch was first prospected by the famous John H. Gregory, whose name it bears. Gregory does not appear to have been a Pike's Peak pilgrim. It is said that he left Georgia for the far-away gold mines of British Columbia, and that he passed by Colorado during the excitement of 1858, going as far north as Fort Laramie, where chance or accident induced him to spend the winter. Instead of continuing his northwest journey in the spring, he turned back and inspected the Colorado diggings critically, and, without any unbounded faith in their paying qualities. He reached Golden, a mere hamlet then, and, still dissatisfied, pushed on through the now famous Clear Creek Cañon to where the town of Black Hawk now stands. He was alone, and nearly perished in a severe snow-storm which came on and found him without shelter.

Painfully, he fought his way back to the valley, and laid in a fresh stock of provisions and warmer clothing, and again set out for the Clear Creek country, convinced, from his previous observations, that it was a treasure-house of precious metals. His enthusiasm enlisted the services of one man to

accompany him—Wilkes Defrees, of South Bend, Ind.

Of their toilsome journey, and of the discoveries they made, it is perhaps best to speak in the light of results, compared with which their first prospecting seems tame and commonplace. For more than twenty years already, and giving promise of twenty times twenty years to come, Gregory Gulch and the surrounding country has yielded its rich treasures of gold and silver, and to-day it is increasing in wealth and importance as a mining center. Where poor Gregory so nearly perished in the snow, stands three populous cities and hundreds of valuable mines; the smoke of smelters' and reduction works hang over them day and night continually, and active mining operations and kindred industries make of the narrow valley a very bee-hive, not only of action but of accumulation.

Within the narrow limits of this review, there is not room for the chronological succession of events which effected this wonderful transformation, but a hasty resumé of the history of Gregory Gulch will be useful as showing how our mining industries struggled through the earlier years of their existence. A not inapt comparison might be found in the induction of an infant into the means and mysteries of human life.

It has already been stated that the discoveries of gold in Colorado were made by men ignorant of scientific mining, ignorant, too, of the laws of nature which might have shed some light, at least, on the possibilities of these discoveries. Geologists could have foretold many things which these men learned by the hardest experience, and often at the sacrifice of their fortunes. Even gulch and placer mining, the simplest study of mineralogy, was almost a sealed book to the pioneers, and of the reduction of ores they were profoundly ignorant. As depth was gained on their lode claims, the increasing richness of the ore was, under the circumstances, more than neutralized by its refractory nature. Rude appliances for treating ore, such as had served the early miners while their

work lay near the surface, and while the quartz was partially decomposed, utterly failed as depth was gained, and, for a time, the mining industries of Colorado came almost to a stand-still.

It seems singular, now that mining has been reduced to an exact science in Colorado, as well as in older countries, that so long a time should have elapsed, and so many grave errors should have been committed, before this most reasonable and certain result was attained. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that at one time, and at a very important period of her history as a mining center, Colorado swallowed up more Eastern capital than the sum of her annual bullion product. Rich ores were treated only to be ruined. The precious metals could not be extracted and separated from the mass of worthless material. The tailings and refuse of the mills were more valuable than what was saved from them. Mining companies were formed in the East, which sent out agents and operators taken from all walks of life except the one business of which they should have been masters. The monuments of this folly are still visible everywhere in our mountains, in the shape of abandoned buildings, wasting water-powers, and many other easy and expeditious methods of getting rid of the "company's" money. Fitz-John Porter's "Folly," at Black Hawk, now figures as a railway depot, an immense stone structure, costing thousands of dollars, but never utilized by its projectors. Other "Folly" buildings, costing other thousands, have never been utilized at all.

But though results were thus unsatisfactory, the same could not truthfully be said of business. It was flush times in Colorado. Money and work were plenty, and thousands found employment at remunerative wages. The placers were yielding up their rich treasures, and little or no skill was required to find and save the gold thus deposited.

True to the instincts of their kind, the prospectors spread over the whole country in their search for gold. The Indians became alarmed at the encroachments of the miners, and many detached parties of the latter were killed during

1860-61. The first party which penetrated into Middle Park was decimated by the hostile savages, but this did not prevent others from following in their footsteps, and very important discoveries of placer mines were made, not only along the bed of the Platte and its tributaries, but also across the Mosquito Range, in the Arkansas Valley. Among the latter was the celebrated find near the present site of Leadville, in California Gulch, of which

more will be written in another chapter devoted to the history of Leadville.

Though thousands of pilgrims crossed the plains in 1859, few, comparatively, of their number wintered in the country, fearing the severity of the weather and a possible scarcity of provisions. By chance, neither fear was well founded. The winter was very mild, and trains loaded with goods of all kinds came through safely in midwinter.

CHAPTER III.

JOURNALISM IN COLORADO.

VERY early in the season of 1859, the printing-press took root in Rocky Mountain soil, where it has flourished since second to scarcely any other industry. What Colorado owes to her live, enterprising and intelligent newspaper press, no one can tell; but, if the State is debtor to the press, the obligation is mutual, for never were newspapers so liberally patronized as those of Denver and the State at large.

By universal consent, Hon. William N. Byers, founder, and for a long time editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, has been called the pioneer and father of Colorado's journalism, though in a late address to the Colorado State Press Association, he modestly disclaimed part of this honor in favor of an erratic but large-hearted printer named Jack Merrick. It seems that Merrick started for Pike's Peak with a newspaper outfit, in advance of the Byers party, which consisted of Thomas Gibson, then and now of Omaha, and Dr. George C. Monell, of the same place. Merrick reached Denver first, and to that extent was the pioneer publisher, but the superior energy of the Byers party enabled them to get out the first paper ever published in the Rocky Mountains. It bears date April 22, 1859. Merrick issued a paper on the same day, but later. Both were rather rude specimens of typography, especially as compared with the elegantly printed sheets now circulating in the

State, and the *Cherry Creek Pioneer*—the name by which Merrick's journal was heralded—was unique in that it was the one lone, solitary issue from his press. Before Jack could collect himself together sufficiently to get out another number, Gibson, of the *News*, had bargained for his sorry little outfit and consolidated it with that of the *News*. The latter paper was published with tolerable regularity all that summer, though sometimes under the most discouraging circumstances, and more than once upon brown paper or half-sheets of regular print. The nearest post office was at Fort Laramie, 220 miles distant, and the mails arrived there at very irregular intervals. The *News*, however, was never dependent on its exchanges for original matter, and got along very well without telegraphic dispatches. It was devoted to building up the country, and it gave nearly all its space to reports of mining matters, new strikes, and pictures of the glowing future of Colorado. For all these utterances, and especially for the latter, it was cursed by returning disheartened pilgrims, who poured their own stories into the willing ears of Eastern editors, and soon earned for the *Rocky Mountain News* the reputation of being edited by one of the most capable and dangerous liars in the country.

Looking back over his twenty years of labor for Colorado in the face of every possible

discouragement, the veteran editor can afford to smile at these ancient assaults upon his veracity as a scribe. More than he predicted of the country has been verified.

The second newspaper venture in Colorado was at Mountain City, a mining camp, situated just above the present town of Black Hawk, but not quite as far up the gulch as where Central stands. This was the *Gold Reporter*, and was published by Thomas Gibson, who had sold his interest in the *News* to John L. Dailey, now Treasurer of Arapahoe County. Gibson published the *Reporter* only during the summer of 1859. In November, the material was removed to Golden, and a very creditable newspaper, called the *Mountaineer*, was printed by the Boston Company which started the town. The idea, at that time, was that Golden should supersede Denver as the metropolis of the mountains, and this newspaper venture was in pursuance of that sacredly cherished purpose. The lamented A. D. Richardson was one of the earlier editors of the *Mountaineer*, and Col. Thomas W. Knox, almost as widely known as a successful journalist, was another. Capt. George West, the veteran editor of the Golden *Transcript*, which succeeded the *Mountaineer*, was also connected with the latter publication until the war broke out, when he enlisted.

The winter of 1859-60 was a hard one upon the journals of the Territory, on account of the stampede back to the "settlements" at the opening of the winter, but the spring brought many of the stampedees back, and not a few "tenderfeet," as new-comers were already called by those who had wintered in the country. Among the returning prodigals was Gibson, who brought in another newspaper outfit, and, early in May, issued the *Daily Herald*, the first daily ever printed in Denver.

Meantime the proprietors of the *News* had not been idle, and, very soon after the *Daily Herald* was started, the *Daily News* made its appearance.

The rivalry between these sheets is one of the liveliest traditions of 1860. The fierce competi-

tion between our great dailies of to-day sinks into insignificance when compared to the *News* and *Herald* war of that date. Single copies of each paper sold readily for "two bits," which was the standard price also for cigars, drinks, and many other necessities of life in the Far West. Both papers circulated in all the mountain mining camps, being distributed by carriers mounted on the fleet "bronchos" of the plains, whose tireless tramp and sure feet fitted them exactly for the work, as, in these latter days, the same characteristics fit them equally for chasing wild cattle over the plains or carrying tourists to the very summits of mountain peaks.

A year later the telegraph reached Fort Kearney, and journalism took another forward step. The dailies began to furnish telegraphic news from the East, then eagerly sought for on account of the great civil war raging throughout the South.

Curiously enough, although Gregory Gulch was, from the first discovery of gold there, a large center of population, particularly during the summer months, no newspaper was permanently established there until 1862. It was the same *Register* which still survives, and which has been for many years one of the most important and influential mining and political journals of the State. The *Black Hawk Journal*, now extinct, but which existed for many years, was established by Capt. Frank Hall and O. J. Hollister, in the same year. Both these gentlemen made their mark in journalism, and the former is still an honored and exceedingly popular citizen of Colorado. To the latter, Colorado is indebted for the best historical sketch of the State ever published, but the number of years which have elapsed since its appearance, and the wonderful transformation of the country which has marked these later years, have almost destroyed the value of "Hollister's Colorado," except as a book of reference, in which respect it has been of most invaluable service to the compiler of these pages.

It would be interesting, if it were practicable, to follow the fortunes of these and other enterprising



EVANS CHAPEL, DENVER, COLORADO.



**RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN EVANS.
DENVER, COL.**

newspapers through succeeding years, but the vicissitudes of journalism in Colorado would make a book in itself. Perhaps a fitting conclusion to this brief review would be the following extract from the address of Mr. Byers before the Colorado Press Association, already referred to elsewhere:

"1862, '63 and '64 were trying years for the two daily newspapers that remained in Denver. Messrs. Rounds & Bliss retired from the *News* in 1863. The *Herald* underwent a number of changes in name and management. A harassing Indian war on the Plains prostrated business, cut off the mails and interrupted all commerce. Trains laden with merchandise were robbed or burned, teams driven off and men killed. During the summer of 1864, when the trouble culminated, Denver and the immediate vicinity lost about fifty citizens, who were murdered by the Indians. Most of them were killed while en route to or from the States. The daily mail route along the Platte was broken up and nearly all the stations burned. As misfortunes never come singly, that season was exceptional for its disasters. On the 20th of May occurred the celebrated Cherry Creek flood, known by that name only because it occasioned more destruction of property and loss of life at Denver than in any other locality. It was no less terrible and proportionately more destructive along Plum Creek, the *Fontaine qui Bouille* and other streams, than along Cherry Creek. By it Denver lost a large amount of property. The *News* office and its contents were destroyed, leaving not a vestige. Three or four weeks after, its proprietors bought the *Herald* office and resumed the publication of the *News*. The Indian war thickened, until practically Colorado was cut off from the Eastern States. For weeks at a time, there were no mails, and finally they were sent around by Panama and San Francisco, reaching Denver in from seven to ten weeks. Of course newspapers suffered with everybody and everything else. All supplies were used up. Wrapping paper, tissue paper and even writing paper were used to keep up the daily issues of the

News, now the only paper remaining in Denver, if not in the Territory. In August, martial law was proclaimed, and the Third Regiment of Colorado Volunteers raised in less than a week in order to chastise the Indians. The regiment was equipped and provisioned by the people, but was subsequently accepted and mustered into the United States Service for one hundred days. The Sand Creek campaign followed. The *News* office furnished fourteen recruits for that regiment, and thereafter, for a time, the paper was printed by a detail of soldiers. It was very small, and contained little besides military orders and notices. The campaign lasted about ninety days, and then followed peace. For two or three years, the *News* had the field in Denver almost entirely alone, and then new enterprises were started, and the number of newspapers has since multiplied rapidly, some to become permanent, as the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Times* and others, and many others to flourish for a brief period and then die. The same has been the case all over the Territory, now State. Newspapers have been among the first enterprises in all new towns of any importance."

It would be unjust to a generous and noble class of men to dismiss this subject without paying a compliment to those who have carried the printing press up and down the mountains and valleys of this broad State, whenever and wherever there was a possible opportunity to develop some new resources and found some new settlement. There has never been a call for a new newspaper in Colorado to which some one has not responded. Start a new town anywhere in the mountains, and the moment its success is assured—often much sooner—some enterprising publisher puts in an appearance, and a creditable newspaper is launched in less time than it would take an Eastern community to make up its mind that a newspaper was a necessity. Who would think in the East, or in the Mississippi Valley, of starting a newspaper in a town of two or three hundred inhabitants? Yet Colorado can boast of many such, and, what is stranger still, many of them are financially

successful. Should the new settlement prosper, the newspaper always shares its prosperity; should the town fail, the publisher, a little downcast, perhaps, but not at all disheartened, picks up his office

and himself and tries another location. As a matter of present as well as future interest, the following list of periodical publications in the State, at the close of 1879, is hereto appended:

NAME.	PLACE.	PROPRIETORS.	When Estab'd.
News, weekly.....	Alamosa	M. Custers.....	1878
Independent, weekly.....	Alamosa	Hamm & Finley.....	1878
Southwest, weekly.....	Animas City.....	Engley & Reid.....	1879
Post, weekly	Black Hawk.....	J. R. Oliver.....	1876
News and Courier, weekly.....	Boulder.....	Shedd & Wilder.....	1869
Banner, weekly.....	Boulder.....	Wangelin & Tilney.....	1875
Record, weekly.....	Cañon City.....	H. T. Blake.....	1875
News Letter, weekly.....	Castle Rock.....	C. E. Parkinson.....	1874
Register, daily.....	Central City.....	Laird & Marlow.....	1862
Gazette, daily and weekly.....	Colorado Springs.....	Gazette Publishing Co.....	1873
Mountaineer, daily and weekly	Colorado Springs.....	Mountaineer Printing Co.....	1873
Deaf-Mute Index, monthly.....	Colorado Springs.....	H. M. Harbert.....	1875
Prospector, weekly.....	Del Norte.....	Cochran Bros.....	1874
News, daily and weekly.....	Denver	News Printing Co.....	1859
Tribune, daily and weekly.....	Denver	H. Beckurts.....	1867
Republican, daily and weekly.....	Denver	Republican Co.....	1879
Times, daily and weekly.....	Denver	R. W. Woodbury.....	1872
Colorado Farmer, weekly.....	Denver	J. S. Stanger.....	1873
Financial Era, weekly.....	Denver	F. C. Messenger & Co.....	1878
Colorado Journal, weekly.....	Denver	W. Witteborg.....	1872
Colorado Post, weekly.....	Denver	News Printing Co.....	1879
Herald, weekly.....	Denver	O. J. Goldrick.....	1860
Presbyterian, monthly.....	Denver	Rev. S. Jackson.....	1871
Journal, weekly.....	Evans	James Torrens.....	1871
Express, weekly.....	Fort Collins.....	J. S. McClelland.....	1873
Courier, weekly.....	Fort Collins.....	Watrous & Pelton.....	1878
Flume, weekly.....	Fairplay.....	1879
Miner, weekly.....	Georgetown	Patterson & Bellamy.....	1867
Courier, weekly.....	Georgetown	J. S. Randall.....	1877
Transcript, weekly.....	Golden	George West.....	1867
Globe, weekly.....	Golden	W. G. Smith.....	1872
Sun, weekly.....	Greeley	H. A. French.....	1872
Tribune, weekly	Greeley	E. J. Carver.....	1870
Silver World, weekly.....	Lake City.....	H. C. Olney.....	1875
Chronicle, daily and weekly.....	Leadville.....	Chronicle Co.....	1879
Eclipse, daily and weekly.....	Leadville.....	G. F. Wanless.....	1878
Herald, daily and weekly.....	Leadville.....	Herald Printing Co.....	1879
Reveille, daily and weekly	Leadville.....	R. S. Allen.....	1878
Colorado Grange, monthly.....	Longmont.....	W. E. Pabor.....	1876
Press, weekly.....	Longmont.....	E. F. Beckwith.....	1871
Ledger, weekly.....	Longmont.....	Ledger Co.....	1877
Mentor, weekly.....	Monument	A. T. Blachley	1878
Times, weekly.....	Ouray.....	Ripley Bros.....	1877
Solid Muldoon.....	Ouray.....	Muldoon Publishing Co.....	1879
Chieftain, daily and weekly	Pueblo.....	J. J. Lambert.....	1868
Democrat, daily and weekly.....	Pueblo.....	Hull Bros.....	1875
Index, weekly.....	Rosita.....	1875
Banner, weekly.....	South Pueblo	A. J. Patrick.....
Chronicle, weekly.....	Saguache.....	W. B. Felton.....	1874
Miner, weekly.....	Silverton.....	John R. Curry.....	1875
Prospector, daily.....	Silver Cliff	McKinney & Lacy.....	1879
Miner, daily and weekly.....	Silver Cliff	W. L. Stevens.....	1878
Enterprise, daily and weekly.....	Trinidad	J. M. Rice.....	1875
News, daily and weekly.....	Trinidad	Henry Sturgis.....	1878
Leader, weekly.....	West Las Animas.....	C. W. Bowman.....	1873

The preceding shows fifteen daily and fifty weekly newspapers. Denver has four large dailies; Leadville, three fair dailies; Pueblo, two; Colorado Springs,

Silver Cliff and Trinidad, two each, and Central, one. The Denver dailies challenge the admiration of every one who appreciates pluck and perseverance.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY POLITICS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

BRIEF allusion has been made already to the political movements of the pioneers; their early effort to organize a Territorial Government, and also to extend the jurisdiction of Kansas over this unorganized community. The pioneers were good citizens, but they foresaw the lawless element which would fall upon them presently, and earnestly endeavored to provide themselves with proper laws and peace officers. But the work of organizing a Territory is at best a tedious process, and, in this case, it was hindered by conflicting interests and opinions. Some wanted to organize a State at once, claiming in their enthusiasm, that the requisite population could be shown by the time a vote would be taken on the question. Some opposed alike the State and Territorial movement, and wanted to remain a dependence of Kansas, and the roughs were opposed to any and all forms of government—not very strange, in view of the fact that most of them were fugitives from justice, in one or another of the older States or Territories.

After the formal establishment of the new county under Kansas administration, the next important step was the State movement. A public meeting, held in Auraria (West Denver), April 11, 1859, had resolved in favor of a State organization, and the scheme advanced so far during the summer that a Constitution was prepared, and submitted to a vote of the people in September. The convention which framed the Constitution, wisely provided that, in case of its rejection, a delegate to Congress, to be voted for on the same day, should proceed to Washington, and again endeavor to have the

gold region set off from Kansas, as a new Territory, to be known as Jefferson. The Constitution was rejected by a large majority, the vote in its favor being but 649 to 2,007 against it.

B. D. Williams was elected Delegate over seven competitors. The election was a very exciting affair. Even at that early day, there were charges and counter-charges of fraud, some of them, probably, well founded. The Returning Board came in for its share of obloquy, too, but, as no "eminent citizens," or Congressional Committee, inquired into the matter, it failed to achieve a national reputation.

Thus ended the first effort of the people of Colorado for admission into the Union. It was renewed on several occasions prior to the final successful movement in 1875-76. On one occasion, it was so far successful that, in 1864, Congress passed an enabling act under which a Constitution was framed, adopted, and all the machinery of State stood ready to move at a moment's notice, when President Andrew Johnson vetoed everything by refusing to ratify the Constitution, on the ground that it contained an unconstitutional provision restricting suffrage to white inhabitants. This was a terrible blow not only to the people of the State generally, but to the unfledged State officials and Congressional delegation. Hon. J. B. Chaffee and ex-Gov. John Evans had been chosen Senators; Hon. George M. Chilcott, Representative in Congress; William Gilpin, Governor; George A. Hinsdale, Lieutenant Governor; J. H. Gest, Secretary of State, and W. R. Gorsline, Allen A. Bradford and J. Bright Smith, Justices of the Supreme Court.

Upon the failure of the first effort in 1859, the Provisional Government of the Territory of Jefferson was organized, by the election of R. W. Steele, as Governor; Lucien W. Bliss, Secretary; C. R. Bissell, Auditor; G. W. Cook, Treasurer; Samuel McLean, Attorney General, and a full ticket, which was voted at twenty-seven precincts, and for which some two thousand one hundred votes were cast, pro and con. But in order to be on the safe side, still another election was held on the same day, at which a full set of county officers were chosen, under Kansas rule, and, so the early pilgrims sailed along under triple laws for a time, the Miner's court having been organized to mete out justice after its crude and vigorous but very healthy fashion.

Say what we may of the miners' laws and their summary method of dealing with litigants and all offenders against law and order, the fact remains that during those troublous times, the Miners' courts were about the only ones which were thoroughly respected and implicitly obeyed. As to the latter point, indeed, there was no alternative. When the miners ordered a man out of camp, for example, he stood not at all upon the order of his going, but went at once. Similarly, if the miners decided between two parties contending over a disputed claim, the side which secured a verdict also secured possession, and that without any delay whatever.

The "Provisional Government," as the Territorial party was called, elected a Legislature, which met in November, and transacted considerable business. The city of Denver was first chartered by this body. Nine counties were represented in the Legislature, and Gov. Steele set out to officer them by appointing Probate Judges and ordering county elections in January, 1860. There was little or no objection to the office-holding part of the programme, but a poll-tax of \$1 *per capita*, levied by the Provisional Government, was the occasion of much vigorous "kicking," and went farther toward breaking down than sustaining Gov. Steele's administration.

Meantime, Capt. Richard Sopris, now an honored citizen and Mayor of Denver, represented "Arapahoe County" in the Kansas Legislature, and a complete list of Kansas county officers had been chosen in the valleys, while the mountain counties stood by their Miners' courts, and as much of the Provisional Government as suited them. If an honest miner failed to secure his rights in one court, he incontinently rushed into another; if he feared to go to trial in one, he took a change of venue to the other. Sometimes cases were tried in both courts, and as the fine art of taxing fees had early penetrated into the country, litigants often found themselves as poor after a case was won as they were before.

In January, 1860, the Provisional Legislature met again and made some more laws, which were as inoperative as their predecessors. Their failure, however, was due rather to the passivity than resistance of the people. The country was, in fact, peaceable and law-abiding, with the exception of that dangerous class common to the border, to which all laws were alike objectionable, and these roughs were kept in check by the fear of summary punishment. Miners' courts in the mountains had been supplemented by people's courts in the valleys. The proceedings of the latter were as open and orderly as those of the former; indeed, they approached the dignity of a regularly constituted tribunal.

They were always presided over by a magistrate, either a Probate Judge or a Justice of the Peace. The prisoner had counsel and could call witnesses, if the latter were within reach.

So passed the year 1860, marked by some very exciting criminal history, of which more anon, and, early in December, upon the re-assembling of Congress, the claims of Colorado to Territorial recognition were persistently pressed, not only by her own delegates, but by many members who had near relatives or friends in the Pike's Peak country. After a little delay, caused by a press of political business in both Houses, Congress finally took up and passed the Colorado bill, which became a law



S. H. Elbert

February 26, 1861. President Lincoln immediately appointed Federal officers for the new Territory. William Gilpin was the Governor; Lewis Ledyard Weld, Secretary; B. F. Hall, Chief Justice; S. Newton Pettis and Charles Lee Armour, Associate Justices; Copeland Townsend, United States Marshal; William L. Stoughton, Attorney General, and Gen. Francis M. Case, Surveyor General.

Gov. Gilpin reached Denver May 29, following his appointment. A census of the Territory, taken by him soon after his arrival, showed a population of 25,329, divided as follows: White males over age, 18,136; white males under age, 2,622; females, 4,484; negroes, 89.

The new Territory was carved out of the public domain lying between the 102d and 109th meridians of longitude and the 37th and 41st parallels of latitude, thus forming a compact and nearly square tract, its length, east and west, being 370 miles and its width 280. It comprises an area of 104,500 square miles, an Empire in itself and the third largest State in the Union, Texas being the first and California second. But, according to the maps and Hayden's Survey, fully one-third of Colorado is covered by the Rocky Mountain Range and its spurs, the latter standing out from the former in every direction. The main range or continental divide enters the State from the north, a little west of the center, ranges eastward and southward until Long's Peak is reached, bears almost due south through Boulder County, swings westward around Gilpin and Clear Creek, thence leads southwest through many devious turns and windings until it penetrates the very heart of the San Juan silver region, whence it returns eastward by south, and leaves the State nearly due south of the point where it entered.

Across this mighty mountain range the State sits, as Mr. Hollister says, like a man on horseback, a homely but apt comparison. It would be more expressive still if the plains of the western slope corresponded with those of the east, which they do not.

The eastern plains occupy more than one-third of the entire State. Though largely arid and apparently unproductive, they are the source of immense wealth, and it is even questioned now whether their reclamation would add to the actual production of the State. To drive the cattle trade and stock interests generally from the State would be to deprive Colorado of its most profitable industry, whereas the production of crops by artificial irrigation is attended with great expense and not a little risk, and it is doubtful whether Colorado could ever compete with Kansas and Nebraska as an agricultural region.

The third grand division of the State is the Park country, and to this may very properly be added the great valleys over the range, which are really parks, inasmuch as the mountains rise round about them, though not always in circular or semi-circular form. Of the parks proper, there are too many to be enumerated in detail, but the principal ones are North, Middle, South and San Luis, the latter being in fact the Valley of the Rio Grande.

The park lands are pastoral rather than agricultural, but some farming is conducted in South Park, and still more in San Luis. All are well watered, mountain streams flowing through them from the mountains above to the valleys below. They were once alive with game—the happy hunting grounds of the Utes and Arapahoes—and not infrequently the scene of severe conflicts between the rival tribes, although mainly held by the Utes, while the Arapahoes held the plains country. Game, however, has almost entirely disappeared from South and San Luis Parks, and is seldom seen in Middle Park, except in the winter season, when heavy falls of snow on the range drives the game into the Park and adjacent valleys. North Park, however, is still stocked with game. It is almost uninhabited, seldom visited save by hunters, and is more a *terra incognita* than almost any part of Colorado, outside of the Indian Reservation. This is accounted for by its lack of attractive features, and the fact that the country is comparatively valueless either for agriculture or

stock-raising. It is said to be the poorest part of the State, and so little is thought of it that even now it is in doubt which contiguous county shall exert jurisdiction over the Park.

Hunters, however, find themselves richly repaid for the trouble and expense of reaching the Park. The usual route is from Laramie, on the Union Pacific Railway, though the Park is easily accessible from Denver and all points in Northern Colorado. Bear, black-tailed deer, bison, mountain sheep, antelope, mountain lions, etc., are found there. Grouse abound, and the streams are full of trout. The bison referred to above is not the "buffalo" of the plains, but a distant cousin, of a type essentially different, dwelling only in the mountains. Bruin is found in two species—the black and grizzly, the latter being most dangerous when he shows fight, which he is not slow to do if attacked or molested.

The amount of game in North Park may be greatly exaggerated, but there is certainly plenty of it upon occasion, and hunters have even found more than they wanted. A few years ago, some

friends of the writer were crossing the Poudre range into North Park, when they suddenly came in sight of seven bears nearly in front of them. A council of war was held, and an attack was resolved on. The party were to creep forward in single file and as noiselessly as possible to within rifle range, and then fire all together at a signal from the leader. One of the party had no gun, but insisted on bearing the rest company. When the leader turned to give the signal for firing, the gunless individual was the only biped in sight. The rest of the erstwhile brave battalion had turned back to camp. This example was soon followed by the others, and the bears never knew how narrowly they had escaped slaughter.

Doubtless, some sanguinary reader will have been terribly disappointed at the tame termination of this story, but long observation on the frontier has shown that bear hunts are usually bloodless. The old settlers seldom bother themselves about Bruin, so long as he leaves them alone, and never attack one without being exceptionally well armed.

CHAPTER V.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

WESTERN COLORADO, though, undoubtedly, the finest part of the State, is practically unproductive, owing to Indian occupation. The Indian Reservation is an immense body of fine mineral, pastoral, and agricultural land, larger than the State of Massachusetts twice over—nearly three times as large, in fact. It is nominally occupied by about 3,000 Ute Indians. Of this land, and those Indians, Gov. Frederick W. Pitkin wrote, in his message to the Legislature of 1879, as follows:

"Along the western borders of the State, and on the Pacific Slope, lies a vast tract occupied by the tribe of Ute Indians, as their reservation. It contains about twelve millions of acres, and is

nearly three times as large as the State of Massachusetts. It is watered by large streams and rivers, and contains many rich valleys, and a large number of fertile plains. The climate is milder than in most localities of the same altitude on the Atlantic Slope. Grasses grow there in great luxuriance, and nearly every kind of grain and vegetables can be raised without difficulty. This tract contains nearly one-third of the arable land of Colorado, and no portion of the State is better adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes than many portions of this reservation. Within its limits are large mountains, from most of which explorers have been excluded by the Indians. Prospectors, however, have explored some portions

of the country, and found valuable lode and placer claims, and there is reason to believe that it contains great mineral wealth. The number of Indians who occupy this reservation is about three thousand. If the land was divided up between individual members of the tribe, it would give every man, woman, and child a homestead of between three and four thousand acres. It has been claimed that the entire tribe have had in cultivation about fifty acres of land, and, from some personal knowledge of the subject, I believe that one able-bodied white settler would cultivate more land than the whole tribe of Utes. These Indians are fed by the Government, are allowed ponies without number, and, except when engaged in an occasional hunt, their most serious employment is horse-racing. If this reservation could be extinguished, and the land thrown open to settlers, it will furnish homes to thousands of the people of the State who desire homes."

The picture is not overdrawn. Though not particularly quarrelsome or dangerous, the Utes are exceedingly disagreeable neighbors. Even if they would be content to live on their princely reservation, it would not be so bad, but they have a disgusting habit of ranging all over the State, stealing horses, killing off the game, and carelessly firing forests in the dry, summer season, whereby thousands of acres of fine timber are totally ruined.

The Utes are actual, practical Communists, and the Government should be ashamed to foster and encourage them in their idleness and wanton waste of property. Living off the bounty of a paternal but idiotic Indian Bureau, they actually become too lazy to draw their rations in the regular way, but insist on taking what they want wherever they find it. But for the fact that they are arrant cowards, as well as arrant knaves, the western slope of Colorado would be untenanted by the white race. Almost every year they threaten some of the white settlers with certain death if they do not leave the country, and, in some instances, they have tried to drive away white cit-

izens, but the latter pay little attention to their vaporings.

It is related of Barney Day, a well-known Middle Park pioneer, that when a party of Utes visited him at his cabin, and gave him fifteen minutes to leave the country, he answered not a word, but solemnly kicked them out of doors and off his premises. They not only offered no resistance to the indignity, but, from that time forth, treated Mr. Day with great consideration. It is not every man, though, who has the nerve to act as he did in such an emergency.

The degeneration of the Utes has been very rapid ever since the first settlement of the country. Formerly, they were a warlike tribe, and held their own with the fierce Arapahoes of the east and the savage Cheyennes of the north, whether upon the mountains or the plains. As civilization advanced, the plains Indians retreated before it, and after the Sand Creek fight, in 1864, the plains were almost deserted by the wild hordes which, until then, had been the terror of all travelers to and from Pike's Peak and California. The Utes also retreated to the mountains, making occasional forays to hunt buffalo on the plains, but maintaining a wholesome respect for the old Colorado Cavalry, which kept them from annoying travelers. They would occasionally stampede a stock train and run off the animals, but they gradually abandoned the scalp trade, and devoted all their talents and energies to begging and stealing. They were the original "tramps" of the country, and soon developed all the meanness and utter worthlessness of their white prototypes. As Theodore Winthrop wrote of the border savages he met in his journey "On Horseback into Oregon," "with one hand they hung to all the vices of barbarism, and with the other they clutched at all the vices of civilization." The Government might, with almost, if not quite equal propriety, plant a colony of Communists upon the public domain, maintaining them in idleness at public expense, as to leave the Colorado Utes in possession of their present heritage and present privileges.

The continuous and ever-increasing intercourse between Colorado and the East has long since dispelled the ancient idea that Denver was situated in the heart of the Indian country, but the presence of Indians in the State still constitutes an obstacle to the advancement of Colorado, for even those who do not fear the Utes dislike them, and would be glad to see them banished to some more appropriate retreat than the garden of our growing State.

To this end, Congress and the Interior Department have been, and are continually, besieged to provide for the extinguishment of Indian title to the reservation lands, and in this movement the military commanders on our frontier are earnestly interested. Gen. Pope, commanding the department, is particularly anxious to have the Utes massed at a more convenient point. At present they have three agencies on their reservation. Both the White River and Uncompahgre agencies are remote from railways and supplies, as well as from the military posts, which are so necessary to keep the savages in check. Removed to the Indian Territory, the Utes could be fed and clothed for about one-half what it now costs the Government.

Philanthropists down East and abroad may mourn over the decadence of this once powerful tribe of Indians, but even a philanthropist would fail to find any occasion for regret if he came to Colorado and made a study of Ute character and habits. Though better in some high (and low) respects than the Digger Indians of Arizona, or the Piutes of Nevada, the Colorado Utes have nothing in common with the Indians of history and romance, whose "wrongs" have been so tearfully portrayed by half-baked authors. The strongest prejudices of Eastern people in favor of the Indians give way before the strong disgust inspired by a closer acquaintance.

Hon. N. C. Meeker, the well-known Superintendent of the White River Agency, was formerly a fast friend and ardent admirer of the Indians. He went to the agency firm in the belief that he

could manage the Indians successfully by kind treatment, patient precept and good example. With rare fidelity, he labored long and hard to make "good Indians" out of his wards, but utter failure marked his efforts, and at last he reluctantly accepted and acknowledged the truth of the border truism that the only truly good Indians are dead ones. To those who know Mr. Meeker's kindness of heart and gentle disposition, his conversion to the doctrine of gunpowder treatment will be sufficient testimony to the utter worthlessness of the pestiferous tribe which inhabits the best portion of Colorado, to the exclusion of enterprising white settlers, in whose hands the wilderness would soon blossom as the rose, while richer mines than the richest previous discoveries might soon be developed in Colorado's Utopia "over the range."*

The history of the San Juan silver country, which will be found set forth in detail elsewhere, shows the long and hard struggle of our people to have that wonder-land thrown open to settlement and development. Very early in the history of Colorado, the San Juan mountains were found to be rich in mineral, but whoever penetrated them took his life in his hands, and generally laid it down before he came back. So many went and so few returned, that even the boldest pioneers presently abandoned the idea of prospecting south of the Arkansas River. As time went on, however, and as the country became more settled and better protected, the advance in that direction was renewed, and rewarded by the discovery of some of the richest mines in the whole range of mountains. Tempted by cupidity, the Utes finally consented to sell a slice of their abundant territory. It was long ere the transfer was made, and, when completed, it included only a narrow strip projecting into the heart of the Indian country, a portion of which could only be reached by crossing a corner of the reservation.

Happily, no bad effects have yet resulted from this arrangement; but it is easy to see that in the

*Since the above was written, Mr. Meeker has been cruelly murdered by the Indians.



John L. Roult.

event of an Indian war or any trouble whatever with the tribe, this road would be blockaded and the settlers beyond cut off, unless they could escape across an almost impassable mountain range. While there is little or no danger to be apprehended from this source, the fact remains that no such advantage should have been conceded to the Indians against the white settlers of the new country.

The same perplexing questions which attended and obstructed the acquisition of the San Juan country are again presented in connection with the Gunnison region. This new mining center, lying southwest and not very distant from Leadville, has been opened to the 107th Meridian, the eastern limit of the Indian reservation; and the prospectors are clamoring for the right to follow their fortunes across the line.

Some rich discoveries of both mineral and coal have been made within the reservation. Of course, no title to property can be acquired there until the Indian title is extinguished. The new district has been named after Gov. Frederick W. Pitkin, and that gentleman, as well as the Colorado delegation in Congress, is besieged with applications to have the Indians removed out of the way of ever-advancing civilization.

The Utes must go. Uncle Sam can feed them as well and much cheaper elsewhere, and the income he would derive from their Colorado estate would support them in affluence. Indeed, it is asserted even now that the Utes could be boarded at a first-class hotel in Chicago or New York, cheaper than at the present cost of their subsistence.

Ouray, Chief of the Colorado Utes, resides at the Los Pinos Agency. He is a man possessed of some ability and native shrewdness, but his power over the tribe is far from omnipotent. Few of his followers dispute his authority, but his rule is tolerant rather than vigilant, and, when out of his sight, his people are prone and pretty apt to do as they please. Occasionally, he goes a-gunning for some recalcitrant member of his tribe, and shoots the offender on sight, but this is of rare occur-

rence. Generally, he remains at home, where he lives in good style on an alleged farm, consisting of a few acres of arable land and an immense pony-pasture, well stocked. The farm is mostly tilled by Mexican cheap labor. Ouray is said to be rich, having absorbed the lion's share of Uncle Sam's liberal contributions to the Ute treasury from time to time. This seems all the more probable from the fact that Ute despotism vests the administration of government entirely in his hands, and dispenses with both single and double entry book-keeping in the matter of public finances. The "central despotism" and "one-man power" about which we hear so much of late years, is here beautifully exemplified.

Let it not be understood, however, that the Colorado Utes, useless as they are, are without their uses. They educate Eastern people who come West to a fine abhorrence of Indian character, which must soon put a quietus on sentimental mourning over the decay of the ill-fated race. They also tan buffalo hides in better style than the utmost ingenuity of white men can compass. An Indian-tanned robe is the *ne plus ultra* of the furrier's art. The secret of their process, if there be a secret, is well kept from the eyes and ears of rival operators, but it is generally believed on the border that there is no secret worth knowing, and that the superiority of their robes is due almost entirely to the patient labor of the gentle but unlovely squaw. She it is who bends her uncomplaining back over the buffalo skins, day after day for weeks, scrubbing and rubbing them into that soft and pliable condition which is their peculiar characteristic, and which appertains to them through all exposure to the elements.

Another of their uses is to afford entertainment to strangers from afar, to whom the sight of a lousy Indian is an interesting study. Wandering bands of Utes may be seen, at or near Denver, very frequently during the latter part of each summer, "swapping" surplus ponies or the proceeds of their hunt, for supplies, such as they "hanker" after, generally provisions or clothing, the sale of firearms

and fire-water to Indians being prohibited. An Indian family out shopping is a disgusting picture of connubial infelicity. The poor squaw carries everything that is bought, and is usually burdened with two or three children besides. She rides the sorriest sore-backed pony of the pair that carries the outfit, and, when the purchases are deftly packed upon the pony's back, she climbs up to her giddy perch atop of the pyramid, pulls up her offspring and distributes them around to balance the cargo, gathers up the reins and sets sail after her lord

and master, who rides gaily ahead, carrying naught except it be his gun or a plug of tobacco.

Even this poor show is seen less frequently of late years than of yore, and will soon disappear forever from the streets of Colorado's capital. The buffalo have almost deserted the plains between the South Platte and the Arkansas, with all other kinds of game, and the Indians will probably hunt no more in this direction, even if they should remain longer in the State, which is doubtful.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MOUNTAINS OF COLORADO.

THE chief charm of Colorado being her magnificent mountain scenery, it seems proper to describe, with more particularity, the prominent features of this American Switzerland, though language would fail to give any definite idea of its sublime grandeur.

We have already traced the general course of the Sierra Madre Range, through Colorado, from north to south. Its total length is nearly five hundred miles within the limits of the State, and diverging ranges reach a grand total almost as large, making nearly 1,000 miles of "Snowy Range," so called in Colorado. In point of fact, however, there is no snowy range proper in the State, and all the magniloquent utterances touching "eternal snow" on our mountains is figurative, except that patches of snow are visible here and there throughout the year. These, however, occur only in sheltered spots where neither sun nor wind attack them vigorously, else they, too, would disappear during the summer months, as does the snow from any exposed position.

The snow line, in this latitude, would probably be six or seven thousand feet above the line of timber, which averages about 11,800 feet above the sea. The highest peaks in Colorado are less than 3,000 feet above timber line, and none of

their summits are enveloped in eternal snow, though often enough "snowed under" in midsummer. In the whole course of his considerable experience in peak-climbing, the writer has never yet ascended an Alpine peak in Colorado, without encountering a snow-storm of greater or less violence, even in July and August. But the snow which falls in summer is quite ephemeral, often disappearing in a day, and never lingering long in exposed positions. The wind, more than the sun, is the author of its destruction. At this great distance from the sea, or any considerable bodies of water, the air is almost destitute of moisture, and every wind that blows seems as thirsty as a caravan crossing the Desert of Sahara.

Snow that has successfully defied the direct rays of the sun, often disappears, as if by magic, when a gentle wind blows over it for a few hours, leaving the ground beneath perfectly dry.

The Rocky Mountains, as their name implies, are extremely rugged and broken. From the very verge of the spreading plains, where centuries or, perhaps, eons ago, the waves of a mighty sea broke in ceaseless rise and fall, up to the very dome and crown of the mighty peaks which mark the height of our continent, gigantic and fantastic rocks rise higher and higher, wilder and more wild, in every

direction, save here and there where they suddenly give place to peaceful parks, whose carpet of velvet grass is unbroken by the tiniest pebble.

Let us imagine ourselves entering the mountains for the first time from the eastward-lying plains. As we approach the rocky walls which, at a distance, appear smooth to the eye as the plain itself, we find the foot-hills, for the most part, covered with disintegrated rock, through which a scanty vegetation rises. The grasses have a lean and hungry look, strangely belying their nutritious qualities, and the dwarfed piñon pines grow scraggly here and there, or cease entirely, leaving the hillsides bleak and bare. We follow the windings and turnings of some stream, for mountain roads must accommodate themselves to the cañons through which mountain streams seek the valley, as affording about the only means of ingress and egress to and from the heights before us.

If the stream be a small one and the road little developed, they cross and recross each other every few rods—indeed, the road often lies in the bed of the stream itself, where the latter rounds some rocky point in a narrow gorge, where bolder and more precipitous rocks rise on either hand. As we go on, the rocks and hills greatness rapidly; new and grander scenes are revealed at every turning; the timber itself, sheltered from sun and storm, stands out more boldly in pristine beauty, and soon we think ourselves at least fairly within the far-famed Rocky Mountains. It is an idle thought, for these are the foot-hills still. Beyond each rocky ridge rises a higher, nobler elevation. "Alps on Alps arise," and we go onward and upward still.

Ever and anon the hills open to the right and left, and we pass through a pleasant valley, where the grass grows green and tall, and a cabin stands beside the stream, which here glides gently along, in striking contrast to its wild, impatient haste, where it roars and rattles over its rocky bed above and below. Again we climb up a steep ascent, and, looking backward down the valley, see the

spreading plains opening out behind us, like a summer sea, all smooth and placid. But for the murmuring waters, the silence would be oppressive. Animal life in the mountains is the exception rather than the rule. Some chattering magpies herald our approach with characteristic garrulity, and pretty little chipmunks scurry away over the rocks, uttering their shrill but feeble cries, and that is all, except on rare occasions, or in remoter regions "over the range," where beasts and birds abound in many localities.

Still ascending, the quiet beauty of the scene changes to wilder grandeur, and the view widens and greatens in every sense. The mountains rise higher and still higher on each hand, and the valleys open right and left like great grooves wrought out of the mountain sides by centuries of slow attrition. Vegetation, which had attained its greatest luxuriance at an elevation of eight or nine thousand feet above the sea, shrinks again; the stately pines, with trunks "fit for the mast of some great admiral," give way to dwarfed and stunted trunks, strangely resembling an old fruit orchard in the decline of life. Only the flowers increase and multiply—the Alpine flowers which lend to Colorado peaks their wildest, sweetest charm.

No language can express the beauty of the flowers which bloom all along the way, lifting their bright faces to the foot of the traveler at almost every step, nestling among the rocks wherever a handful of soil is found, and uplifting their tender petals beside the snow itself. Primroses, buttercups, violets, anemones, daisies, columbines and many other rare and beautiful flowers are found in the mountains, and the lakes are often almost entirely covered with pond-lilies of regal splendor. One lake on the Long's Peak trail above Estes Park, is (or was a few years ago) completely hidden under a mass of lily-pads and blossoms, and is known far and wide as Lily Lake.

Above timber line, these flowers begin to dwarf and shrink closer to the earth, until they

barely lift themselves above the stunted grass which carpets the patches of earth like a close-shaven lawn. But their beauty is enhanced thereby, and no sense of their insignificance is felt.

Another peculiarity of the mountains is that everywhere away from the streams or springs the peculiar aridity of the plains manifests itself. The same stunted grass grows high up the mountain-side, and, after brief exposure to the summer sun, it loses its freshness and assumes the gray, cold color of the rocks themselves. When the gnarled and twisted trees have left off clinging to the rocks, and the bare, bald mountains rise around you on every hand, the wide sweep of vision seems to take in nothing but desolation itself. All is one color, and that color is almost colorless. While the sun illuminates the scene, there is some warmth of light and shade about it, but when the cold gray of the mountains is supplemented by the cold gray of the sky, no scene can be less inspiring, especially to those unaccustomed to the overpowering solitude.

Few ever forget their advent into such a scene. As if it were yesterday, the writer remembers his first experience in peak-climbing. It was mid-summer, but the air was intensely cold at timber line, and above that point it was almost arctic winter. The solitude was so intense that like certain degrees of darkness, of which we read, it could be felt. Nay, it was felt by at least one of the party, who could hardly dismiss the distressing idea that he was out of the world, and likely to meet another class of mortals at any moment. The very light was unlike anything he had seen before, unless it might have been the wild weird twilight of a total eclipse of the sun, a light that was neither that of day or night, but a curious commingling of both. It seemed impossible to say whether the peak before us was near or far—it might have been both for aught we could say to the contrary. Looking downward, into the awful chasms that yawned below, brought to mind nothing but the "abomination of desolation" mentioned in Holy

Writ, and it was hard to wrest out of the somber surroundings a thought of the sublime beauty which marks most mountain scenery for those who first look upon its grandeur. In later days and under different circumstances the same scenes were revisited and enjoyed, but the memory of that first impression remains unchanged.

Perhaps the grandest of all mountain scenery is a near view of the snowy range in winter, when the sun shines fair and bright over the unsullied snow, whose dazzling whiteness challenges the brilliancy of the diamond itself. A million sparkles meet the eye at every turn, and above timber line there is no relief from the oppressive glare, which often produces "snow blindness," unless the eyes are in some way protected.

The mountain view from Denver has been pronounced unequaled by many travelers, but to the older residents of Colorado it presents no special attraction above many other views to be had from other points. So much sentiment has been expended in describing it that description has grown a trifle stale. The thousand and one newspaper correspondents who "do" Denver every season, always speak of the range extending "from Long's Peak on the north to Pike's Peak on the south," after which one always knows what is coming—the story of the Englishman who started to walk from Denver to the mountains before breakfast.

There is a particularly fine view of the mountains from Longmont, another from Colorado Springs, still another from Walsenburg in the south, and any number of them from interior points, the finest of which, perhaps, is that from the gateway to Estes Park. The view from Leadville is scarcely surpassed. It seems very appropriate that the finest mining camp in the world should have also one of the finest mountain views, though no doubt men would flock there from everywhere regardless of the view.

Following is a list of the principal Alpine peaks in the State, with their approximate altitudes and their elevation above sea level. Average summit



RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN L. ROUTT.
DENVER.

of range, 11,000 feet; average timber line, 11,800 feet:

MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF COLORADO.

	Feet.		Feet.
Blanca.....	14,464	Red Cloud.....	14,092
Harvard.....	14,383	Wetterhorn.....	14,069
Massive.....	14,368	Simpson.....	14,055
Gray's.....	14,341	Æolus.....	14,054
Rosalie.....	14,340	Ouray.....	14,043
Torrey.....	14,346	Stewart.....	14,032
Elbert.....	14,326	Maroon.....	14,000
La Plata.....	14,302	Cameron.....	14,000
Lincoln.....	14,297	Handie.....	13,997
Buckskin.....	14,296	Capitol.....	13,992
Wilson.....	14,280	Horseshoe.....	13,988
Long's.....	14,271	Snowmass.....	13,961
Quandary.....	14,279	Grizzly.....	13,956
Antero.....	14,245	Pigeon.....	13,928
Shavano.....	14,239	Blaine.....	13,905
Uncompahgre.....	14,235	Frustrum.....	13,893
Crestones.....	14,233	Pyramid.....	13,885
Princeton.....	14,199	White Rock.....	13,847
Mt. Bross.....	14,185	Hague.....	13,832
Holy Cross.....	14,176	R. G. Pyramid.....	13,773
Baldy.....	14,176	Silver Heels.....	13,766
Sneffles.....	14,158	Hunchback.....	13,755
Pike's.....	14,147	Rowter.....	13,750
Castle.....	14,106	Homestake.....	13,687
Yale.....	14,101	Ojo.....	13,640
San Luis.....	14,100	Spanish.....	13,620-12,720

	Feet.
Guyot.....	13,565
Trinchara.....	13,546
Kendall.....	13,542

	Feet.
Buffalo.....	13,541
Arapahoe.....	13,520
Dunn.....	13,502

Seventy-five peaks, between 13,500 and 14,300 feet in height, are unnamed, and not in this list.

ALTITUDES OF PROMINENT TOWNS IN COLORADO

	Feet.		Feet.
Alamosa.....	7,000	Green Lake.....	10,000
Alma.....	11,044	Hot Sulphur Spr'gs	7,715
Black Hawk.....	7,975	Idaho Springs.....	7,500
Boulder.....	5,536	Lake City.....	8,550
Breckenridge.....	9,674	Leadville.....	10,205
Cañon City.....	5,260	Magnolia.....	6,500
Caribou.....	9,905	Manitou.....	6,297
Central.....	8,300	Montezuma.....	10,295
Cheyenne.....	6,041	Morrison.....	5,922
Chicago Lakes.....	11,500	Nederland.....	8,263
Colorado Springs...	5,023	Oro City.....	10,247
Del Norte.....	7,750	Ouray.....	7,640
Denver.....	5,224	Pueblo.....	4,679
Divide.....	7,210	Rosita.....	8,500
Estes Park.....	8,000	Saguache.....	7,745
Fairplay.....	9,964	Silverton.....	9,405
Garland.....	8,146	Sunshine.....	7,000
Georgetown.....	8,400	Trinidad.....	6,005
Golden.....	5,729	Twin Lakes.....	9,357
Gold Hill.....	8,463	Veta Pass.....	9,339
Greeley.....	4,776		

CHAPTER VII.

COLORADO DURING THE REBELLION—TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

THE early history of Colorado was probably completely changed by the war of the rebellion, which broke out very soon after the new Territory was organized, and, indeed, before Gov. Gilpin had taken hold of the helm of government. This distracted the attention of the East so much that Colorado, though not forgotten, was comparatively ignored during the first years of the war. Moreover, the people of the Territory were divided on the issues of the war themselves, and a considerable secession element manifested itself in the utterance of disloyal sentiments and by the hoisting of a secession flag on Larimer street, almost directly opposite the present executive offices. The flag, however, was soon hauled down, by order of a committee of very determined citizens, who said that

either the flag or the house must come down, and they didn't care which.

Joined to these difficulties were the discouragement of miners arising out of refractory ores and failing placers, for already the flush days of placer mining in Colorado seemed, at least, to have passed by. The Clear Creek placers were abandoned or worked casually, as any claims are worked which yield only bare wages without promise of a richer harvest. It must be borne in mind, too, that not only during these years, but until several years later, no search was made for silver-bearing ores, by which means the scope of mining development was greatly limited, for Colorado stands pre-eminent as a silver-producing State, and her output of gold is light indeed compared to that of silver.

Thousands came and thousands left during 1861-62-63. California Gulch, over which almost if not quite the greatest *furor* of these years was raised, was soon deserted by all save a few faithful souls like Lieut. Gov. Tabor, the fame of whose riches has gone abroad far and wide, but who labored long and hard before reaping the reward he so richly merited. It is a curious fact, noted elsewhere but worth duplicating, that the very same sand carbonates which have made so many poor men rich in these latter days, were formerly one of the chief obstacles to success in gulch-mining. They were so heavy that they blocked the sluiceways, and had to be shoveled out with painful care, that the gold might be gathered.

The Indians, too, were troublesome during the early years of the war. Taking advantage of the withdrawal of the troops from most of the frontier posts, they raided the Plains, and were a continual terror to travelers between the mountains and the Missouri River. Many lives were lost, men, women and children sharing the same fate at the hands of the murderous crew. Then came the celebrated Sand Creek fight between the Colorado Cavalry and a large force of hostile Cheyenne Indians—an event which has evoked a great deal of hostile criticism, but which Coloradoans have no cause to blush for. It is undoubtedly true that Indian women and even children were killed upon that occasion, but the former were bearing arms and fighting with the utmost ferocity, leaving their offspring to chance the fortunes of war as best they might.

Sand Creek has been called a massacre. If so, it was a massacre of assassins, for fresh scalps of white men, women and children were found in the Indian camp after the battle. In fact, however, Sand Creek was not a massacre, but simply a fight after the most approved Indian fashion, and the Indians themselves never complained of the drubbing they got on that memorable occasion. It exemplified very clearly the oft-repeated assertion of frontiersmen that, if left alone, they could "set-

tle the Indian question" very soon, and "without costing the Government a cent."

The Sand Creek fight occurred November 29, 1864, the Coloradoans being commanded by Col. J. M. Chivington, a Methodist minister and first Presiding Elder of the Colorado Conference. Chivington was essentially a Western man, equally ready to pray or fight, and at home everywhere, even in the most incongruous associations. Prof. O. J. Goldrick, the well-known pioneer teacher and editor, relates that Chivington attended a grand banquet given by Ford & McClintock on the occasion of the opening of their gambling-rooms, up-stairs over the corner of F and McGaa streets, now known as Fifteenth and Holladay. The writer knows nothing of Chivington's sporting proclivities, but that he was a good and successful fighter the Sand Creek business can attest. He was then military commander of the district, but the troops at his command were only a handful, when word came from Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas River, that the Cheyennes were encamped near there in force, and were intercepting every train and every wagon that passed in either direction, so that travel was virtually stopped. Chivington called for volunteers, and led them himself, by forced marches, to the Arkansas, where he and his men fell upon the Indian camp on Sand Creek, before the red devils knew that danger was near. For this, Chivington was severely censured by his superior officers, though warmly applauded by the people.

The Government more than once complained of the plucky, enterprising Coloradoans for taking care of themselves without waiting for an "official" order to do so. It is not generally known in the East that an attempt was made by the South, very early in the war of the rebellion, to capture Colorado, but it is an actual fact, and the failure of the enterprise was due to the pluck and energy of the Coloradoans themselves.

This stirring episode in the history of the State occurred in March and April of 1862, when Grant was making his first memorable advances

upon the enemy. A military organization, which had been started in the fall of 1860, was revived on the breaking-out of the rebellion and became the First Colorado Cavalry. Col. John P. Slough, afterward Chief Justice of New Mexico, was its commander, and the boys humorously called themselves Gov. Gilpin's "Pet Lambs." Gov. Gilpin had some trouble in getting them mustered into Uncle Sam's service, owing to their remoteness from the "front" and the difficulty of communicating with headquarters, but the delay was a happy accident, after all. While the "Pet Lambs" were waiting for their marching orders, reports came that a force of 3,000 Texans had left San Antonio for Colorado, and were making a clean sweep of the country through which they passed. They had already entered New Mexico and were entirely beyond the reach of the Union armies when the "Lambs" heard of their coming. No time was to be lost, and, without waiting for orders from Washington, Col. Slough ordered an advance.

The history of this short, sharp and decisive campaign appears elsewhere at length, but space will only admit of a review in this connection. The Texans were encountered just north of Santa Fe. They were more than a match for the Coloradoans in number, but in strategy the latter showed their superiority. While a considerable body of "Lambs" engaged the lean and hungry Texans in front, the rest made a flank movement on the camp and commissary stores of the enemy, and destroyed everything they could not carry away. The result was that the Texans had to fall back in search of something to eat, and, having no "base of supplies," were forced to abandon the campaign. Bull Run, in the East, was hardly a circumstance compared to Baylor's retreat from New Mexico, and the "Lambs" returned home, covered with glory. Their success earned for them the recognition of the War Department, but Gov. Gilpin received no credit for his efforts. On the contrary, he was soon afterward superseded by Dr. John Evans, of Evanston, Ill., one of the best Governors Colo-

rado ever had, and still an honored citizen of the State. Secretary Weld, for whom Weld County was named, was also removed, and succeeded by Samuel H. Elbert, afterward Governor himself, and now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Gen. Sam E. Browne was about this time appointed Attorney General, and Gen. John Pierce succeeded Gen. Case as Surveyor General.

This was the beginning of the numerous changes in official positions which marked Colorado's Territorial vassalage. Her list of Governors ran as follows, from 1861 to 1876: William Gilpin qualified July 8, 1861; John Evans, April 11, 1862; A. Cummings, October 19, 1865; A. C. Hunt, May 27, 1867; Ed. M. McCook, June 15, 1869; Samuel H. Elbert, April 5, 1873; Ed M. McCook (again), June 26, 1874, and John L. Routt about May 1, 1875. Routt held until the admission of the State, in 1876, and was the first State Governor, holding the latter office from November, 1876, until January, 1879, when he was succeeded by Frederick W. Pitkin, present incumbent.

During the same period, an almost equal number of changes were made in the other officers of the Territory, except that Hon. Frank Hall served several terms as Secretary under Govs. Hunt, McCook and Elbert. The Secretarial succession was as follows: Lewis Ledyard Weld, qualified July 8, 1861, with Gilpin; Samuel H. Elbert, April 19, 1862, with Evans; Frank Hall, May 24, 1866, first with Cummings and later with Hunt; Frank Hall again, June 15, 1869, with McCook, and still again with Elbert, April 17, 1873, holding the office honorably for seven years. To him succeeded John W. Jenkins, March 11, 1874, and John Taffe, who came with Routt and remained until the organization of the State. William M. Clark was the first Secretary of State, N. H. Meldrum is the present incumbent.

These constant changes of officials, at such irregular intervals, served to keep the Territory in a state of political excitement not unlike that

engendered by the more practical and sanguinary "revolutions" of Old Mexico. They also served to beget a feeling of hostility toward the central Government at Washington. Andrew Johnson, poor man, was most cordially hated throughout the length and breadth of Colorado. Besides vetoing the bill for Colorado's admission as a State, he sent out one of the most unsatisfactory Governors she ever had, in the person of Cummings, whose brief reign was eminently unsatisfactory. Grant, too, was unpopular until the admission of the State, since when, he has been a sort of idol with the Republican element, notwithstanding their former enmity. McCook, one of the fighting family of that name, was sent out as Governor by Grant. He was a gallant soldier but a poor diplomatist, and soon found himself very unpopular with some of the most powerfully influential men in the Territory. Feeling ran high on both sides, and finally resulted in the overthrow of McCook in the spring of 1873. Elbert was appointed Governor, and it was announced that henceforth the offices of the Territory would be intrusted to its citizens; that carpet-bag rule was at an end forever.

This announcement was received with great satisfaction. Whether justly or not, it had come to be understood that the Territories generally, and Colorado Territory particularly, were asylums for misfit politicians, who could not be "worked in" anywhere else, but who had to be disposed of somehow and somewhere. That the position was not well taken, is shown by the fact that no less than five of Colorado's seven Territorial Governors are to-day highly honored citizens of the State. The names of Gilpin, Evans, Hunt, Elbert and Routt are household words in Colorado. Better men for the position they held it would have been hard to find, and yet the people chafed under their rule, for the simple reason that they were not called but sent. There is something in the genius of our institutions strangely averse to rulers other than those chosen by the people themselves.

Although Gov. Elbert's *regime* opened so flatteringly, it was marked by some of the most stormy incidents of Colorado's political history. It is not necessary to recapitulate the events of the McCook-Elbert war, which terminated in the removal of the latter and the re-instatement of the former, but the sensation it created at the time will not soon be forgotten by those who participated in it. President Grant was visited with the severest censure for his action in the matter, and especially for his wholesale removal of Federal officials in Colorado at or about the same time. The immediate result was a total demoralization of the Republican party in the Territory and a Democratic victory in 1874, which showed very conclusively that "some one had blundered." With characteristic manliness, President Grant corrected his mistake by again removing McCook and appointing a Governor who was acceptable to both factions and all parties.

This was the last act in the Territorial political drama. Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1876, just in time to pull President Hayes through the Electoral Commission into the White House, and just in time, too, to earn the taking title of the Centennial State.

The passage of the enabling act was largely due to the efforts of Hon. J. B. Chaffee, and he was very properly rewarded by an election as Senator of the United States by the first State Legislature. His colleague was Henry M. Teller, a man of commanding ability, who enjoyed the distinction of never having held an office until he was chosen Senator. He was also lucky enough to secure the long term, and will serve until 1883. Senator Chaffee's voluntary retirement from politics at the close of his Senatorial term gave Hon. N. P. Hill an opportunity to grasp the succession, which he did, defeating half a dozen opponents.

Curiously enough, although Colorado made such an effort to break into Congress at an early day, she was not effectually represented there until 1863, when Hon. H. P. Bennett went to Washington, armed with undoubted credentials, attested by



Fredrick W. Pittkin

the "broad seal of the sovereign Territory," as waggish attorneys used to say. Bennett was succeeded by Judge Allen A. Bradford, who served a second term in 1869-70. Hon. George M. Chilcott served a term between the first and last of Bradford, and Hon. J. B. Chaffee was elected in 1870, and again in 1872. In 1874, the McCook-Elbert war resulted in the

chance election of Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, who served until the admission of the State into the Union.

Mr. Patterson also served term as Representative in Congress after admission, although his seat was unsuccessfully contested by Hon. James B. Belford, the present Representative, who defeated Patterson in 1878 by a large majority.

CHAPTER VIII.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

DURING all these years, the country had been prosperous, more or less, according to circumstances, and the miners had been steadily growing in numbers and increasing their annual production. New processes of treating ores were introduced, which proved more profitable than the old, and the operation of smelting was found particularly adapted to the refractory ores of Gilpin County, where it was first introduced. Denver had been tried both by fire and flood, but her indomitable citizens never faltered in their forward course, and the town grew apace, as did the whole country. It is true that the miners left one locality for another pretty often, leaving large and populous cities almost desolate and without inhabitant, but the people turned up in another part of the State, very soon, and soon had another city under way. Though mining was always the principal industry of Colorado, agriculture and stock-growing kept pace with mineral development, as will be seen by the succeeding chapters specially devoted to these industries.

It was not, however, until after the close of the war and the disbandment of both armies, that the State entered upon its greatest era of prosperity. Large numbers of old soldiers emigrated at once to the new gold-fields, which had grown famous while they had been serving in the army, and others followed a few years later. Ex-Gov. John Evans, whose faith in the bright future in store

for Colorado was second to that of no man, not even that of his predecessor, Gov. Gilpin, had no sooner laid down his office in 1865, than he began to agitate the question of railway connection between Denver and the world outside.

The Union Pacific Railroad was working its way westward, and the Kansas Pacific was aiming at the mark which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road has since hit, but neither enterprise then on foot looked to Denver either as a terminus or way station. Seeing that the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet got up and went to the mountain. The Denver Pacific road was built to a connection with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, 106 miles due north, and in due time a railway route was completed from Denver to each ocean. Then the Kansas Pacific suddenly changed its course from southwest to northwest, and made Denver its western terminus, giving the metropolis of the Rocky Mountains competing lines to the Missouri River, instead of the patient mule and the steadfast ox.

It was a grand and glorious transformation scene. The city and State at once sprang forward with a mighty bound. Local lines of railway were soon projected from Denver in other directions, and the foundations of Colorado's present very extensive railway system was laid within three years following the completion of the Union Pacific. Development was a little retarded, but

not checked by the panic of 1873, and the grasshoppers of 1875, but there has never been a year since 1864—the year of the Indian war—in which Colorado has not made progress in some direction, if not in all.

The panic of 1873 has been mentioned as having retarded the development of Colorado temporarily, but it is still an open question whether the country was not in the end a gainer by the panic, paradoxical as the proposition may appear. In point of fact, the panic did not extend to Colorado. There were no failures in the State worth speaking of. The banks stood firm. A considerable shrinkage in real estate was about the only effect of the panic upon the population of Colorado, but that only pinched a few luckless operators, who bought high and had to sell low. It is true that a few men, who thought themselves millionaires, found that they were only worth half a million, yet their sufferings were more imaginary than real. On the other hand, the panic drove many active business men from the East to Colorado, in the hope of rebuilding lost fortunes, and many of these new-comers in 1874-75 are now among the most enterprising and successful operators in the State.

Following fast upon these accessions to population came admission to the Union, which served to attract attention and invite further immigration. It was, in effect, a substantial and important

recognition of the status of Colorado, and an invitation to capital to come in and develop the undoubted resources of the new State. The result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends of Colorado, at home and abroad.

Within the three years which have elapsed since statehood became an established fact, Colorado has doubled in wealth and population, and she is still advancing with even more rapid strides. The future of the State is full of golden possibilities. Leadville, the present wonder of the world, is but a page in the history of mineral development. That Colorado is destined to be the first mining State in the Union seems well assured.

It is the habit of some travelers to assert that Colorado cannot sustain a large population, because her agricultural resources are limited. The force of this argument is hard to discover. Mining districts rarely embrace agricultural advantages too, and, in the East, it is not expected that a mining population shall supply itself with the necessaries of life. So long as Colorado can draw easily and cheaply upon Kansas and Nebraska for her lack of grain and other agricultural products, there is no reason why she may not support a population equal to the New England average. Her gold and silver will buy anything and everything the East has for sale, and she would still be a great and prosperous State, if she did not raise half enough wheat to feed her population.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CLIMATE OF COLORADO.

THE history of Colorado as a sanitarium dates back only to the advent of railways in the State, or about ten years ago. Before that time, overland trips across the Plains were occasionally recommended for the purpose of building up shattered physical systems, but such heroic treatment was usually laughed to scorn, and a sea-voyage substituted. The latter was more easily

and cheaply accomplished, and the dangers of the deep were less considered than the danger of losing one's life, or scalp, or both, at the hands of the Indians. Yet every one who returned from Colorado concurred in the statement that it was a healthy country, and the first reports concerning the rigors of its climate in winter were soon modified.

It was many years, however, ere Colorado began to offer inducements to invalids, such as those for which it is now famous. The first settlers felt themselves banished, as it were, not only from their friends and former homes, but also from many of the necessities and nearly all the comforts of life. As time went on, and the country grew apace, these conditions changed rapidly for the better. Denver, and some of the other cities, became comfortable places of residence. The cost of living was high, but a steady reduction followed the opening of railway communication and the development of agriculture. In a short time, the trip to Colorado became a pleasure excursion, instead of a painful journey, and then the invalid tourist appeared above the horizon, and began his career of usefulness in the State.

No record of the resources of Colorado would be complete which did not include the invalid tourist, but, to the credit of the State, it must be said, that she has paid cent per cent, in sound health, for the thousands of dollars which invalids have poured into her extended palm. Not in every case, of course, nor in ninety and nine per cent of them, but in enough of them to make a very satisfactory showing.

Hundreds and, perhaps, thousands of people are enjoying good health in Colorado to-day who came here confirmed invalids. Many more, coming too late, have died here, but, if the fair warning given by such deaths had been heeded in the East, the number would not have increased so rapidly of late years. No one in Colorado, physician or layman, pretends to say that consumption, in its last stages, can be arrested, in this climate or in any other climate. The contrary is true. It would be a miracle, indeed, if three-quarters or half a lung could expand in this rarified atmosphere sufficiently to support life in a man or woman, with one foot already in the grave, and the other trembling on the brink. And not only the dry and rarified air contends against nature, in such instances, but elemental disturbances tend to snap the rotten thread of life.

Colorado has not an Italian climate, and the absurd claims to that effect have brought much contempt on those who make them. She has extremes of heat and cold. The winters are marked by occasional storms of great severity. Dust is a nuisance to diseased lungs at all seasons. The summer sun would be intolerably hot if not neutralized by the refreshing shade. And yet the *average* of the climate is all that could be desired or expected.

The climatic conditions of Colorado are, perhaps, due entirely to the limited rainfall, though altitude has a separate bearing upon the problem. Without entering upon any scientific, or even technical, consideration of the question, it is enough to say that the limited rainfall leaves the sky free of clouds about three hundred days out of every year, and throughout these three hundred days, in winter and in summer, the sun shines bright and warm. With so much sunshine, of course the evaporation of moisture is perfect. The earth and air is dry. Malaria and the diseases incident thereto are practically unknown, save at rare intervals, as the result of defective artificial drainage. The air is not only dry, but full of ozone and electricity, and the altitude reduces its pressure. In healthy lungs, it is invigorating and restorative, but the contrary effect is manifested in lungs too weak to accommodate themselves to the increased demand upon their capacity, the volume of air inhaled in Colorado being considerably greater than at lower altitudes east or west.

The influence of altitude upon health has been noted, not only by every medical man, but also by every intelligent observer. According to the highest authorities of Colorado, the members of the State Medical Society, the sensations attending a first entrance into this State are always pleasant to persons in good health. "The dryness of the atmosphere," says Dr. Edmondson, of Central, "together with the electricity therein contained, combined with perhaps other peculiarities of climate, excite the nervous system to a remarkable degree of tension. The physical functions

which, it may be for years past, have been accomplished in a sluggish, inefficient manner, at once assume a vigor of action to which the system has heretofore been a stranger. The appetite is keen, the digestion vigorous, and the sleep is sound and refreshing. The result of these manifold innovations on the established routine of the vital economy is, that all those lurking ailments to which the civilized man is more subject than he ought to be are swept at once away, and whatever there is in each individual of capacity to enjoy is called into the fullest action. He revels in what might be called an intoxication of good health."

The latter comparison is not inapt. Nothing is more common than for people to say that the air of Colorado invigorates them like new wine.

In the very admirable essay from which the foregoing is quoted, Dr. Edmondson goes on to say:

"An unclouded mind partakes of the elasticity of a healthy body, and the unwonted vigor of man's intellect is manifested by a newly aroused desire for activity and by an increased capability to accomplish." Every brain-worker will attest the truth of this assertion, and nowhere in the whole country are the professions and all manner of business pursuits prosecuted with so much vigor and success.

It has been often said that men are improved mentally and socially as well as physically by coming to Colorado. There can be no doubt of this fact. Invalidism always affects mental conditions, and a dyspeptic person or a sufferer from any chronic ailment, however inconsequential, cannot help but lose a little good temper. With restored health comes not only renewed energy but a brighter view of life. The world seems a better place than it was. Companionship becomes pleasant, and Colorado is, of all countries in the world, the place where a hearty good will is most manifest in all classes and conditions of men.

This is a curious study, and one which has never yet been pursued with care by scientists. It would be interesting to note the effect of this climate upon

mental as well as physical conditions, but this task must be left to some one more capable of elucidating it.

The early settlers found the seasons in Colorado at considerable variance with those in the same latitude toward the east. A warm sun in winter was the first peculiarity noted. Earth and air were dry, and the direct rays of the sun were a reminder of summer. It was found, however, that however hot the sun shone in midwinter, even when men went about out-door work in their shirt-sleeves, snow seldom melted in the sunshine, but a soft wind moving across the country would soon carry away on its invisible wings a heavy fall of snow in a few hours, leaving the ground not only bare but dry. Hence the winters were generally pleasant, the exceptions to this rule being occasions when the wind blew cold or a northwest snow-storm swept down upon the plains. The snow-fall in Denver has never been excessive since the settlement of the town, but it has been severe at times, generally between the middle of December and the first of February. The latter month and the first half of March are usually pleasant. March and November are accounted the worst months in the calendar of the Atlantic and Mississippi Valley States, but, outside of the mountains in Colorado, they are very favorable, even to invalids. Early in April, the spring snows fall, sometimes to a great depth, and doing more damage to the stock interests than any other elemental disturbance. When these snows disappear, usually a few days after their fall, grass and grain spring up and summer is at hand, except that foliage is often delayed a month or more longer. With the foliage come the rains, varying greatly in different seasons, but *not* increasing every year, as some ignorantly assert.

The "rainy season" in Colorado is a figure of speech merely, being used only to distinguish it from the season when no rain falls. The two are about equal. Rains fall from about May 1 to November 1, but only enough to purify the air and keep the prairie grass alive and green. It is



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no inconvenience whatever to invalids, who have all the sunshine they want even in wet weather. It is this unlimited sunshine that builds up many debilitated systems, which seem to need no other medicine. The average number of cloudy days for each year since 1872, when the Signal Service was first established in Denver, is but a fraction over sixty-three; the days on which rain fell, considerably less, and those on which snow fell, only forty.

As to the range of the thermometer, that erratic instrument should not be quoted officially in Colorado, until corrected for altitude and new climatic conditions. Its apparent range is very broad, and its record would seem to show that Coloradoans freeze up in winter, only to thaw out in summer, when, in fact, the extremes of heat and cold are much more apparent than real. Neither zero weather nor ninety-nine in the shade counts for much in Colorado. When the mercury falls ten or fifteen degrees below zero, which it often does, people put on their wraps as they go about their business, but nobody ever heard of a sunstroke in Colorado, when the thermometer was boiling over at the top. Invalids, of course, do not invite exhaustion by much exercise at such times, but, in the delightfully cool mornings and evenings of midsummer, they can get all the air and exercise necessary for them.

In the fall of 1873, two well-known gentlemen of Denver—Mr. F. J. B. Crane and Mr. B. F. Woodward—both of whom had been great sufferers from asthma in the East, were discussing the best means of making known to their suffering fellow-mortals of other States the wonderfully curative effects of the Colorado climate upon this disorder. The question of giving information through the newspapers and magazines was discussed, but while, by such means, a large number of readers might be reached, it was thought that the message would not have such a convincing and authoritative influence as an authentic statement from a large number of persons. The result of this incidental discussion was the calling of a meeting of asthmatics at Denver in October, 1873.

The meeting was held. A large number of gentlemen and ladies attended, all of whom reported themselves either entirely cured or vastly benefited by their residence in Colorado. It was then decided to extend the scope of inquiry to the whole State, and, in accordance with that purpose, the newspapers of the State circulated a call for an asthmatic convention, and also for statements from persons unable to attend the meeting.

This novel convention assembled at Denver December 18, 1873. The chairman, Mr. Crane, presented over one hundred reports from persons residing in all parts of Colorado, many of them lengthy and quite interesting, giving individual experiences, means of cure and experiments, which had been previously tried without effect, and generally stating that a complete and permanent cure had only been found upon the parties removing to Colorado.

A large number of these statements were from gentlemen of means, who had traveled in nearly all parts of the world without deriving material benefit elsewhere than in Colorado.

In the spring of 1874, a pamphlet was printed for gratuitous distribution, containing a condensed record of over two hundred and fifty cases cured by Colorado air alone, no other remedy being used. All the walks of life were represented in this list; merchants, physicians, lawyers, clergymen, mechanics, laboring men, etc., clearly establishing the important fact that "Colorado cures asthma." Five years of additional experience and observation have only confirmed and strengthened the testimony that in the relief or cure of asthma and kindred diseases, the climate of Colorado is unequaled by any portion of the known world; also, that there is no recurrence of the disease while the person remains in this climate, though no guarantee can be given that a return to a lower altitude will not be followed by a return of the old trouble.

So much for asthma. As for other diseases of like character, the same is substantially true. In all cases where the physical and mental systems are worn down by overwork or general debility, the

recovery is marked and rapid. The marked exceptions to this rule are rheumatism and all purely nervous ailments, none of which are benefited by the climate of Colorado, but are rather aggravated instead. In the mountains of Colorado, pneumonia and kindred diseases are common at certain seasons, and often fatal. A form of pneumonia known as mountain fever, is well known throughout the State, but happily it is less dangerous than pneumonia proper.

Taken all in all, with all the other drawbacks properly belonging to it, the climate of Colorado can claim the highest rank as a restorer of health to poor, suffering humanity. The number of invalids who annually seek relief in the State is constantly increasing, and so are the resorts which invite their patronage. Formerly, the mineral springs at Manitou were the only attraction of the kind in the State. Only a few years ago, a rude cabin, on the banks of the famous *Fountain qui Boille*, close by the great soda spring, was all there was of Manitou. The writer well remembers a visit there, in the fall of 1871, when the solitude of the spot was overpowering. To-day, there are half-a-dozen hotels there, three of them magnificent structures, and yet, during the season, it is almost impossible to secure quarters in any of them. Idaho Springs, with its fine hotels and famous swimming baths, is scarcely less popular or less crowded. The Hot Sulphur Springs, in Middle Park, are also well patronized, though less accessible. The hunting and fishing thereaway draws many who would scorn the luxuries of more pretentious watering-places. Beside these three principal points of attraction, are at least a dozen mineral springs, of greater or less renown, scattered broadcast over the State, no section being without one or more. The Pagosa Hot Springs, in Southwestern Colorado, are pronounced among the finest in the world. The Steamboat Springs, in the Northwest, are truly wonderful as a natural curiosity, as well as valuable for their medicinal qualities. They take their name from a peculiar noise emitted from one of the largest springs of the group,

which gives forth a steady, southing sound, like a steamboat just starting upon its voyage.

The inquisitive may want to know what are the medical properties of these numerous springs. It would take a small volume to describe them. They range over the whole gamut of medical lexicography, and include, as the miners say, about all the known "stinks." There is something less than a thousand of them in the State, and the invalid who cannot be suited somewhere in Colorado need not look anywhere else for what he wants. With very few exceptions, the surroundings of these mineral springs are delightfully romantic. The charms of Manitou cannot be enumerated—a whole season is short enough to study its surroundings. It must be confessed, however, that Coloradoans themselves seldom pay much attention to the "healing waters" of these fountains of health, but visit them indiscriminately for pleasure, and often go away without tasting the water more than once, or perhaps twice. The ready excuse of the "native" is that he does not need the water, and does not wish to cultivate a taste for the fluid. Now and then a rheumatic miner tries bathing in a hot sulphur spring to take the stiffness out of his joints, and since Leadville was unearthed, an occasional victim of lead poisoning puts in at Cottonwood Springs, on the Arkansas River, below the carbonate metropolis, to get the lead out of his system, but, generally, the Coloradoan looks upon mineral springs merely as a good advertisement of the country, and is proud of them merely because they confirm his strong belief that his is the most wonderful country in the world.

The chance mention of lead-poisoning above brings to mind this new disease—new to Colorado, at least, though common enough in lead mines all over the world. The mineral deposits at Leadville, as the name of the camp indicates, carry a large proportion of lead, and workmen in the mines and smelters are alike subject to lead-poisoning. It would seem that nature had provided a remedy for the disease near at hand, in the mineral springs of Cottonwood Cañon, which are a specific in almost

any stage of the complaint. All the patient has to do is to "lay off" a few days or weeks, at Cottonwood, bathe and drink freely of the waters, and go back to his work rejuvenated.

Much has been said about the unhealthiness of Leadville, because a good many people have died there from intemperance, exposure, etc., as well as from natural causes. Under right conditions,

Leadville would be a healthy city, but the verdict of the Coroner's jury—"too much whisky and too little blanket"—tells the story of many a death. The altitude is too great for over-indulgence and reckless neglect. Care and cleanliness have been too much neglected in this magic city, and she pays the penalty by an undeserved reputation for unhealthiness.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

AGRICULTURE, although of secondary importance among the industries of Colorado, has always been more or less prominent. This fact is first due to the magnificent yield and excellent quality of both cereals and vegetables, and, finally, to the high prices usually received by the farmers, or "ranchmen," as they are invariably designated, for every product of the soil.

In the early years of the country, when scarcely anybody expected to stay here more than the few weeks or months necessary to obtain a fortune from the mines, agriculture was something not dreamt of in their philosophy, and no attempt was made to cultivate the soil. As time went on, and one or two "hard winters" came, bringing exorbitant prices for produce or cutting off the supply entirely, the idea of raising corn for horse-feed, after the Mexican fashion, was originated by some one, and soon put into practical operation.

A few rude and imperfect irrigating ditches were constructed, under which a few acres were planted, corn being the principal crop, alternating with an occasional potato patch. The potatoes were truly a happy thought, for, while the corn hardly paid for its cultivation, the potatoes yielded largely, and proved to be of superior quality. Such was the small beginning of agriculture in Colorado, and it has advanced wonderfully since that time, especially in view of the difficulties it has had to meet and overcome.

A great point had been gained, however, by the discovery that vegetables flourished in the soil of the plains and mountains. The first potato crop paid an enormous profit, and next year many persons engaged in the business, some of them only to meet with failure, though others succeeded beyond their wildest hope. Experiments were made with other vegetables, and the era of big pumpkins and giant squashes dates from that day. Another year established the fact that Colorado was within the limits of the great wheat-belt of the continent, and, from that time till now, wheat has been and is the staple crop of Colorado farmers.

It must not be understood, though, that because Colorado raises the finest wheat, the best potatoes and the biggest squashes and pumpkins in the world, that her agriculturists are clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day. On the contrary, they work harder and are less repaid proportionately than farmers anywhere else in the country.

In the first place, the acquisition of agricultural land in Colorado has for many years involved a considerable outlay of money, and a poor man has had small show to engage in farming. While there are millions of acres of arable land in the State, or land that would be arable if irrigated, there is not an unlimited supply of water for irrigation, and it is not a question of land, but of

water, with the farmer. To secure the latter, he must expend more or less money, either in building a ditch, or buying a water-right from a ditch already constructed. In either case, his water costs him what would be considered in the East a fair rental for the land.

Having secured both land and water, he proceeds to make a crop. Wheat is sown very early in the spring, often in February, which is usually a pleasant month in the Colorado climate; if not, March rarely fails to bring planting weather. In April, there is always more or less light and warm snow, which melts rapidly and "wets down" the new-sown wheat, so that irrigation is unnecessary at that season. May brings spring rains in greater or less abundance, with warm, sunny days, that start the young wheat and early vegetables fairly on their way, and also begin to melt the snow on the mountains, by which the streams are fed, the latter being low or entirely dry during the winter and early spring. By the time the streams are running full of water, the work of irrigation must begin, and be kept up till the crops are harvested. The amount of irrigation required depends largely upon the fall of rain for the summer season, and somewhat also upon the character of the soil, but it is safe to say that during the irrigation season the farmer will be called upon to work at least all day, and perhaps far into the night.

Added to all this toil is a tolerable certainty that, at the height of the season, when everybody wants water, the supply will fall short of the demand. To see one's crops perishing for want of water involves a mental anxiety scarcely less terrible than the most intense physical struggle, and this but one of the many drawbacks incidental to the farming operations in Colorado, as developed from year to year in the history of the country.

Another serious matter is the plague of grasshoppers, or locusts, which has several times entirely devastated the agricultural sections of the State, and to which the attention of the world has been directed. Experience seems to demonstrate that these visitations occur every tenth year, but

this may be a coincidence merely, the only proof substantiating the theory being the fact that the latest visitations followed the first in about that order, the beginning and ending having been marked by a curious correspondence of dates, as well as of characteristics.

The grasshopper problem has perplexed the wisest *savans* of two continents, and the Colorado ranchman only knows that they come in countless numbers and depart, leaving his fields as brown and bare as though they had never been planted. Nothing could well be more disheartening, or provocative of profanity in the man of sin. Nevertheless, the accounts of their ravages, and the description of their insatiate appetites, are often overdrawn. It is not true that they eat fences, wagons and agricultural implements, if the latter are left out of doors. They chew tobacco, apparently, judging from the exudations of their masticatory organs, but proof is wanting that they either smoke or swear. Jestings aside, they are a dreaded scourge, but, under certain conditions, the Colorado farmers can and do successfully contend against them, and of late years, with their improved appliances of defense, the ranchmen laugh the young 'hoppers to scorn, no matter how numerous they are hatched out in and around their fields. It is only when swarms of hungry 'hoppers alight in the midst of the growing crops for a hasty lunch that the heart of the ranchman sinks within his bosom, for then he knows that nothing he can do will save his fields from destruction.

It is now four years, however, since the locusts last invaded Colorado, to the damage of the husbandmen, and strong hopes are entertained that their visitations have ceased. No particular reason can be assigned for this belief, but it is strong in the minds of those most deeply interested and those most naturally inclined to apprehend further danger from this source. Perhaps prudence would suggest that allowance should be made for grasshopper visitations at least once in ten years, but it is certain that the farmers of Colorado



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have lost much of their former fears that they would be driven into other pursuits, and are plowing and planting more vigorously than ever before.

Said one of the most experienced husbandmen of the State to the writer, recently :

"Nobody can tell anything about the grasshoppers in Colorado or anywhere else. They have been here and may be here again, *savans* to the contrary notwithstanding. I may lose my crop by them next year, but while I am sure of water for irrigation, I can stand the grasshoppers and raise bushel for bushel with the Eastern farmers. They have to contend with drouth on the one hand and excessive rains on the other, each alike disastrous, while I can regulate my supply of moisture regardless of the rainfall, and with a positive certainty that the latter will never be excessive, even during harvest, when the most damage is usually done. Irrigation is an expense, but it is likewise a protection. It is a heavy insurance, but it saves my crops and insures a uniform yield of which Eastern farmers are entirely ignorant. They may have half a dozen poor crops in succession, and then almost a total failure, while I have half a dozen good crops and then a grasshopper year, for which I ought to be prepared."

The best farming lands of the State are found to lie along the eastern base of the mountains from north to south, and the best of these, perhaps, as far as development has gone, lie between the Platte and the Cache la Poudre Rivers. Superiority of soil is not claimed for this belt, though its proximity to the mountains may have developed certain characteristics not possessed by localities more remote. Abundance of water has given it prominence and importance as a center of agricultural industry.

The valley of the Platte River is, of course, the largest single body of agricultural land in the State, extending from Platte Cañon, twenty miles southwest of Denver, to Julesburg, in the extreme northeastern corner of the State. Thousands of acres of fertile lands line both sides of the river for

this entire distance. Above Denver, and below that city for a distance of fifty or sixty miles, there are fine farms; below the junction of the Platte and the Poudre and the State line, there are occasional farms and frequent meadows, but no considerable agricultural settlements. Two causes operate to retard agricultural progress in the lower Platte Valley: first, the absence of railroad facilities, and, finally, the character of the river itself, which runs for its entire length, across the plains, over a bed of treacherous, shifting sand, in and through which the channel winds and turns and divides and changes so continually, that it is almost impossible to utilize the waters of the stream for irrigation at certain points, and extremely difficult anywhere. If the current sets into the "head" of an irrigating canal, it carries with it enough sand to soon choke up the canal, but oftener a more serious trouble results from the channel changing to the opposite side of the stream, leaving the mouth of the irrigating canal as dry as the plains themselves.

The smaller streams, particularly those which run over rocky or pebbly beds, are the best reliance of the farmers of Colorado, even though their volume of water may be restricted. Of this class, the Cache la Poudre is the principal, and its valley is perhaps the best illustration of what may be accomplished by irrigation in Colorado.

From La Porte, where it leaves the mountains, to its confluence with the Platte, four miles below Evans and Greeley, the "Poudre," as it is universally called in Colorado, is lined with improved farms, many of which are models of successful enterprise.

At Fort Collins, near the head of this rich valley, is located the Agricultural College of the State, a fitting location for such an institution, surrounded, as it is, by some of the finest farms and best farming land in the State.

The early history of this part of the State, apart from its agricultural features, is full of interest. The overland route to California led this way, and La Porte, which is now one of the most

peaceful hamlets in all Colorado, was then a miniature Julesburg, full of life and activity. Fort Collins, near by, was then a military post, though no fort was ever built there, and few soldiers guarded the post. There were Indians in those days, and some of the pioneer ranchmen met with many startling adventures in guarding against or resisting their depredations. To-day, however, and for many years, the valley has been singularly peaceful, bearing, in many respects, the aspect of an Eastern community. It is entirely agricultural, and the handsome towns of Fort Collins and Greeley, which nestle at either extremity, are as orderly as any New England village.

Both of these towns, as well as Longmont, which lies a little south and west of them, the three constituting apexes of a triangle, are notable instances of the success of "colony" enterprises in Colorado. The Greeley colony was the best advertised, and has been most successful, but in less degree the others show the benefits of co-operation.

The history of the Greeley colony, although it deserves a separate chapter, has been written so well and so often by the leading newspapers of the whole country, East and West, that a brief review will be sufficient for the purpose of this volume. Established in 1870, at the suggestion of the lamented Horace Greeley, whose honored name it bears, and whose principles it largely perpetuates, it started with a fund of \$150,000, which it invested in lands, irrigating canals, a mill power and a "colony fence" inclosing the entire tract covered by the purchase, thus providing against the necessity of interior fences. A town was laid off at the point where the Denver Pacific Railroad crosses the "Poudre," and the land was appropriately subdivided, so that each colonist received a tract of land and a town lot, if desired, or an equivalent in either lands or lots, at his option.

All this property has advanced in value very largely, and farm property is particularly valuable under the Greeley canals. Some of the farmers

were seriously embarrassed at first by the considerable expense of "making a start" in a new country under new conditions, and even with all the advantages of co-operation, a few failures resulted. It is not the purpose of the writer to conceal the truth in regard to farming operations in Colorado, and it must be admitted that not every Eastern farmer can and will succeed in this State, especially if he is hampered by lack of means to enable him to prosecute his work to the best advantage. But the failures at Greeley were generally accounted for by some radical defect in the system pursued, and experience, even when dearly bought, was turned to good advantage by all concerned.

Wheat, of course, has been the great staple, and its yield has often been enormous. Thirty, forty, or even fifty bushels per acre have been harvested from large fields, and sold at from 90 cents to \$1.50 per bushel. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables came next in importance. Corn has not been a prolific crop, though profitable. The soil is well adapted to corn, but the nights are too cold for its rapid growth and full development.

Of late years, the Greeley colonists have turned their attention to raising small fruits, with very gratifying success. Their strawberries are simply magnificent, and the yield equal to that of any part of the country, California not excepted. The crop never fails, and, despite the large production, prices have been maintained at high figures throughout the entire season. Berries are shipped to Denver and Cheyenne by rail, and these markets, within fifty miles of Greeley, take the entire crop, and almost quarrel over it.

The social features of Greeley life are still characterized by temperance and intellectual development. There is not now, and never has been, a saloon in the town of 2,000 inhabitants, and its schools are the best in the land. The schoolhouse is by far the best building in town, though the churches are numerous and not inconspicuous architecturally. More newspapers are taken and read at Greeley than at any place of its size in the country. The town itself supports two weekly

papers, and a third, published at Evans, a few miles distant, is liberally patronized.

Magnificent as has been the development of the Poudre Valley since 1870, the next few years promises to eclipse the last decade. An immense irrigating canal, capable of watering 100,000 acres of land, is being built north of the already completed canals on the north side, and thousands of acres of good farming land will soon be brought under cultivation thereby. This canal heads in the mountains, and the country it waters is tributary to Fort Collins as well as Greeley—indeed, the former place, from its proximity to the mountains, where the water-supply is more abundant and stable, probably will reap a larger benefit from the new enterprise than its rival down the valley.

This important enterprise demands special mention as the first effort to water a vast body of land with a single canal, and because its promoters are, for the most part, non-residents instead of Colorado citizens. The Colorado Mortgage and Investment Company, of London, of which Mr. James Duff, of Denver, is resident manager, owns most of the stock in this canal, and much of the land to be watered thereby. The English Company, as it is commonly called, has done and is still doing much for the development of Colorado and Denver, first by loaning capital at lower rates of interest than formerly prevailed, and finally, by its own judicious investments, like the new hotel in Denver, which the Company is building at a cost of nearly half a million, and which will be by far the finest hotel in the West when completed. Another enterprise of great pith and moment to Denver is the proposed high-line canal, to water an immense area above the city, which the English Company is about to undertake as a sure and profitable investment. Colorado has derived great benefit already from this influx of English capital, and Mr. Duff seems determined to show his faith in the Centennial State by further investments of like character.

Fort Collins has achieved its greatest development since 1877, when the Colorado Central

Railroad was extended past that place to a connection with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne. The following very truthful sketch of the place is copied from the prospectus of the Agricultural College located at that point, and opened September 1, 1879:

"Fort Collins is located on the southern bank of the Cache la Poudre, about six miles east of the foot-hills of the snowy range and thirty-five miles south of the State line; it is surrounded by a fertile and well watered region, including some of the best agricultural lands in the State.

"Its elevation of 5,100 feet above the sea level gives it a pure, dry atmosphere, while its proximity to the mountains brings it within the limit of occasional rains, thus rendering the climate pleasant and salubrious, and adapting the soil to the cultivation of the cereals. This region, comprising the counties of Larimer, Weld, Boulder, and parts of Arapahoe and Jefferson, is rendered accessible from the north and south by the Colorado Central Railroad, which passes directly through Fort Collins, and by the Denver Pacific Railway, both of which roads connect with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne and with the Kansas Pacific at Denver. The streams draining this region, the Cache la Poudre, Big Thompson, and other tributaries of the South Platte, furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for purposes of irrigation. It is estimated that the great irrigating canal now in process of construction and supplied from the Cache la Poudre, will bring at least 100,000 acres of unproductive land under cultivation. The College has been most judiciously located with reference to this large extent of farming land, in the midst of communities refined and progressive and very fast surrounding themselves with all the comforts of the most advanced localities in the West."

South of the Poudre, along the base of the mountains, are a number of valleys devoted to agriculture, among which the Big and Little Thompson, the St. Vrain, Left Hand Boulder and Ralston Creek are chief. Longmont, settled by a Chicago colony about 1870, is located on the St. Vrain, in the midst of a very rich farming country. The

St. Vrain is one of the most beautiful of Colorado rivers. It rises at the base of Long's Peak, and, though boasting of no grandly romantic cañon like Boulder, Clear Creek and the Platte or Arkansas, it flows through scenes of sylvan beauty strangely enchanting to the eye and the æsthetic tastes.

Boulder Creek waters a fertile valley on its way across the plains, dotted by handsome farms; but its greatest charm is in the mountains. Its cañon has been pronounced the finest in the State, and its falls are famous everywhere. At the point of its departure from the range is located the town of Boulder, an interesting city of considerable consequence as an agricultural and mining center. The farmers of Boulder Valley find a market for their crops in the mining camps of their own county, and their county capital reaps the benefit of the exchange. Boulder is also the seat of the State University.

The valley of Clear Creek, though limited in extent, is a veritable garden. Lying between Denver and Golden, and equally accessible to each (either by rail or private conveyance), it may be called the market garden of those cities. The Bear Creek Valley, a few miles farther south, is similarly situated, and a good farm in either of them may be counted a treasure to its fortunate owner.

South of the divide, between the waters of the Platte and the Arkansas, agriculture has not yet advanced to the position it occupies in Northern Colorado, though the conditions are all favorable. In time, no doubt, the arable lands of this district will be developed as well as those of the western slope, which in some respects are superior to those of the Atlantic side.

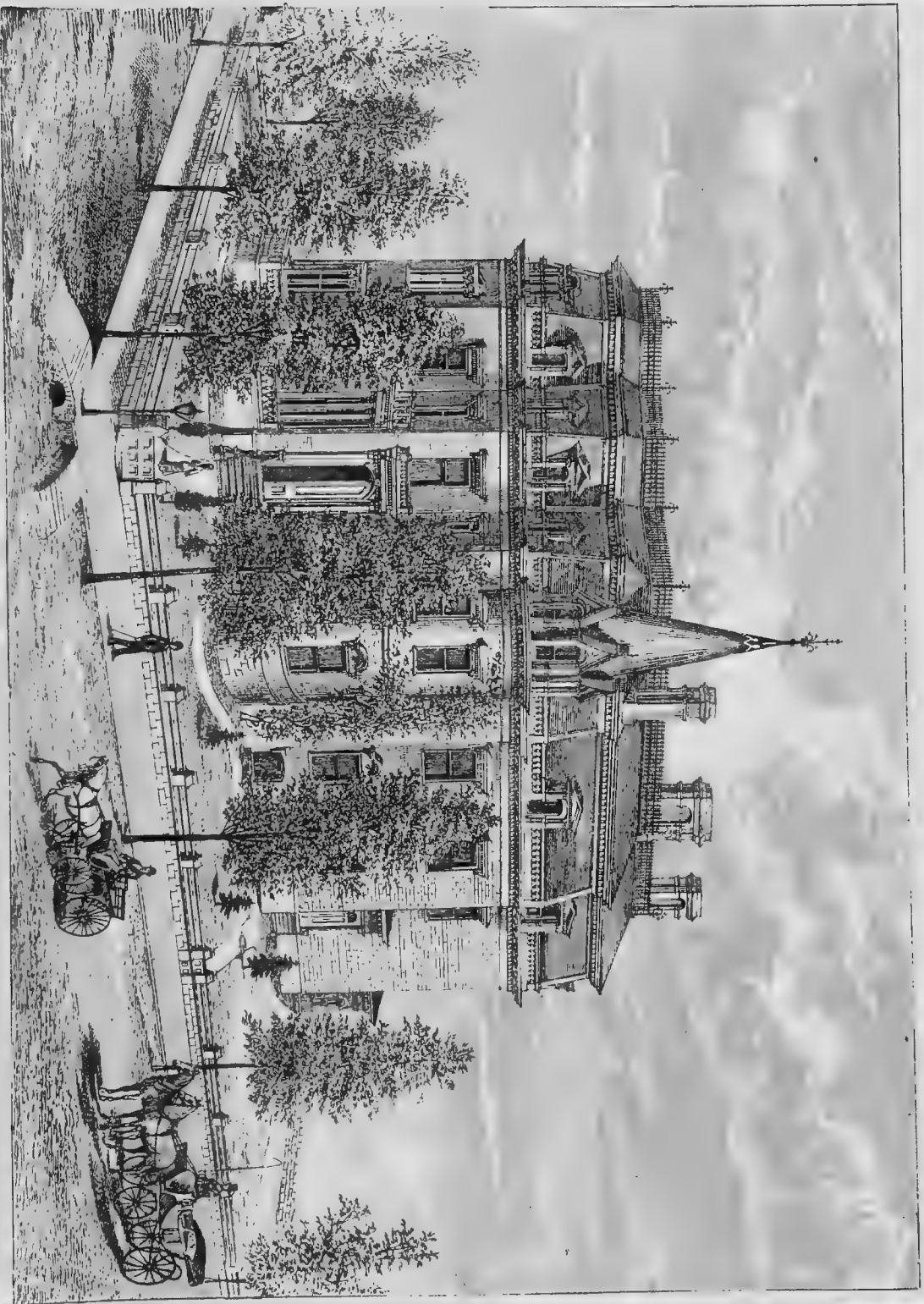
The agricultural future of Colorado is enshrouded in much present uncertainty, and opinions differ very widely concerning it. Some profess to believe that at no distant day the vast plains will become a grand garden; that monster canals will distribute water for irrigation through a series of lakes or reservoirs from the mountains to the eastern limit of the State, and from Wyoming to New Mexico.

Congress has been continually memorialized to aid the State in this matter by grants of arid land under some act similar to the "swamp-land bill," by which so many States have profited throughout the West.

It is argued with great force that instead of ditches for drainage, the arid lands of Colorado only need ditches for irrigation to make them valuable, and it is claimed that the General Government, now deriving little or no income or benefit from these lands, would be the gainer vastly by their reclamation, while the State, with a mining population constantly increasing, would be enabled to feed its own people without recourse on Kansas for supplies. No doubt there is force in this argument, and the interest of the people in the question has been repeatedly evinced, not alone by memorials to Congress, but by conventions to consider extensive systems of irrigation.

In 1873, an irrigation convention was held in Denver which was attended by the Governors of several Western States and Territories, and by the leading agriculturists of the State as well as delegates from Utah, where the same system prevails. Beyond an interchange of views and the inevitable memorial to Congress, nothing came of this convention, but the address of Hon. S. H. Elbert, then Territorial Governor of Colorado, and now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, was a compact, logical and in every way admirable statement of the case under discussion, which should have had more weight in Washington than was accorded to it, or to the memorial of the convention.

There are those, however, and the writer is among them, who have grave doubts whether the benefits to be derived from any system of irrigation under the auspices of the State or General Government would inure to the benefit of each or either. Though the arid lands of Colorado find no sale at Government prices, and, perhaps, would not bring more than 10 cents per acre at auction, they are all productive in one sense, and the State reaps a large benefit therefrom every year, in its



RESIDENCE OF HON. N. P. HILL,
DENVER, COL.

production of beef, mutton and wool. The stock interests would surely suffer if the plains were "reclaimed," but whether farming, with the added expense of costly irrigation, could successfully compete with Kansas cheap production, is not equally certain.

Kansas, which lies right at the door of Colorado, is undoubtedly the finest agricultural State in the Union, and is growing rapidly in our direction. The corn and wheat of Kansas are already sold in our markets at prices which tend to discourage our own farmers, though, happily, the latter still have a home market for their crops which affords them protection against Kansas

competition. The home demand is enlarged by the stock interest, which produces nothing but beef. Reduce the home demand by excluding the bulk of the stock men, and at the same time double the agricultural production, and we may have a state of affairs which neither the farmers nor the State will appreciate as a public blessing.

These objections, however, may be more than met by the rapid increase of our mining population in the next five years, creating a home market which the present agricultural resources of the State will be entirely unable to supply. In that case, more farms and more farmers will be among the actual necessities of the country.

CHAPTER XI.

STOCK RAISING IN COLORADO.

ENOUGH has already been said in this work to indicate that the pastoral resources of Colorado are second only to the industry of mining in point of profit if not of production. The net profit of stock-growing exceeds that of agriculture every year. Probably during the decade preceding the eventful year when the mines of Leadville began to yield up their hidden treasures, the net profit of mining over and above the expense incurred in its prosecution, was not much greater than the net profit of the stock business.

This is a startling statement, and, unfortunately, or fortunately, as the case may be, the figures are not at hand whereby it can be supported. It is equally impossible to say how much money was swallowed up in unlucky mining enterprises, and how much was made by raising stock while the business was comparatively new and the range not overcrowded as it is now in many directions. When cattle could be brought to maturity and market at a cost of about \$5 per head, and sold at \$30, \$40, or even \$50, it requires no arithmetician or "lightning calculator," or even Col. Sellers, to see that there were "millions in it."

On the plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, cattle succeeded the buffalo as naturally as white men succeeded the Indians. It could not have been any secret to the early settlers that stock would live and fatten on the nutritious grasses of the plains and mountains all the year round, for they saw buffalo, antelope, deer, elk and other gregarious animals depending entirely for their sustenance upon the same, but in spite of this "ocular proof," it appears to be a fact, as already stated elsewhere, that the father of the stock business in Colorado turned his cattle out in the fall expecting them to die during the winter, and was surprised to find them fat and flourishing in the spring. Even at this late day, with thousands of cattle roaming the plains on every hand, winter and summer, some stranger is always found willing to swear that they must inevitably starve to death in the winter. These doubting Thomases, impressed with ancient heresies regarding the Great American Desert, are alike incapable of realizing that cattle can live on our grasses the year round and that the finest wheat and vegetables in the world can be produced from our soil.

However lightly Coloradoans may esteem the intelligence of these people, they do not much care to combat their erroneous ideas by argument, and cattle-growers are especially indifferent on the subject. On the contrary, they do not care how many people are deterred from entering the business by fears of losing their investments. Wide as the range is, the supply of water is limited in dry seasons, and they do not want to be crowded by newcomers out of their chosen localities. Though the "range" is free to all, the water front is usually taken up by the home ranches of cattle and sheep growers, who own the land adjacent thereto and thereby control the range back of their respective claims. Encroachments upon these vested rights are rare, but if the country should become more crowded by a decided increase in the number of cattle-growers, trouble might ensue or the interests of the parties might be endangered in other respects.

Prior to the advent of railroads in Colorado, the stock business was limited by the home demand and such Government contracts as could be secured for the supply of beef to interior and neighboring military posts. The railroads, however, gave a great impetus to each of these demands and also opened up a new trade, which has of late years exceeded the aggregate of both the others combined. More Colorado beef is shipped East every year than is used by the people of the State and by the Government, too, within the limits of Colorado.

The magnitude of this business under the new development is something astonishing. Next to Texas, Colorado probably produces more beef than any other State in the Union, and, probably, more sheep and wool than any other State except New Mexico. The business is not confined to any one section of the State, but extends everywhere, even into the Indian Reservation. Some years ago, the Indian Bureau, in a lucid interval seldom duplicated, drove a band of cattle to the White River Agency for the purpose of supplying beef to the Utes, using only the increase of the herd for that

purpose. The Indians have been supplied with fresh beef regularly since that time, and the herd has increased despite this constant drain upon it, till even the Government is likely to have "beef to sell," besides what the Indians use. These cattle are said to yield excellent beef the year round, though knowing no feed except the rich grass of the White River Valley. Denver's best beef, not excepting the corn-fed article, comes from the Snake River country in Northwestern Colorado, and this Snake River beef is often on the market when the Plains cattle are too poor to kill.

Nor is Southwestern Colorado one whit behind the North in this particular. The Animas and other valleys of the San Juan country produce the finest beef as well as the best vegetables and other crops. There seems to be no doubt that the entire western slope of the State is a good stock country.

It is with the east, however, particularly the great plains, that the pastoral interests of Colorado are principally identified. On these almost boundless prairies, thousands upon thousands of horses, cattle and sheep range throughout the year, and maintain themselves in generally good condition without any food save that prepared for them by the bountiful hand of nature.

There are numerous methods of engaging in the stock business, of course, but they all resolve themselves at last into one general system, which centers around a home ranche or camp, and extends pretty nearly over the entire surrounding country. Having secured a ranche and suitable outbuildings, including a large corral, with a strong solid wall seven or eight feet high, the next step is to buy cattle. This may be done occasionally "on the range," from some party who finds himself overstocked or who wants to quit the business, but generally it is best to buy from the Texas stock driven up from the South every summer, which comes cheaper and answers admirably for breeding purposes when crossed with high grade American bulls. All stock must be branded when bought, and all calves must be branded before they leave their mother's side.

The camp should be located near a permanent water-supply, and it is well to purchase or enter 160 acres or more and inclose it with a stock-fence as a kind of gigantic barnyard. Horses kept for use should not be allowed to run loose on the prairie, and to keep them stabled or picketed is troublesome and unsatisfactory. A camp outfit must include wagon and harness suitable for heavy work, tough draft horses and a number of native ponies or bronchos for saddle use. Of the latter, there can hardly be too many. It costs little or nothing to keep them, and, during the entire summer, to say the least, and often in winter, there is enough hard riding to be done to require at least three horses for every herder employed. Leading stockmen almost invariably raise and train their own ponies, finding it profitable as well as convenient to do so. Their value ranges from \$25 to \$50, and the trouble of raising them is but slightly greater than that of raising a steer. The "band" must be looked after a good deal, of course, and carefully "corralled" every night; but, by constant handling, they become thoroughly domesticated, and seldom or never stray far away from camp, unless stampeded.

The use of the word "band" above brings to mind some of the peculiarities of stock nomenclature in Colorado. A collection of horses is always a "band." The cattle owned by one man or firm are, collectively, a "herd," but any number of them less than the whole is a "bunch." A "flock" of sheep, however, may be all or only a part of the number owned by a firm or an individual. To speak of a "herd" of horses or sheep is to betray the tender-foot at once.

Given, then, the home rancho, with its stables, corrals, etc., its band of ponies, its foreman and assistants, and all the machinery of a cattle camp is complete. The outfit may cost anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000, but rarely more than the latter sum, no allowance being made for display and not much for home comfort. Few cattle ranches on a large scale are enlivened by the presence of the gentler sex, and the men crowd together, generally,

in a small cabin or "sod" house of two rooms—one for stores and cookery, and the other for sleeping and lounging, whenever opportunity offers. For an ordinary camp, the working force includes about six men. Strict discipline is enforced by the foreman, who is an autocrat in his way, and who issues his orders with the air and brevity of a drill sergeant.

Another important personage is the cook, who is also a sort of "keeper" of the camp and stores, and is likewise charged with numberless little duties, such as mending bridles and harness, doctoring sick horses, going to the post office, and the like. He must be ready to serve a meal at a moment's notice, and at times his position is very trying; but when the foreman and herders are away on the round-ups or are shipping beef, he is often left entirely alone for weeks, with nothing whatever to do but to guard the camp, cook his own meals, and occasionally turn up a little "grub" for a passing acquaintance or stranger, the rancho being open alike to such without money and without price. Stockmen are the very soul of hospitality, and there exists among them a subtle sort of freemasonry by which they make themselves at home wherever they go among each other, whether on business or for pleasure.

After the cook comes the herders, to the number of three or four or more, as the case may be. A herd of three or four thousand cattle can be looked after by half a dozen men, with a little assistance during the round-up and branding season. The herder of cattle is essentially different from the sheep-herder. The latter must live with his flock, nor trust it out of his sight, but the former exercises only a general supervision over his herd, never undertaking to limit its wanderings, and content if he only knows, in a general way, its whereabouts. The range is wide, but cattle seldom stray far from home, save at times when no number of herdsmen could restrain them. Should any or all of them "stampede" from any cause, nothing can be done but to follow them leisurely, and drive them back when found.

The life of a cattle-herder is wild, roving, adventurous. His headquarters, and hindquarters, too, are always in the saddle, and he soon learns to ride like a Centaur. No finer sight of the kind can be seen anywhere, than a "cow-boy" mounted on his fleet but sure-footed pony, giving chase to a young and lively Colorado steer, as full of dash and undaunted mettle as the man himself. Away they fly across the prairie, at lightning speed, then, suddenly, as quick as thought, the bovine turns and doubles on his course, while the pony and rider follow suit with equal celerity. Again and again they turn, the pony following every movement of the animal it is pursuing, and none but a skilled and well-trained rider can keep his seat in the saddle throughout the chase. Accidents are not infrequent, even among these champion riders, but in almost every instance they result from an unexpected stumble of the pony over a hole in the apparent dead level of the prairie.

The wages paid to these men are not high, ranging from \$25 to \$50 per month, but, as they include board and lodging and most of the necessities of life, and, as clothing costs them little, they manage to save something every month, and soon find themselves, if they are careful and economical, ahead of the world and in a fair way to become proprietors on a small scale. They are usually allowed to invest their savings in cattle, which are "turned in" with their employer's herd, and cost nothing for their keeping, while the herder is employed on the ranch. When he accumulates two or three hundred head, he is ready to begin business himself, generally taking a second small bunch of cattle to herd "on shares," his share being one-half of the increase. Colorado affords few better openings for young men of economical habits than cattle-ranching, but the reckless and improvident spend all their money as fast as it is earned, and not only fail to accumulate anything for themselves, but find that they will not be trusted with the care of stock for other owners.

Much has been written about the "cattle kings" of Colorado, their countless herds and the princely

domain over which they wander. A good deal of this is nonsense, but the operations of some men, now or hitherto engaged in this trade, have been very great. The late John W. Iliff, of Denver, was the most successful cattle man of his time. His stock ranged over the entire eastern portion of the State, and his ranches were scattered up and down the Platte, from Julesburg to near Greeley, but the stories told about his princely domain were true only in part. He did not control the entire range where his cattle roamed, but shared it in common with the smaller operators. It was true, however, that he could travel over the country for a week and always eat and sleep at one of his own ranches. His income was princely, too, and his wealth was immense. He died in 1878, and his business has been gradually closed out since that time, though it will take some years to settle up his estate. It is said that \$250,000 worth of beef was sold by his executors last year, without making much inroad upon his immense herds.

Mr. Iliff did not commence business a poor man, as is often stated, but his capital was limited, and, in his early days, he devoted himself to Government contracts and to supplying dressed beef to butchers, at wholesale. At one time, he supplied dressed beef to all the military posts along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was a shrewd, hard-working, thorough man of business, looking closely after every detail and often following the round-ups with his men, eating out of their camp-kettles and keeping as sharp a watch for the "L. F." brand as his own foremen. Other cattle kings grew indolent as wealth increased, but Iliff seemed to grow more active and industrious until death stepped in and ended his busy life in its very prime. Had he lived long enough to carry out the grand schemes which inspired him, no one knows to what gigantic proportions his business would have grown.

Many other men and firms in Colorado have created colossal fortunes in stock-raising or are now in a fair way to become millionaires, but the business is less profitable of late, particularly to new investors.

ARGO.
THE BOSTON & COLORADO SMELTING CO'S WORKS.
DENVER, COLORADO.



The range is getting crowded about the water-fronts, and sheep-men are driving cattle-growers back from their old ranches into new quarters, north and east. Along the base of the mountains, agriculture is encroaching rapidly upon the former domains of stockmen, almost to the exclusion of the latter, who are moving their herds to a distance.

In almost every locality, however, the problem of space is partially solved by the introduction of a better class of stock, a smaller number of which will produce more money than a larger herd of the old "long-horn" variety. Texas cows are kept for breeding purposes, but high-grade American bulls are almost invariably found on every ranche and with every herd. The cross is known as "Colorado natives" in the market reports, and makes excellent beef, while its Texas blood enables it to stand the rigors of Colorado's "Italian" climate without too much risk. Blooded stock and thorough American cattle thrive excellently well in Colorado, but they must be cared for in winter, and the expense of handling them is very much greater than that of "native" cattle.

Sheep in Colorado are singularly free from the diseases so common to them elsewhere, and there is much profit as well as much labor in handling them. The losses are sometimes large during heavy storms in winter, and many lambs fall victims to the ravages of the prairie wolves and coyotes—lean and hungry midnight marauders, whose stealthy steps never betray their presence. With proper food and shelter, however, sheep endure the winter storms very well, and their four-footed enemies are fast disappearing.

The breeding of a better class of horses is beginning to attract much attention throughout the State. The ordinary "broncho" is at best a rather valueless investment, save for herding stock, and seldom brings more than \$50, while a good American horse seldom falls below double that amount, and it costs but a trifle more to raise the latter. But if the broncho's cash value is less, he is more reliable for hard and rough riding, whether on the mountain or plain. His sinews are steel, and his

tireless gallop is a marvel of endurance. Yet, in-breeding develops the same characteristics in other horses, and some of the best long-distance racers in the West have been developed among the thorough-breds of Colorado.

Thorough-breeding is still in its infancy in Colorado, however, and no one can surely say what the "coming horse" of Colorado will be, or whether he will be able to hold his own with Eastern stables. Thus far, but few Eastern horses have been able to compete with Colorado-bred stock in trials of speed on our own turf, but this is accounted for on the very natural and reasonable theory that Colorado air is "too thin" for equine lungs unaccustomed thereto, while home-bred horses, on the contrary, are thereby inspired to greater exertions. The reverse would be equally true, no doubt, and Colorado-bred horses would probably fare hard in the air of lower altitudes.

Returning to the main question—the breeding of beef cattle for home and Eastern markets—it would be interesting, if it were possible, to give statistics of the enormous trade in Colorado alone, not to mention New Mexico and Wyoming, which, for breeding purposes, are practically parts of Colorado itself. A few months ago, an intelligent correspondent of the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, writing from Colorado, gave the following:

"At the East, we have but an imperfect conception of its value and rapid growth. But the simple fact that the exports from Colorado alone, during the past five years, have exceeded in value the shipments of bullion, and the further fact that what is known as the great cattle-raising belt is estimated to-day to contain over fifteen million head, worth upward of \$300,000,000, are calculated to very materially expand those conceptions. The correspondent states that there are many reasons pointing to the ultimate absorption of the business on the plains in the hands of the large owners, whose competition wipes out the profits of the small ranchers. Already the Iliffs, the Bosters, Dorsey, Waddingham, Craig, Hall Brothers, and others, have each nearly as many cattle as existed in either

of the territories a year ago, and together, have more than existed in New Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska combined. Just now there is great alarm on account of the fear that the pleuro-pneumonia will bankrupt the stockmen of the plains. If it gains a fast hold here, it may be impossible to stop it. There will be strong pressure for such legislation at the next session of Congress as will keep it at a distance. The Western members nearly all favor stringent measures, whatever these may be, and hence it is generally certain that something will be done."

The "alarm" of which the correspondent writes was more imaginary than real, and yet any fatal disease would work incalculable injury to the industry. The fear of future consolidation is something more tangible. As the big fish invariably swallow the little ones, so the large herds must swallow or drive out the smaller ones. The Huerfano Valley, in Southern Colorado, near Pueblo, is almost monopolized by the Colorado Cattle Company, a wealthy corporation which bought the famous Craig rancho and other claims in that locality, and have from 20,000 to 30,000 head of cattle ranging over that country, to the exclusion of small operators.

Should the time ever come when Congress, anxious to "realize" on the pasture-lands of Colorado, offers them in large tracts at low figures, the bone and sinew would be knocked entirely out of the stock business in this State. It is claimed that, under the present arrangement, the cattle range produces no revenue to the General Government, being free to all comers, and no one being willing or able to pay the Government price of \$1.25 per acre for land worth in open market not more than one-fifth of that sum. The cattle kings, however, are willing to buy it in tracts of five or ten thousand acres at its cash value, and Congress is tempted to make that disposition of it, rather than let it lie waste. The arguments in favor of this plan are specious, and well calculated to deceive the average Congressman. No doubt the General Government would realize something from

the sale of these lands in the manner and on the terms proposed, but it would be at the expense of thousands of poor but honest stockmen, who would be "squeezed" out of the business thereby.

Nor is it altogether certain that the "kings" themselves would be benefited by the working of the plan proposed, although they could protect themselves against its disadvantages better than men with less capital at their command. The weight of opinion among experienced stockmen tends to the theory that the range should remain open rather than be closed. An inclosure of even 50,000 acres would hardly be large enough for a herd of 10,000 cattle, and there are many such herds in Colorado, not to mention many larger ones. The winter storms, which are so fatal to stock interests in this locality, are usually local. On the open range, cattle can drift away from bad weather, and often, by traveling from twenty to fifty miles, they find an open country, with plenty of grass and water for their needs, when their home range is covered with snow. If they were confined within an inclosure, or even stopped by a fence in their stampede before a storm, many of them would perish who might otherwise escape. Of course, the stampeding and consequent scattering of stock during the winter involves considerable trouble and expense, connected with the annual "round-up" and separation of the intermingled brands, but the very convenient arrangement for rounding up the cattle of the whole State, under the operation of the stock law, reduces this business to an exact science, and leaves little more to be desired.

To the stranger in Colorado, nothing connected with the cattle business can be more interesting than a general round-up on the plains, where the cattle are abundant. It is not unusual to see 10,000 head gathered together in a compact but moving, animated mass—a forest of horns and heads, tossing up and down like the troubled waves of a sea. Circling around the outside of the immense herd are the well-mounted "cowboys," holding the cattle in check and position while the process of "cutting out" goes on. To "cut out"

stock means to ride into the herd a little way, single out an animal bearing your brand, separate it from the herd and head it toward and into your own particular "bunch" on the prairie a short distance away. The process appears simple enough, but it is easier described than accomplished. The instinct of the beast leads it to circle back toward the main herd, and it must be headed off at every turn and tack. Even this is not sufficient; at every turn and tack it must be edged a little nearer to the group where it belongs. When finally it is joined to its fellows, there is no more trouble, for it will never think of leaving the small herd for the larger one, and it may be driven away with the rest in perfect peace and serenity. When an owner has separated his cattle from the main herd, it is no trouble at all to drive them back to his home range, unless something happens to stampede them en route.

Very curious are the conditions under which Plains cattle are stampeded. Thorough Texans are

the most timid, the Colorado stock being somewhat domesticated by more handling as they grow up. Whole herds of Texas steers have been stampeded by a rider dismounting from his pony near them. They are accustomed to the sight of men on horseback, and seem to consider man and horse a sort of compound animal, but when the two separate themselves from each other the average Texas steer don't know what to make of the spectacle.

Eastern readers may wonder why a chapter on stock interests should not include some mention of pork, but in point of fact, hogs are not a Colorado staple. Some few are produced in the agricultural sections, and with profit, too, but the number is limited to the capacity of the farm for producing suitable feed. They get little corn, and are mostly raised on what they can pick up around house and barn, with an occasional meal of vegetables. Only the best varieties are raised, principally Berkshires, whose capacity for rooting a living out of the ground fits them for Colorado peculiarly.

CHAPTER XII.

LEADVILLE AND CALIFORNIA GULCH.

A WRITER, referring more particularly to mining in Park County in the early days, said that "Colorado has always been afflicted with periodic silver excitements, but has not yet been able to realize anything from her undoubted silver deposits." If he could but retrace the ground he traveled over then and be a witness to the opening up of the vast section of carbonates that to-day, at Leadville and vicinity, challenge the admiration and awaken the enthusiasm of the people of the entire continent, he would say that the day he predicted had arrived and the silver deposits revealed. The history of California Gulch began as early as 1860, when a band of miners from Central crossed over the Park Range of mountains and entered the gulch that was destined to enjoy a brief season of notoriety as a gold-producing region, and then lapse

back for many years into obscurity, only to awaken to a newer history, whose pages are to gleam and glow for ages.

The gulch was full of prospectors before the summer was over, and a prosperous camp betokened that the precious metal was there. But the limited water-supply was a great drawback to the development of claims, and the working season was short by reason of the great altitude. For several years, the most available ground was worked over and with returns that were generally satisfactory. Up to the close of 1865, it was thought that over three millions were taken out. From that year, miners began gradually to abandon the country, and, in 1869, production had dropped to \$60,000, and to \$20,000 in 1876. It was the old story, so familiar in mining history, told once more.

In 1860-61, placer mining in the gulch formed the great attraction for the major number of adventurers flocking into the country. The towns of Buckskin, Hamilton, Montgomery and Fairplay rose like mushrooms in the night and instantly became centers for that erratic life so peculiar to new mining countries, and so significant of the inborn passion of human kind for greed of gold. In such a population as was thus gathered, the elements of permanency were not to be found. But the gold-seeker is intent upon one object only, and all else must remain in abeyance. The restlessness of his nature concentrates on one thing only; and if the grains of glittering gold he seeks are not in such quantities as take the fancy of the moment, it is but the work of another moment for him to pack up his traps and seek newer pastures. The history of California in the matter of stampedes has been repeated in Colorado, with results that have been fully as ruinous to the stability of towns and the permanent prosperity of the State. Few tarried long in one place. Were men making one ounce per day? Shortly came tidings of places where two ounces were being obtained, and straightway the beehive life of the spot relapsed into the silence of obscurity. Shortly, most of the mining camps in this district met the fate of their kindred camps in other parts of the country, and only two or three settled down into any degree of permanency.

And yet, all the while that California Gulch had been worked over for gold, the miners daily threw aside as worthless, a very Ophir of exhaustless treasure. During all the time that gulch mining was going on, the miners suffered much inconvenience from heavy boulders that they were obliged to move out of their way. The character of the rock they had no suspicion of, and did not stop to investigate. It was not until 1876, that attention began to be drawn to the peculiar formations now so universally known as carbonates. It is uncertain who were the original discoverers or locaters. Messrs. Stevens and Wood, a Mr. Durham and Maurice Hayes & Bro., seem to have been quietly

pursuing an examination of the deposits. Each made carbonate of lead locations, and firmly believed in the mineral wealth then so little understood. In 1877, miners began to drift in from the camps in the northern counties of the State, and, in June, the first building on the original town site of Leadville was put up.

In 1877, the district began to assume importance as a mining center, and, perhaps a thousand men, by the fall of that year, were scattered over the hills that surround the town. Some shafts were sunk, but not much paying mineral was mined. Only four or five mines were paying for the working.

In March, 1878, the first sale of mining property that suddenly aroused the attention of the outside world, was made when four claims, owned by poor, hardworking men, were sold to a company for a round quarter of a million dollars.

From this time the finger of destiny pointed to Leadville, and is still lifted. The tide of immigration since that time has been on the flood, and there seems to be no possibility of its ebbing back, leaving a barren waste behind. Men came and looked and wondered. Capital poured in, but those who handled it, put to themselves the question of the permanency of the mines, and, for a long time, hesitated. But while the many waited, here and there a more adventurous one—having faith in the Star of Silver shining so splendidly among the hills—invested thousands and reaped millions, and then those who had hung behind pressed eagerly forward. New mines were opened daily, and purchasers for "holes in the ground" that merely gave promise of reaching mineral were readily found. The beggar of one day became the millionaire of the next. The "tenderfoot," fresh from the States, was as likely to be successful, nay, if anything, more so, than the experienced miner, who for years had trudged over the hills, unconsciously kicking fortune, like a football, from beneath his feet.

Meanwhile, as a natural consequence, the town grew. From a few small slab cabins in 1876, the



W. M. Feller

year 1879 sees it a well and substantially built city, having brick blocks, well-laid-out streets, water-works, gas-works, opera-houses, daily newspapers, banks, and all the adjuncts that make up great and prosperous cities. The question of the future is no longer discussed, save only that of the extent to which it will grow. Its voting population already outnumbers that of Denver. It has one more daily paper already. No week passes but the discovery of new mines adds to its importance, and if their durability and extent has, to a certain degree, become assured, the next few years will work wonders that will make even the experience of the last two years fall into the shade.

The town of Leadville is beautifully located on the western slope of Ball Mountain, one of the most elevated peaks of the Mosquito Range, about two miles from the Arkansas River, and directly opposite Mount Massive, one of the most majestic peaks in the main range, known as the Continental Divide. West of this chain, the rivers discharge their waters into the Pacific Ocean.

The town is well laid out, with the streets crossing at right angles. It was abundantly supplied, in its earlier days, with water from the Arkansas River, brought many miles in ditches, as well as from the small mountain streams which flow along on either side of the city. But the growth of the town was so great that, in the fall of 1878, a system of water-works began, which was completed early in 1879, by which the city now has an inexhaustible supply of pure water for all purposes, and there is but little need of fear from fire.

The elevation is 10,500 feet above the level of the sea, or nearly two miles directly up in the air above the capital. It cannot be said of the town that it is the healthiest in the world. Many stigmatize it as the unhealthiest one in the country. It is unquestionably true that a great deal of sickness prevails there. But few find that they can remain and breathe the rarefied air year in and year out. The winter months are unusually severe. Pneumonia, erysipelas and heart disease are the prevailing complaints, and death seems to come

more suddenly there than elsewhere; that is to say, there are no lingering weeks of sickness. The work of the Destroying Angel, when once begun, is rapid.

On the 1st day of July, 1879, there were probably twenty thousand people in the town. Necessarily, buildings sprang up by magic. Business houses, hotels, banks, churches, dwellings, all were boosted up as fast as workmen could push them, and the sound of the hammer of the artisan scarcely ceased from one month's end to the other, night and day. Points that were covered with the pines of the forest one month, the next became streets of traffic with cabins and frame dwellings in all stages of erection, many of them occupied before being finished. One hundred arrivals per day is a low average estimate of the people who came flocking to the new El Dorado from all parts of the Union; from Maine as well as Texas, from Oregon and from Florida. The town was early incorporated into a city, with a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, an active police department put in order, an efficient fire department organized. Everything in the city grew in proportion to the development of the mines; as these in 1877 would pass from hand to hand for a few thousands, and in 1879 command millions, so town lots that brought but \$25 in the spring of 1878, brought \$5,000 in the summer of 1879, and many real-estate operators were made rich thereby.

The principal business streets, at the present writing, we name in the order of their importance: Harrison avenue, Chestnut, State, Main and Pine streets, Lafayette, Carbonate, Jefferson and Lincoln avenues. The banks, principal public buildings and hotels are located on Harrison avenue and Chestnut street.

That Leadville is a lively town may well be imagined; but one can hardly realize it who has not stood within its borders and witnessed the mighty flood of humanity that, day and night, in a never-ceasing tide, surges through the principal thoroughfares. Its great wealth, its increasing prosperity, naturally make it the point to which

converge all the elements of social and business activity, and all classes are represented, from the Mexican greaser to the son of an ex-President. The man of prominence in public life who has not seen Leadville will soon be set down as being behind the age, and if a United States Senator cannot say to his comrades that he has been importuned to buy (in a quiet way) a gold brick that the owner is compelled to part with because of circumstances beyond his control, etc., etc., why, he is looked upon as having missed an experience that might have proved valuable to him.

Leadville by daylight is a sight to behold. The streets are full of teams of all kinds, the sidewalks of men, mostly, also, of all kinds. Harrison avenue and Chesnut street are the main channels through which the tides of humanity flow. Oftentimes, at the banks, men stand in rows long lengthened out, awaiting an opportunity to deposit rolls of greenbacks or their slips of checks that indicate figures well up into the thousands. The resonant voice of the auctioneer sounds out upon the air every hour of the day, importuning this one or that one, or the other, to buy at a tremendous sacrifice, some article that he has no use for. Under the windows of the hotels, around the corner against the sunny side of the wall, in numberless other places, can be seen groups of men whose talk of mines is like the chatter of a parrot ceaselessly repeating the one cry it has learned. The changes on the word "assay" are numberless, even as are the webs that are woven by the mining spider for the tenderfooted fly who, in speculative mood, is invited to enter and—be made happy, perhaps, by the purchase of a twenty-million-dollar mine for twenty hundred dollars, because the owner, my dear sir, lacks the money to develop it. If there ever is a point when the thoughtful-minded might stand for hours and find the study of humanity a fascinating one, it is at the post office at Leadville, in watching the countenances of those who come and go, come and go, in one unceasing stream, a living tide, the bubbles of whose feelings seem to float upon their faces as ripples float outward when

a pebble drops into a stream. Eager anticipation on arrival gives way to blank, utter despondency on departure, with some. Others hurry in, with box-key in hand, and soon emerge with a handful of correspondence not half so highly prized as is the one dirty brown envelope in which you can see the crooked scrawl of some hand of loved one far away at home in the States, that is all unused to frequent correspondence. This, in the hand of the man in the brown garb of the miner, is often worth more to him than a letter would be to another containing drafts to an untold amount, for it has come to him from *home*, that word more blessed than any other word to the wanderer among the hills.

But if Leadville by daylight is a sight to behold, Leadville by gaslight is still more wonderful and far more suggestive. The teams are absent from the streets, safely housed in corral and stall; but the men—and a few women—are around, and the streets are fairly alive with excitement. The teamsters are out for "a lark," and the miners are swarming in to "take in the sights." The theaters and variety-shows, whose handbills have been scattered over the town during the day, now have their bands out, helping to drum up an audience. The saloons—but who can describe *these*?—are full, and painted-faced women are running to and fro from the bar to the different groups at the tables, with their salver, on which rests foaming beer and the more insidious liquors. It is not surprising to know that \$500 is often taken in one saloon of an evening. Then, the gambling-houses are in full blast, and the old adage of "Easy come, easy gone," is nightly illustrated in these dens of infamy and hot-beds of crime. "Life in Leadville," one writer has observed, "tends to prodigality, because those who come on business or pleasure, or to stay, are all bent on seeing what there is to see, regardless of expense, and with as little delay as possible." But life in such a town tends to profligacy as well.

It is not to be understood that the level of society in Leadville is wholly low. By no means; but the lower levels undoubtedly predominate. As

time goes by, and a greater stability is given to the institutions, and permanence to the homes, the elements that go to make up the higher social life will increase and have their due effect. But great lawlessness and vice are prevalent throughout the carbonate camp, and when, after nightfall, one can hardly ride out three miles from the center of the town without running the risk of a bullet, if the demand, "Hands up!" is not complied with; or if passing along the sidewalk, one is lucky if a stray shot, intended for some one else, does not crash through the windows of a low grog-shop, and reach him, it cannot be said that Leadville has, as yet, settled down to that security of life, limb and property, which prevails elsewhere throughout the State.*

The best grades of society are beginning to cluster in Leadville. But at present, money-making is the one idea, and all the energies of the individual are bent in that direction. Church and school facilities are not equal to the demand, and temperance organizations do not thrive, as yet, in the carbonate camp. But time, that sets all things even, will eventually remedy the evils that at present exist, and Leadville will become the home of the wealthy, the cultivated and the refined.

A sketch of Leadville can hardly be said to be complete without a brief description, or at least an enumeration, of the mines from whose depths such wonderful mineral wealth has been taken.

The first mines discovered, which have since proved to be among the richest of the district, were the Iron Mine (better known as the Stevens and Leiter Mine), the Gallagher (now known as the Camp Bird), the Carbonate (formerly called the Hallock and Cooper), and the Little Pittsburgh; These are still among the richest mines in the whole carbonate belt, and have yielded immense sums of money to their fortunate owners.

Although the first-named mines were known many months before the discovery of the Little Pittsburgh, it was not until the opening of this

famous lode that public attention was fairly directed toward Leadville.

The best mines are located within a radius of four miles from the heart of the city, are easy of access and but a short distance from the reduction works, where all the ore is reduced to bullion.

Fryer Hill, so named in honor of the man who discovered one of the most valuable mines about the camp, the New Discovery, is one of the lowest ranges of hills surrounding the city and lies about one mile to the northeast of the center of the town. Upon this hill are to be found the mines which have made the name of Leadville famous. Among those well known and best developed, are the Little Pittsburgh, New Discovery, Winnemuc, Dives, Little Chief, Vulture, Chrysolite, Carboniferous, Little Eva, Robert E. Lee, Climax, Duncan and Matchless, all well-known, producing mines. Besides these, there are many others.

Directly to the south of Fryer Hill, and separated therefrom by a small creek, known as Stray Horse, lies Carbonate Hill, upon which are found the Carbonate, Morning Star, Crescent, Pendery, Little Giant, Shamrock, Ætna, Walden, Forsaken, Monto Cristo, Agassiz, Maid of Erin and others.

East of Carbonate Hill is to be found Iron Hill, so called because of the famous iron mine, the oldest and best-known mine in the district. Here also are the Bull's Eye, Silver Wave, Law, Camp Bird, Adelaide, Pine, Silver Cord, Jones, Lime, Star of the West and Smuggler, all near California Gulch.

Northeast of Iron Hill, and about one mile distant, is Breece Hill, upon which are found the celebrated Breece Iron Mines, consisting of the William Penn, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Gen. Cadwallader. Also the justly famed Highland Chief, Colorado Prince, Black Prince, Miner Boy, Lowland Chief, Robert Burns, Gilderry, Highland Mary, Fanny Rawlings, Eliza, Daisy, Denver, Idaho and Nevada, all overlooking Evans Creek. Scarcely half a mile distant from the last-named mines, lie the Little Ella, Izzard, Virginius, New Year's, Trade Dollar and Grand View.

* Since the above was written, the moral atmosphere of Leadville has improved materially, thanks to Judge Lynch.

Directly south from this last-named hill, is Long and Derry Hill, upon which are found the rich mines known as the J. P. Dana, Porphyry and Faint Hope, the property of the two men in whose honor the hill was named.

The names of the mines thus far given comprise only those that are best known, not by any means all of the producing mines in and about Leadville. Scores more could be added were it necessary.

A late authority on these mines says, "The predictions that the mines will soon be exhausted, and the prosperity of the camp short-lived, are made only by those who have not considered all sides of the situation. There is no reason why a body of ore inclining slightly below the horizontal should not be as continuous as a vertical vein. The ease and rapidity with which the ore is mined is so much in favor of the mines, for every one is desirous of making money in the shortest possible time. Better than all this, continual and rapid enlargement of the ore-producing areas by numberless discoveries, make up many times over for any exhaustion of ground in the older locations. Better still are the seemingly endless layers or strata of ore, one below another." Another writer, discussing the nature of lead veins generally, says, "The most important features of lead veins, lodes or beds in all of the rich lead-fields known, are that they are horizontal like coal veins or beds and run one under another, the same as coal veins, and always extend downward to the very bottom of the lead-bearing rock or stratum or strata, as the case may be. Such is held to be the nature of the carbonate veins of Leadville. And if it be true that these beds extend to the bottom of the lead-bearing rock, how deep does such strata extend? Upon a careful examination, for several months, of this mining region, I find it running from nearly the top of the highest mountains to the bottom of the deepest gulches. It is a general rule that metallic veins grow richer and larger as they go deeper in the earth. I have no doubt at all that the richest veins or deposits here will be found

below the bottom of the gulch, and that the time will soon come when millions of tons will be raised from below the beds of our deepest gulches."

If this writer should prove a true prophet, what a future lies in store for the great carbonate camp, whose present output of ore averages one thousand tons per day, of an average value of \$60 per ton. Not infrequently ore is found which runs many hundreds.

Leadville is well supplied with smelters or reduction works, where ore is reduced to bullion. These works are kept running night and day, the fires in the furnaces never being extinguished except for repairs. These smelters give employment to about one thousand men.

In one respect in particular, Leadville has differed from almost every other mining center known. While these have had their periods of great lawlessness and disorder, when the turbulent element in society, which always seeks frontier towns, ran riot and refused to recognize the restraints imposed by the law until the strong hand of the *vigilantes* brought them into subjection, Leadville has been comparatively free from any organized system of outlawry or disorder. Crimes abound, but they are the result of individual raids, and not of organized and well disciplined ruffianism. The authorities are active in their efforts to redeem the name of the town from the odium that attaches even to these cases, that almost daily occur. Lives are lost, property destroyed, valuables stolen, but the general peace has been maintained and order generally enforced.

Of course, all kinds of business pursued in the older cities of the West are carried on in the new city. The business houses are now commodious, some of them even imposing, while the amount of business transacted would do no discredit to cities of double the number of inhabitants and scores of years of existence.

The denominations that have built churches are the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic. These places are well attended every Sabbath. There are, of course, thousands of people in the



Henry C. Thatcher

city who prefer what is called the sacred concert in the saloons to the sacred music of the choir in the church, and who never are seen inside a place of worship. But this may be said of other cities. The floating class of population in the town is one great reason why this is so in Leadville. If the permanent population is only taken into consideration, Leadville, in this particular, probably does not differ much from the older and longer established cities of the country.

The public schools are of but recent growth, but they are well conducted, with teachers able and competent, and the public interest in their success is increasing.

There are four banks, four theaters, one hospital, a number of hotels, and an opera house, the finest between St. Louis and San Francisco.

During the summer months, from June to September, the nights are very rare when blankets will not be found a necessity. Warm woolen clothing is worn at all seasons of the year. The average daily temperature of summer is 60° , while that of winter is 26° . The rainy season is from June to August, when showers may be expected nearly every day. The clear, cold days of winter, when the thermometer marks zero, or even below that point, are not so disagreeable and cold as on the Atlantic Coast or in the Mississippi Valley, with the thermometer at freezing-point.

Snow frequently falls to the depth of many feet in a single night. During the winter months, it is no uncommon event to have a snow-storm every

day. The air is dry, very thin and rarefied; so much so that persons unaccustomed to such high altitudes feel a sense of oppression about the chest, and experience much difficulty in breathing. Those afflicted with weak lungs or heart disease cannot endure the altitude of Leadville. The air being so much thinner than at the sea level, the pressure is removed, the heart beats faster, and the blood, rushing through the lungs much more rapidly than usual, causes the delicate air-cells to become severed and hemorrhage is the inevitable result. The heart being diseased, it is unable to perform the functions demanded of it, and it suddenly ceases to beat. Persons of temperate habit and of strong constitution, taking proper care of themselves, will probably live as long in Leadville as in cities and towns nearer the level of the sea.

As a mining town, probably Leadville has no superior on the civilized globe. It has grown from a few miners' cabins in 1877 to a thriving, prosperous city, with thousands of inhabitants, and its future seems still bright with abundant promise. The Denver & South Park Railroad is now completed and in operation to a point within thirty miles of the carbonate metropolis, and is going ahead with a prospect of reaching Leadville early in the spring. Work on the railroad up the Arkansas Valley has been suspended by litigation. but it is expected that it, too, will be completed next summer. With two lines of railway, Leadville will take a new lease of prosperity.

CHAPTER XIII.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST COLORADO REGIMENT.

THE question, Is Colorado for the Union, or will it declare for secession? was early forced upon the consideration of the people, far removed though they seemed to be from the scene of active operations. But the war no sooner broke out than it was evident that the emergency was arising. The

Southern element was strong in society. Georgians had first discovered gold in the country, and this had led to the influx of a large Southern population. In the latter part of August, 1861, the news of the battle of Bull Run reached Denver. This resulted in the secession element boldly avowing

hostility to the Union, raising secession flags, buying up arms, and in other ways making preparations to declare for the Confederacy. But Gov. Gilpin was a stanch Union man, and surrounded himself at once with men who were prominent in public life and alive to the emergency. But a short time elapsed before the first Colorado regiment was organized, with the following officers:

Colonel, J. P. Slough; Lieutenant Colonel, S. F. Tappan; Major, J. M. Chivington.

Captains—Company A, E. W. Wynkoop; Company B, S. M. Logan; Company C, Richard Sopris; Company D, Jacob Downing; Company E, S. J. Anthony; Company F, S. H. Cook; Company G, J. W. Hambleton; Company H, George L. Sanborn; Company I, Charles Mailie; Company K, C. P. Marion.

Recruiting offices were opened at various points, and, in two months, the necessary complement of men were secured and they were in barracks on the Platte, about two miles from Denver. The camp was called Camp Weld, in honor of the then Secretary of the Territory. No definite authority had been given the Governor, as yet, to raise troops, but his drafts on the United States Treasury to defray the expense of clothing and sustaining the force were duly honored, and his action thus indorsed by the Government.

To this judicious and prompt action of Gov. Gilpin is no doubt due the fact that Colorado escaped the civil convulsions that desolated other portions of the Union. An armed force of a thousand men was well calculated to "preserve the peace," even in so isolated a part of the country and among such a scattered population.

But months of idleness in such a rough camp naturally brought about a great deal of dissension and many desertions. It was difficult to keep in perfect discipline such a motley set of volunteers, while the doubts as to their acceptance into the service of the Government had its natural tendency to cause disaffection.

In the first days of the year 1863, an express arrived from the South with the news of the

advance on New Mexico of three or four thousand Texans under Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, and a call for assistance. If the regiment had promptly started, it would probably have prevented the Texans from entering the Territory. Put the troops, having been mustered into the service, could only be moved out of Colorado by orders from headquarters. Application was made to Gen. Hunter for authority to send the regiment to the aid of New Mexico; and when the desired orders reached Denver, the regiment received the word to march with a great deal of satisfaction, for idleness, that mother of mischief, had been very busy of late in sowing the seeds of dissension in the camp. Nothing to do had become intolerable to these men, accustomed to rough, stirring work; and the news from New Mexico, of Texan invasion, had become as a beacon star of their existence. On the 22d of February—a day hailed as a good omen for the cause in which they were engaged—the regiment left Denver.

Companies E and F reached Fort Wise—now Fort Lyon—where an order met them from Gen. Hunter, assigning them to the support of Col. Canby in New Mexico, with New Orleans as the ultimate point of destination, the balance of the regiment meeting them at the foot of the Raton Mountains on the 7th of March. The march to Fort Union, which was a hasty one, caused by rumors that the Texans were threatening the fort, brought them there on the 13th. Here was found some four hundred regulars, who welcomed the arrival of the volunteers with cheers, as it was evident that the Texan forces were triumphantly sweeping the country about them, and the troops at the Fort totally inadequate to check their progress.

On the 14th, news from Gen. Canby announced his capture of a large train coming from the South with an escort of one hundred and fifty men. Gen. Sibley was reported at Santa Fe, with recruits rapidly coming in.

On the 22d, the regiment, accompanied by two light batteries, Capts. Ritter and Claflin, Capt.

Ford's company of volunteers and two companies of the Fifth Infantry, Col. Slough in command, his force numbering about thirteen hundred, left Camp Union for Santa Fe. When within twenty miles of this point, information was received of the approach of a force of eight hundred Texans. On the night of the 24th, Lieut. Nelson, with twenty men, met and captured a picket guard of the enemy and sent them back to the reserve.

The battle of Apache Cañon occurred on the 26th. (This point had already been made historical in the annals of warfare by the stand made by the Mexican General, Armijo, during the Mexican war.) About four hundred men, equally divided into infantry and cavalry, under command of Chivington, here met a force of fully double their number. This force was encountered about six miles inside the cañon at about 2 P. M. and were met by the troops and driven, after three different stands had been made, out of the cañon. The loss was five killed, thirteen wounded and three missing. The rebels lost, as near as could be learned, forty killed, seventy-five wounded and one hundred and eight prisoners, including seven commissioned officers.

On the 27th, Col. Slough arrived with the reserve and camped upon the battle-ground. On the morning of the 28th, Companies A, B, E and H, of the First Colorado, Ford's company, and A and G of the Fifth Infantry Regulars, were detached from the command and sent to the left to cross the mountains to get in the rear of the enemy. The balance of the command, numbering about six hundred, moved forward toward Santa Fe. When in the cañon of Pigeon's Rancho, the pickets were driven in. The enemy was approaching. The men, not being aware of their close proximity, were engaged in filling their canteens with water, with their arms stacked in the road. They were called to attention, and Capt. Kaster, of Company I, was ordered to advance on the right; Capt. Downing with Company D, on the left of a narrow cañon, and met the enemy as they approached, in order that the balance of the command could form and give them a warm reception. Capts. Ritter and

Claffin, of the Regulars, moved their battery in the cañon, advancing and firing, the balance of the command being used as supports. The battle lasted about nine hours, victory finally resting with the Union forces, but with a loss of a large number (134) of killed and wounded. But the enemy's loss was much greater, as taken from their own Surgeon's books; two hundred and fifty-one being killed, two hundred wounded, and over one hundred prisoners, out of a force of eighteen hundred. On the evening after the battle, the detachment under Maj. Chivington, that had been sent over the mountains, rejoined the command. He had left camp in the morning, crossed the mountains with no regard to obstacles, routes or aught else save direction, and succeeded in gaining the rear of the enemy. Scattering their rearguard to the winds, he blew up and destroyed their supply-train of seventy wagons, containing all the ammunition, provisions, clothing and other supplies of war that they had in the Territory, spiked one six-pounder with a ramrod and tumbled it down the mountain, and then regained the camp. This was no doubt the irreparable blow that compelled the Texans to evacuate the Territory, and its audacity was one of the main causes of its success.

It was the intention to renew the battle the next morning, but daylight dawned upon a retreating foe, and on the 2d of April, the regiment entered Fort Union. An absence of eleven days of travel, in which two battles, redounding to their credit, had been fought, had given the troops a right to the rest that seemed to be before them. But this rest was of short duration. Hardly had two days elapsed before orders reached camp to break up. Gen. Canby had left Fort Craig, and the regiment was ordered south to divert the enemy's attention or aid in driving him out of the country. About one hundred of the prisoners at Fort Union, released on parole, accompanied them, returning to their own party.

On the 10th, the troops reached a little town called Galisteo, about twenty miles from Santa Fe. Here information was received of Gen. Canby's

whereabouts. He had come up from Fort Craig, and, making a feint of attacking the enemy, who had fallen back on Albuquerque, had reached a small town at the head of Carnuel Pass, about forty miles distant. The Texans were reported as 2,000 strong, and, apparently satisfied with the experience of Apache Cañon and Pigeon's Rancho, were not very eager for the fray. About this time, Col. Slough resigned his command and left for Gen. Canby's camp. Upright and honorable, of unquestioned ability and undoubted integrity, he seemed to lack in the elements that attract popularity. The movements succeeding the battle of Pigeon's Rancho, when, with troops flushed with victory and ready to complete the destruction of the enemy, orders were received to stop fighting, were dictated by an authority higher than his own, and he had only to obey orders. This he did, but resigned his commission shortly after, and the fact that the President at once nominated him for Brigadier General goes to prove that his services were appreciated, at least at headquarters.

On the 13th, the regiment joined Gen. Canby in the densely timbered hills of Carnuel Pass, where he was camped, with four pieces of artillery and 1,200 men. Here, April 14, Maj. Chivington was promoted over the head of Lieut. Col. Tappan, to the colonelcy of the regiment, subject to the approval of Gov. Gilpin.

The battle of Peralta, occurring April 15, between the troops under Canby and the force of Gen. Sibley, was almost a bloodless one. The records show that it would have been apparently easy for the Colorado troops to have attacked and routed the enemy; but, for some unexplained reason, they were allowed to withdraw their forces, without any special hindrance from Gen. Canby. Col. Chivington offered to do battle with his regiment alone, but the offer was declined. A few artillery shots were fired, the army drawn up in line of battle for six hours, and then finally ordered back, while the enemy took advantage of this to cross and make good their escape, going down one side of the stream while the Union army

marched along the other. The foe was constantly in sight for twenty-four hours before they finally disappeared. A few days afterward, while still on the march, word was brought that the Texans had buried all their artillery, burned their wagons, and were marching through the mountains toward Mesilla. The active campaign was evidently over.

For two months or more, the regiment camped at Val Verde, awaiting supplies, which had to come from Fort Union, 300 miles distant.

On the 4th of July, Col. Howe, Third U. S. Cavalry, arrived with a squad of officers from the States, and took command of the Southern Department, relieving Col. Chivington, who immediately proceeded to Santa Fe and procured an order from Gen. Canby for the First to march to Fort Union as soon as practicable. Thence, *via* Denver, he proceeded to Washington to get the regiment transferred, if possible, to a more active field of service, or, if he could not succeed in this, to have the men mounted; with what success will be noted later.

Shortly afterward, preparations were made for the march of the regiment, in detachments, by different routes to Fort Union.

Companies A, F and G left the camp on the 16th of August, arriving at Union on the 4th of September. Here Company F remained while A and G moved on to Fort Lyon. Companies C and E started up the river in July, passed by Fort Union, crossed the Raton Mountains and camped for a time on the Purgatoire, where they made some efforts to smoke out the guerrilla Madison, which were unsuccessful. They then proceeded to Cimmaron to quell some disturbances among the Indians assembled there to receive their annuities, and finally marched to Fort Larned.

About this time, news of the following Special Order arrived:

EXTRACT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 1, 1862. }
SPECIAL ORDER No. 36.

Pursuant to orders from the Secretary of War and the election of Gov. Evans of Colorado Territory, the First Regiment Colorado Volunteers, commanded by



very truly yours
William F. Stone

Col. Chivington, will be converted into a cavalry regiment, to be denominated the First Cavalry of Colorado.

The Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments will furnish and change equipments to suit the change of arms. * * * The regiment will rendezvous in Colorado Territory; headquarters at Denver.

By command of Maj. Gen. Curtis.

N. P. CHIPMAN, *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

The welcome news soon traveled east and south to Larned and Union. In consequence, the companies at the former posts received instructions to report at Colorado City to witness the change from a regiment of volunteers to that of cavalry. Col. Clark, of the Ninth Kansas, refusing to recognize the order, Col. Tappan proceeded to Leavenworth and had the news confirmed by Gen. Blunt. December 13, the company left Larned and, traveling about four hundred miles, reached Colorado City about the end of December. D and G had also been ordered to Larned in the latter part of September. They tramped back over that weary interval in midwinter, destitute of fuel and with but scant transportation. Their horses met them on the Arkansas, and on the 1st of January—a welcome New Year's present—were issued to them. H, K and B came up the Rio Grande to Santa Fe; thence the first two went on to Fort Garland, remained a short time and then marched to Colorado City. B repaired to Fort Union. D and I were the last to leave the lower country. They also came up the Grand Valley, halted at Union a day or two and then proceeded to Fort Lyon. F

was, in connection with B, assigned to garrison duty at Fort Union.

Gen. Canby was relieved, early in October, by Gen. Carlton of the California Volunteers, who established a new post on the Pecos, about one hundred miles southeast of Santa Fe, and Companies B, F and L were assigned to that locality; but while the preparations for the advance of the expedition were progressing, the news came that the regiment was to concentrate at Fort Scott, Kan., to be mounted. On the 13th of November, they bade final adieu to Fort Union, crossed the Raton Range, made the Arkansas, and in due time arrived at Colorado City instead of Fort Scott.

Early in January, 1863, all the companies had reached the point of concentration, whence they marched to Denver, reaching the city on the 13th, into which they were very handsomely escorted by the Third Regiment of Volunteers and a large concourse of citizens. Service had somewhat thinned their ranks; they had undergone many hardships, had borne patiently with the contumely generally heaped upon volunteers by the regulars, had borne their share of the brunt of battles bravely won and now were welcomed back by the admiring populace in the principal city of the State of whose early history they had made for themselves an imperishable part.

In 1865, the regiment, after doing scout duty and looking after the Indians, who were occasionally troublesome, was disbanded.

CHAPTER XIV.

HISTORY OF THE SECOND COLORADO REGIMENT.

IT seems proper, in giving a full history of the Second Colorado Regiment, to prefix it with a concise sketch of the raising and services of the two companies that formed the nucleus of the regiment and did such excellent work in New Mexico before the other ones were raised. These companies were incidentally mentioned in our account of the

doings of the First Colorado, with the intention of doing them more complete justice in their proper place, which we now proceed to do.

These two gallant companies were recruited under the order of Gov. Gilpin, principally in Park, Lake, Summit and Fremont Counties, one by Capt. Hendrew, with T. H. Dodd as First

Lieutenant and J. C. W. Hall as Second Lieutenant, and the other by Capt. James H. Ford, with Lieuts. De Forest and Clark, in the fall of 1861, and all rendezvoused at Cañon City about December 1st.

Hendrew, with his company, marched first to Fort Garland, suffering all the fatigue and hardships of a winter's march over the Sangre de Christo Range, where Maj. Whiting, of the regular army, waited to muster them into the service. Some indiscretions committed by Capt. Hendrew made the Major refuse to muster him in, and, as the men had been chiefly enlisted by Hendrew, they were allowed to choose between remaining under another Captain or returning to their homes. Eighty-four out of eighty-seven had come to stay, however, which speaks volumes for their patriotism and pluck. They were accordingly mustered into service on the 22d of December, with Dodd as Captain and Hall and Piatt as Lieutenants, and designated as Company B.

About this time, Capt. Ford arrived with his men, and Company A was thus mustered into service.

It was supposed that arms, accouterments, clothing, camp and garrison equipage awaited them here. But in this they were mistaken, and, illy prepared as they were for further marching, two days after arrival at the fort, Company B was ordered to Santa Fe. Capt. Dodd started at once with six men from Company A to act as teamsters for the scanty ox transportation furnished him. They crossed the range, experiencing fearful hardships, and reached Santa Fe, a distance of 180 miles, on the 1st of January, 1862.

Arms, uniforms, etc., were issued here, and the men drilled for active duty for a few days, when orders were received for all the available troops to proceed by forced marches to the relief of Gen. Canby, who was being menaced at Fort Craig by the secessionists under Gen. Sibley. Company B was attached to the regular troops for this campaign, and in two days the command reached Albuquerque. From there, the march to Fort

Craig was rapidly continued, and soon reached Gen. Canby. On the 15th of February, Gen. Sibley appeared in force. On the 20th, some fighting took place, in which private Hugh Brown was killed.

The battle of Val Verde occurred on the 21st, in which the boys of Company B participated and gallantly acquitted themselves. During the battle, Capt. Dodd encountered a well-equipped and disciplined battalion of Texan Lancers, under Maj. Lang, whom the company kept fighting long after the bugle had sounded a recall. Seventy-two of the lancers were killed, while Capt. Dodd lost only four killed and thirty-eight wounded, the most of whom ultimately recovered from their wounds. After the battle, Gen. Canby found himself without men enough to warrant him in following up the Texans. He remained cooped up at Fort Craig for several weeks, his supplies all cut off, and himself and troops suffering severely for want of them.

Company A, meanwhile, started from Cañon City, reached Fort Garland, and thence took up the line of march for Santa Fe, with ox transportation. From Santa Fe they pushed on to Fort Union, enduring the usual amount of hardships. Here the First Colorado, under Col. Slough, joined them, and shortly after occurred the battles of Apache Cañon and Pigeon's Rancho, of which an account has already been given. Company A was with Maj. Chivington in his successful raid on the enemy's transportation, which he burned and utterly destroyed, with all its stores. Afterward, the command marched to Albuquerque, where a union was effected with Gen. Canby. At the running fight at Peralta, Companies A and B both participated, it being the first time they had met since the parting at Fort Garland. They participated in the pursuit of Sibley to the vicinity of Mesilla, during which there was some skirmishing, but no regular battles. After the enemy had dispersed and made his escape in scattered bands to the Texan frontier, Companies A and B returned by easy marches via Santa Fe to Fort Union. They remained on duty in Gen. Canby's department

until the spring of 1863, when they united with the balance of the regiment at its rendezvous at Fort Lyon. The officers and men had already made for themselves a glorious record, redounding as well to the honor of Colorado. It was a brilliant prelude to the future enviable history of the regiment. It need not be added that they were received with open arms by their comrades, whose laurels were yet unwon. Henceforth the history of Companies A and B is that of the regiment itself.

On the 17th of February, 1862, the Secretary of War authorized Col. J. H. Leavenworth to raise six companies of volunteer infantry in Colorado, which, with four other companies already in service there, were to form the Second Regiment of Colorado Volunteers, of which he was appointed Colonel. Reporting to Maj. Gen. Halleck, at St. Louis, then commanding the department of which Colorado formed a part, he was assigned at once to active duty in this department, without being permitted to proceed at once on his mission of recruiting and completing the organization of his regiment, and it was not until May, 1862, that he reached Denver to perform this duty.

In June, the following appointments were made: Lieut. Col. T. H. Dodd. Captains—Company E, J. Nelson Smith; Company F, L. D. Rowell; Company G, Reuben Howard; Company H, George West; Company I, E. D. Boyd; Company K, S. W. Wagner.

Often, before a company was half enlisted, they would be ordered off on some detached service, which the critical situation of affairs at Colorado at this time urgently demanded. We find, from an examination of a journal kept during the summer by Lieut. Burrell, such entries as the following:

"Jan. 16.—Expedition sent to assist authorities in enforcing civil process in Vraie Run district.

"July 7.—Gov. Evans orders another expedition against Little Owl and Arapahoes, at Cache a la Poudre.

"July 18.—Capt. Wagoner started to-day on another Indian expedition, by direction of Gov.

Evans, taking the Bradford road. Destination, Middle Park.

"Aug. 3.—Capt. West, with Lieuts Howard and Roe, and detachments of Companies G and H, arrived at Fort Union, bringing in lost horses."

Under circumstances like these, the recruits were detached and scattered before being fully organized, even into companies, much less into a regiment, and then properly drilled for service. The Indian element upon Colorado's frontier, and, indeed, within her entire domain, was at that time in sympathy, to a great extent, with tribes within the boundaries of Texas, Utah and other Territories, who were under the influence of rebel emissaries, and encouraged to believe that the plundering of Government trains and the stealing of private or public stock and property was alike free booty for them as for rebels.

There were at this time, at Camp Weld, the recruiting station of the regiment, four mountain howitzers belonging to the Government, which Gen. Canby, commanding the department of New Mexico had, at the request of Gen. Blunt, at the time in command of the District of Colorado and Western Kansas, placed in charge of Col. Leavenworth, for the protection of the Territory. These were entirely useless without artillerymen, and, in accordance with his instructions, he deemed it right and proper to enlist a company of men, under promise that, when they should be mustered in, it should be either as cavalry or a battery, having no doubt that his course would be approved by the proper authorities. How this was done will appear further on.

In the latter part of August, orders were received for the removal of the headquarters of the regiment to Fort Lyon, and, on the 22d, they were *en route*, reaching the fort in seven days, a distance of 240 miles.

From this time forward until October, Lieut. Brownell's journal is full of memoranda relating to orders and the movements of the regiment in detachments, showing much escort and scouting

service, while all the time the enlistment of men was going forward.

Orders came, under date of October 11, from the War Department, ordering either the First or Second Regiment to be mounted, the selection to be left with the Governor, who chose the First Colorados. This selection did not weigh so heavily upon the men of the regiment as the news that their regiment was to be crippled by the taking-away of the company formed for cavalry service, and for doing which Col. Leavenworth seemed likely to suffer.

The regiment remained at Fort Lyon until April 6, 1863, when Lieut. Col. Dodd, with six companies, marched to Fort Leavenworth, where they were shortly afterward joined by the Colonel and his staff. June 8, Col. Leavenworth, under orders from Gen. Blunt, assumed command of all the troops on the Santa Fe road, with headquarters at Fort Larned.

About this time, military affairs on the frontier between New Mexico, Colorado and Texas, were becoming decidedly interesting. Texan troops with disloyal Indians were again concentrating to push their successes, if possible, through into Colorado.

Companies A, B, E, G, H and I, in connection with other troops, under command of Lieut. Col. Dodd, were detached and ordered out to meet the enemy, and, on the 2d of July, 1863, occurred the battle of Cabin Creek, in which some forty of the enemy were killed and wounded, with the loss of but one killed and twenty wounded on the side of the Colorado troops.

Shortly after, the command went on duty at Fort Gibson until the arrival of Gen. Blunt from the north, when preparations were at once made for an advance movement. On the 16th, the little army, numbering about one thousand four hundred, rank and file, crossed the Arkansas near the mouth of Grand River, and, on the following day, met at Honey Springs the Confederate forces, numbering about six thousand men, under command of Gen. Cooper. Gen. Blunt attacked him at once, and,

after a hard-fought battle (lasting some two hours), succeeded in routing him, with a loss of 400 killed, wounded and missing, according to his own accounts, he having been so closely pressed as to compel him to abandon his dead and wounded and to burn all his stores to prevent them from falling into Gen. Blunt's hands. Total loss on the Union side 14 killed, and 30 wounded. The gallant Colorado Second bore a prominent part in this engagement, being opposed by a rebel battery that was pouring its deadly missiles into its ranks, when they charged and succeeded in capturing one of the guns, and dispersing the Texans after a hard fight, in which four men were killed, and the same number wounded.

Gen. Blunt, considering his force insufficient for pursuit, fell back to Fort Gibson. In August, having been re-enforced, he started south to drive the rebels from the country, and retake Fort Smith, which he succeeded in doing, with but little loss on his side.

Returning to Col. Leavenworth's record, we find him in command at Fort Larned, in July, 1863, protecting, under Gen. Blunt's orders, the Santa Fe road and its approaches from the enemy, frequently sending out scouting parties to reconnoiter, sometimes leading the scouts himself, and endeavoring to keep the various tribes of Indians in that section from joining the rebels.

Thus, we find him and the troops under him engaged, when, on the 19th of October, Special Order No. 431 of the Adjutant General's Office, of September 26, 1863, by which his connection with the service was terminated, reached him at Fort Larned. He immediately resigned his command of the post to Capt. James W. Parmeter, and retired from service. Subsequently, on a review of the facts on which his dismissal from the service were based, by Judge Advocate Holt, this unjust order was recalled, and he was honorably discharged from the service of the United States, "such recall," using the words of Judge Advocate General Holt, "of the previous order, and honorable discharge, will operate to clear his record as



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an officer, and will remove any impediment which may otherwise have existed to his receiving a new appointment in the military and civil service." This recall was formally approved by President Lincoln, he also adding the wish that, as soon as consistent, Col. Leavenworth be restored to military service.

Lieut. Col. Dodd succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The succeeding history of the regiment we now give in the language of Capt. E. L. Berthoud, as prepared by him for a reunion of the regiment that occurred in Golden in 1877 :

"October 11, 1863, a special order, No. 278, from the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, Gen. J. M. Schofield commanding, ordered the consolidation of the Second and Third Regiments of Colorado Infantry into one cavalry regiment, to be known as the Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry.

"That portion of the Second Colorado Infantry now in the District of the Frontier, the Indian Nation, etc., was ordered to Springfield, Mo., from that point they proceeded to Rolla, and thence to Benton Barracks, at St. Louis.

"All detachments of men, officers and recruits, in the District of Colorado, were ordered to Kansas City, Mo., and there receive further orders.

"In November and December, 1863, these orders were executed, and, excepting the headquarters of the regiment, 150 recruits from Colorado, and Company F, with Capt. Rouell—already mounted and stationed at Hickman's Mill, Mo.—were rendezvoused at Benton Barracks. Col. James H. Ford, the Major of the Second Colorado Volunteer Infantry, having been promoted in November, 1863, to the command of the Second Colorado Cavalry, with Theo. H. Dodd for Lieutenant Colonel, Smith, Pritchard and Curtis, Majors of the First, Second and Third Battalions respectively, Lieut. Baldy, Adjutant, Lieut. Burrell, Commissary, Lieut. J. S. Cook, Quartermaster, Pollock, Surgeon, and Hamilton, Chaplain.

"After remaining a certain time at Benton Barracks to recruit, re-organize and rest, the Second Colorado Cavalry from Benton Barracks proceeded to Dresden, Mo., and finally, in January, 1864, reached Kansas City, there to be mounted and equipped, and thoroughly broken in the new drill.

"In February, 1864, Col. J. H. Ford was appointed to take command of Subdistrict No. 4, District of Central Missouri, with the Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, its enrolled Missouri Militia and a regiment of infantry in his command, to garrison all the smaller posts in his district. In March, 1864, the Ninth Minnesota was forwarded to the district, and formed the effective infantry of his command.

"In January, 1864, 150 recruits having arrived from Colorado, they were distributed among the twelve companies of the regiment, which then mustered 1,240 effective men.

"In taking command of the Fourth Subdistrict, embracing the most unmanageable and most exposed counties of Missouri, Col. Ford appointed his District Staff, consisting of Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Berthoud; Provost Marshal, Capt. S. C. W. Hall; Commissary, Lieut. James Burrell; with Capt. Theodore Case, District Quartermaster, headquarters at Kansas City, and Company B, Provost Guard, at Kansas City.

"By March, 1864, several squadrons were detailed to occupy the Fourth Subdistrict, in detachments varying from a half-squadron to two squadrons each, and a thorough system of scouting inaugurated over the whole district, to prevent the passage and the devastation of the border counties by predatory bands of Todd's, Quantrell's and Hickman's guerrillas. Capt. Green was stationed at Westport, Capt. West at Independence; Maj. Smith, with one company, the Ninth Minnesota, was stationed also at Independence, while Maj. Pritchard, at Harrisonville, and Lieut. Col. Dodd, at Pleasant Hill, with Capt. Moses in the wooded portion of Jackson County, kept vigilant watch over the Sny Hills. Capt. Rouell, at Hickman's

Mill, patrolling the Kansas boundary, with Capt. Norton at Pleasant Gap, and Lieut. Rizer near the Osage River. Thus arranged, our forces could watch and patrol the whole region thoroughly from the Osage to the Missouri River, as Widow Barrow's or Papinsville Crossing was a favorite point for crossing for guerrilla bands from Arkansas to the Indian Nation.

"Notification of the progress northward of a small band of guerrillas was received in March. This band was first struck near Pleasant Hill and one or two were killed. The rest were dispersed, our loss being two men wounded, one slightly, and the other, Freestone, was dangerously shot. This opened the spring campaign, and when, in April and May, the foliage covered the trees and the rich grass clothed the prairie, hardly a day passed but that, from Pleasant Hill to Independence, skirmishes and conflicts raged between the guerrillas, who continually pushed northward from Arkansas, and our scouting parties of cavalry.

"In April, May and June, the system of patrols on horseback was also aided in the wooded portions of Jackson and Cass Counties by a system of foot-scouts, who, taking with them a little sugar, salt, coffee and bread, would disappear in the brush and laboriously following up the trail of any scouting detachment of guerrillas, would actually bushwhack the bushwhackers themselves. This system was a terror to them, and contributed more to compel the guerrillas to remain in larger bodies, but helped very materially to rid the roads of all individual and isolated efforts at marauding and murder.

"With this system of detachments, who had each their allotted districts to patrol, and police, with their permanent headquarters in the different towns and villages of the border counties, was also a system of mounted military expresses, who every two days reported to headquarters by daily reports from every post under control of the district commander. These reports not only gave the force of every post in efficient men, horses and guns, but also information of all scouts performed, the result,

the number of enemy killed and captured, and our losses. These reports, with also the telegraph, gave full opportunity to keep the whole force of the district well in hand, but also facilitated concentration at any point with certainty and celerity.

"Casualties were numerous also, and we lost several valuable men, such as Sergt. Russel, Corp. Harrington, Private Ford, and others who died fighting gallantly.

"In July, 1864, Lieut. Berthoud, Capts. Boyd and Holloway, with Privates Higley, Whittall, King, Kellogg and Williams, were ordered on duty at headquarters of the district at Warrensburg, Mo.

"Soon thereafter Capt. Wagoner, then at Independence, went out from that town eastward on a scout with forty picked men of his company. Crossing the Blue, they ascended a hollow graded road in the timber and scrub of the hills near the Blue River, were ambushed and surrounded by a largely superior force of Todd's and Quantrell's guerrillas. Gallant Capt. Wagoner and nine good men were killed, the rest, after superhuman efforts and undoubted courage, succeeded in escaping, but almost dismounted and in a wretched plight. The survivors related afterward that one of the wounded men in the retreat, while closely pressed by the guerrillas, was concealed in a hole and covered with flat stones. From this situation, when the enemy left, he was rescued and brought to Independence. Todd's guerrillas had over twenty men killed and several wagon loads of wounded.

"Capt. Wagoner, who so gallantly defended himself while life remained, was an early resident of Colorado. He was appointed Probate Judge of Arapahoe County when it then formed a part of Kansas. He said to me, some three weeks previous to his death, that he would be shot from the brush yet, and he expected he would be buried in some out-of-the-way corner, and a tombstone marked "Wagoner" would be placed over him, and such was glory. Poor fellow, he met his fate manfully. Did not his coming fate throw its shadow on him then? Nor must we forget gallant

Corp. Baer and eight privates who died, selling their lives dearly; not one surrendering or asking for quarter, as none was given or received in the guerrilla warfare of the border counties.

"The death of Capt. Wagoner and his men occurred on the 4th of July. Shortly after, definite information was received of a large number of recruits for the Confederate service that were being gathered in Platte, Clay and Ray Counties, under Col. Coon Thornton, preparatory to making their way south to the Confederate lines. A dash upon them was determined upon by Col. Ford, although the rendezvous was outside of his district, and with his available companies the Colonel embarked upon boats at Kansas City on the 13th of July, and proceeded up the river to Weston, where he was joined by Col. Jennison, of the Fifteenth Kansas. Our scouts had brought the information that Thornton was at Camden Point, and the command moved forward rapidly. About half a mile west of town, Thornton had posted a strong mounted picket, while his main command—comprising some two hundred and fifty men—were making their final preparations for departure, having on that day been presented with a handsome flag by their lady sympathizers of Platte City, and were having a general good time.

"The picket was struck by our advance, under Capt. Moses and Lieut. Wise, with M and D squadrons. As the Confederate picket separated to the right and left upon diverging roads, and were followed by the two squadrons of the Second Colorado; Capt. West with his squadron, F, was sent forward on the direct road to town, and pounced upon Thornton just as his command had mounted, and were moving out, entirely unconscious of the proximity of the Federals. The fight was 'short, sharp and decisive,' and all over before the main command came up. Thornton's total loss was twenty-three killed, while Capt. West lost but one man killed—private Charles K. Flannagan—and one wounded—Sergt. Luther K. Crane—but had six or eight horses killed or so badly wounded as to cause them to be shot by his

order. The flag that had just been presented to Thornton's boys was captured, and now graces the office of Adjt. Gen. Roe.

"Col. Ford's command camped at Camden Point for the night, and, on the following day, proceeded to Liberty, from which point scouting was continued for several days.

"Thornton's command was pursued and completely broken up, while another detachment under Capts. Moses and Rouell, scouting near Liberty, were surrounded and attacked by a greatly superior force of Anderson's guerrillas, under Anderson himself. Being surrounded and overpowered, Capts. Moses and Rouell, with their men, took refuge in the brush, and, with the loss of only three or four men killed and wounded, were again re-assembled, and, after scouting over the rest of the district, returned to Kansas City, while Anderson's band returned eastward to other scenes of rapine and murder.

"In this manner passed the months of July, August and September—continued skirmishes, pursuits, captures, deaths and losses. The aggregate for the summer was large. The individual acts of gallantry, fortitude and desperate bravery were so numerous and so continued that it is impossible to individualize acts, as all fought to the death, surrender to guerrillas meaning death after capture. Words cannot do justice to the horrors of such warfare; nor can the tragedies which cruelty, violence, rapine and the worst passions of civil war evoked in partisan warfare ever be fully known. The worst passions had their full unlicensed range, and in the lawless career of the leaders of guerrilla bands, such as Todd, Quantrell, Anderson and Vaughan, pity and humanity were unknown; slaughter, plunder, arson and murder followed ever in their van.

"In the end of September, 1864, news reached the border counties of Missouri that Gen. Price, with a formidable force from Arkansas, had reached the borders of Southeast Missouri, and, with renewed energy, was marching to capture St. Louis, overrun the State of Missouri, and, by such

a diversion, help the failing fortunes of the Confederacy. At this time, the twelve squadrons of the regiment were in the District of the Border, under the command of Cols. Ford and Dodd and Majs. Smith and Pritchard, while seventeen officers and some forty picked men were on staff duty in the Division of the Mississippi, scattered over from Santa Fe to New Orleans in the Department of the Gulf.

"In October, 1864, Price, frustrated in his attempt toward St. Louis by his disastrous victory at Pilot Knob, struck off across the country to capture Jefferson City, which he besieged and attacked October 8 and 9. Thirteen officers and men of the Second Colorado were present at this attack, which being repulsed, and Gen. Price fearing the approach of the overwhelming forces of Rosecranz and Pleasanton, took the roads leading west, and hurried on to capture and destroy the forces in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas, reach St. Joseph, recruit his ranks, and, getting the military stores of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas City, Glasgow and St. Joseph, retreat again south with his booty.

"His forces numbered cavalry, light artillery and mounted infantry. With these he overran the river counties, capturing Booneville, Glasgow and Sedalia, and drove Gen. Blunt out of Lexington. Gen. Blunt, under whose orders Col. Ford, with the Second Colorado Cavalry and First Colorado Battery, was placed, had been absent some time toward Lexington. Capt. West was sent to him from Independence with dispatches from Gen. Curtis, who had meanwhile reached Independence from Leavenworth, and assumed command of the forces in the field. Capt. West, with his squadron, reached the environs of Lexington, on the river road, about dusk, and was pushing rapidly forward in order to reach the town and deliver his dispatches to Gen. Blunt before dark. He was, of course, entirely ignorant of the state of affairs at Lexington, but would doubtless have found out in a few moments but for a fortuitous circumstance. When within a quarter of a mile of the outskirts

of the town, he was met by Capt. Jack Curtis, of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, who, with two squadrons, had been cut off from his regiment during the battle that had been raging all the afternoon, and had gallantly cut his way out of the enemy's lines, and was now rather anxiously looking for his friends. Recognizing the commander of the approaching squadron, he challenged him with 'Hello, West, where are *you* going?' 'I'm going to Lexington!' was the confident reply, but his confidence was somewhat shaken by seeing Jack go down into his pocket in a business sort of way, remarking, as he pulled out his wallet, 'I've got a hundred-dollar note that says you ain't!' Curtis' explanation of the situation probably saved West from being taken in by Price bodily, although he always claimed that Price was the one to be thankful for the circumstance of his being turned back! Most of his old comrades, however, still persist in the belief that his 52 men would not have been able to cope with Gen. Price and his 16,000 veterans successfully.

"Be that as it may, West didn't try it, but, following Curtis' directions, struck Gen. Blunt's retreating column about 9 o'clock, and delivered his dispatches. The night was rainy and extremely dark, but as soon as a house could be reached on the line of retreat, Gen. Blunt read the dispatch of Gen. Curtis, prepared a hasty reply, and ordered Capt. West to make all possible haste to Gen. Curtis at Independence, which point he reached at about 2 o'clock next morning, having ridden eighty miles with his squadron since 10 o'clock the day before, without getting out of the saddle.

"The dispatch from Gen. Blunt informed Gen. Curtis that the rebels, in strong force, were swarming westward. Preparations to resist and impede their march westward were immediately begun. The Fifteenth and Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and the Second Colorado Cavalry, with the First Colorado Battery, were marched to a point near Little Blue River, six miles east of Independence, and took, under the command of Col. Ford, a position



Armstrong

on the brow of the wooded hills west of Blue Mills bridge.

"This position, defective, intersected by rail fences, and flanked on the north, east and west by thick woods, was immediately occupied by the cavalry brigade. Though Col. Ford obeyed the order to do so from his superior officer with zeal and alacrity, we have the testimony of field aide-camp, Lieut. Wise, of Col. Ford's staff, that this position had in it no feature to recommend itself, and from the first appearance of Gen. Price's steady veterans, who on foot rushed through the woods on both their flanks, and, by their superiority of fire and numbers, the point became untenable, and all that could be done was to retreat slowly and re-form to oppose the massed columns of Price's men, who knew every inch of the ground familiarly, and steadily forced the small brigade of 2,500 men to the outskirts of Independence. The opening of the conflict was fierce, sanguinary and desperate, Todd leading the Confederate cavalry, and Smith leading the battalion of the Second Colorado. Almost at the first fire, Maj. Smith fell, shot through the heart, while Todd at the same time also fell, killed outright. The firing, at short range, was murderous and destructive, and, joined to the shells of a battery that Price had planted near the edge of the woods, caused a heavy loss to Ford's command. Here some men, with Maj. Smith, left their bodies on the field, while the woods on the east were strewn with dead Confederates. Well seconded by the First Colorado Battery, the brigade disputed the ground, making a last desperate stand near Independence. After a short contest, our men were overpowered, retreated through Independence, and fell back to the main body near Big Blue River, leaving their wounded in Independence.

"Lively skirmishing was kept up all the following day, with Price's advance, at and near Big Blue, until, on the second day, the advance of Gen. Pleasanton with a heavy cavalry force, drove the Confederates from Independence, by which several hundred prisoners, with two pieces of cannon, were

captured by Col. Catherwood, of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, the main force under Price having that day given up going to Kansas City to give battle to Gens. Curtis and Blunt, near Westport. The Second Colorado, with the regular Kansas Cavalry and the First Colorado Battery, were placed near the Westport and Brush Creek road, the important key of the whole position by which the easy approach to Kansas City was disputed to Gen. Price's advance. The main brunt of the whole battle was here during the hotly contested day; the whole of Brush Creek prairie was covered with dense masses of cavalry, while close on the rear of Price Gen. Pleasanton was driving them from Bryan's Ford.

"The road at Brush Creek, west of Col. Magee's house, runs between parallel solid walls of stone. Capt. Green's battalion, of the Second Colorado, held the road, the men dismounted, the Confederates resolutely charged in the lane en masse; Green charged them fiercely, broke their ranks, and though losing very heavily, routed the collected mass densely crowded between the walls. Here Col. Magee, of the Confederate forces, was killed almost in sight of his home. The contest continued with varying fortune until late on Sunday afternoon, when a final charge of the Second Colorado and the rapid work of the First Colorado Battery compelled the retreat of Price's men in a southerly direction toward Little Santa Fe. The Second Cavalry camped that night on Brush Creek, wearied out, but the Confederates had been thwarted in their attempt to enter Kansas. Nothing remained to do but to pursue the demoralized army of Price, now almost surrounded and rapidly retreating toward Arkansas.

The following day was spent in rearguard skirmishes, which culminated with the rout of Price at the Osage, Mine Creek and Mound City. At Fort Scott the troops rested a few hours, then the Fifteenth and Tenth Kansas Cavalry, with the Second Colorado Cavalry and First Colorado Battery kept on the pursuit. Mile after mile the race continued, when finally, at Newtonia, Price made

his last stand. The small brigade of cavalry, with the First Colorado Battery, pitched in regardless of numbers and of its cost. To and fro the battle raged, but with varying success. At one time, a large portion of the Second Colorado was for twenty minutes in line without carbine ammunition the fire was kept up with revolvers, or else they faced death powerless to act until boxes were filled again. Late in the afternoon, the Confederates prepared to make a final charge, and then swallow up by sheer force of numbers the small brigade opposed to them. McLean's Colorado Battery hammered away and kept up a close, vigorous fire, yet the odds were against us. At last, Gen. Sanborn at the critical moment appeared with re-enforcements. One more charge and, the rebels broken, the battle of Newtonia was won. Col. Ford displayed rare energy in this contest, while among the men individual instances of great courage proved the splendid material developed in this long arduous campaign. The Second Colorado Cavalry lost here forty-two men besides the wounded. The regiment joined in the pursuit, which finally terminated by driving Price over the Arkansas River.

"In December, 1864, after the return from the Price campaign, the regiment was ordered immediately to the District of the Arkansas to inaugurate a campaign against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa and Comanche Indians. The regiment was ordered to concentrate at Fort Riley, Kansas, then to be refitted and placed on an efficient footing to inaugurate winter scouts on the Republican, Smoky Hill and Salina Forks, and on the Arkansas River; headquarters to be at Fort Riley, and the Santa Fe road to be protected as far west as Fort Lyon.

"In the spring, Col. Ford, being promoted to be a Brigadier General by brevet, took command of the district. In April, May and June, 1865, heavy re-enforcements of cavalry and infantry were sent to the District of the Arkansas, until in June the effective force of the district amounted to over 5,500 men and two batteries. This large force,

distributed at a multitude of posts and stations, was fitted out for a summer campaign south of the Arkansas River, the beginning of the campaign to be July 6, 1865. Three columns of infantry and cavalry, with one battery of horse artillery to each column, amounting to 1,800 men in each column, were to meet in the neighborhood of the Wichita Mountains. After scouring the whole country from the Little Arkansas to the Cimarron crossing, one column from the Little Arkansas moving west and southwest, one column from above Fort Dodge from either Aubrey or Cimarron, crossing to move south and southeast, while the third column was to move from near Larned, and cross directly toward Buffalo Creek and the Wichita Mountains.

"Everything was prepared; the troops assembled at Larned, Zarah and Dodge, while large trains of provisions and forage were loaded and ready. On the 6th of July, orders came to Gen. Ford to suspend indefinitely the proposed campaign.

"Irritated, disgusted and disheartened, Gen. Ford left Fort Larned, went to Leavenworth, tendered his resignation and left the service. The command was turned over to Gen. Sanborn, who, in August, satisfied that nothing except signal punishment would answer with the hostile Indians, prepared again an expeditionary force to chastise them. Again, on the eve of the military movement contemplated, the Indian Department broke up the campaign.

"During all the spring and summer of 1865, the Second Colorado Cavalry was kept incessantly moving; but, except Capt. Kingsbury's company and some small detachments of other squadrons, no great amount of fighting was done with the treacherous skulking redskins. Seven men were killed and some wounded, but except the privations incident to a summer campaign over the dry, waterless prairies of the Arkansas, the troops fared generally well.

"The death of Corp. Douglass, of Company D, Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and three enlisted men of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry,

murdered, cut to pieces and scalped near Running Turkey Creek, was the cruellest tragedy of that summer's work. Douglass was sent as bearer of military dispatches from Council Grove to all the military posts on the Santa Fe road as far as Fort Dodge. At Cottonwood, he took three men with him for escort. Near Running Turkey Creek, they were set upon by a band of Indians, and, within two miles from the post, were run down, killed, scalped, maimed and stripped.

"In September, 1865, the glad order came that the regiment, or, rather, what was left of it, should

proceed to Fort Leavenworth and be mustered out. In October, 1865, the muster-out took place—the last farewell grasp of hand in soldierly companionship was given. Three cheers for the Second Colorado Cavalry, the flags and guidons were furled, six hundred and seventy-three men stepped out, and the strife was ended. For the dead, who peacefully sleep at Honey Springs, farewell. Apache Cañon, Cabin Creek, Westport, Newtonia, and on the Osage we can say:

"How glorious falls the radiant sword in hand,
In front of battle for their native land."

CHAPTER XV.

SKETCH OF THE THIRD COLORADO.

IN August, 1862, Gov. Evans was directed to raise a regiment to be called the Third Colorado Volunteer Infantry. On the 22d he appointed a number of recruiting officers. Recruiting offices were opened in Denver and elsewhere, but very few enlisted until the mining season was over. Headquarters for a long while were on Larimer street, where the First National Bank now stands, and the camp named Camp Elbert, after Gov. Evans' popular and efficient Secretary of the Territory. In December, headquarters was removed to Camp Weld. Lieuts. Holloway and Norton opened offices in Gilpin County, Lieut. Harbour in Summit, Lieut. Crocker in Lake, Lieut. Elmer in Park, Lieuts. Moses and Post in Clear Creek, and Lieuts. Wanless and Castle in Denver. In the latter part of October, recruiting had become active. By the 1st of February, 1863, troops had been mustered in and the First Battalion organized with commissioned officers as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel, commanding, S. S. Curtis. Company A, R. R. Harbour, Captain; Company B, E. W. Kingsbury; Company C, E. P. Elmer; Company D, G. W. Morton; Company E, Thomas Moses, Jr.

Company A came mainly from Summit County, Company B from Arapahoe and Boulder, Company C from Park and Lake, Company D from Gilpin, and Company E from Clear Creek.

The announcement for Colonel and Major of the regiment, when organized, was James H. Ford, Colonel, and Jesse L. Pritchard, Major.

Orders had been received from department headquarters as early as January for the battalion to march as soon as organized. Considerable delay was caused by want of sufficient transportation, and it was not till the 3d of March that the troops left Camp Weld on the march for the States by way of the South Platte Valley. The command passed Fort Kearney April 1, reaching Fort Leavenworth on the 23d, where it went into camp, near the post. On the 26th, orders were received to go to St. Louis, and, having transportation by steamboat and rail, were landed at Sulphur Springs, a station on the Iron Mountain Railroad, twenty miles below St. Louis, where the men went into camp for instruction. On the 21st, the command was ordered to Pilot Knob, where it formed part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Frontier. On the 2d of June, the infantry in

this command were ordered to Vicksburg, but just as the Third Colorado was ready to march, orders were received assigning them to post duty at Pilot Knob, under Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. Here the men were put to severe fatigue duty and assisted very materially in the construction of Fort Hamilton, a stronghold which the rebels, during the Price raid, found impossible to carry by assault. September 8, Companies C and E were ordered along the line of the railroad, while A, B and D remained on post and provost duty at Pilot Knob. In October, information reached the command that the Second and Third Regiments were to be

consolidated and form the Second Colorado Cavalry, and the First Battalion was ordered to proceed to Rolla, Mo., without delay.

The command left Pilot Knob October 23, marching across the country to Rolla, where it arrived on the 28th and went into camp near Fort Wyman. It remained here, performing post duty, until December 7, when it was ordered to St. Louis, arriving there on the evening of the 8th, and on the 9th went into quarters at Benton Barracks and ceased to exist as the Third Colorado Cavalry, Companies A, B, C, D and E becoming Companies H, I, K, L and M of the Second Colorado Cavalry.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GEOLOGY OF COLORADO.

GEOLGY, as the science treating of the structure of the earth on which we live, is one of man's most fascinating studies. The various changes that have occurred during the vast expanse of time that stretches into the infinite and dim distances of the past, attract some minds with magnetic influence, and a lifetime is all too short to complete the study of the rocks wherein we find traced the gradual but undeviating progress of the earth from the Azoic Age to that of our own time. The story, as told by the mighty mountain ranges whose jagged edges present fire-forged surfaces to the sun, or by the bowlders whose wonderful smoothness indicates the powerful action of water and ice, is an almost unending one. He who can read it understandingly, can find something more than a sermon in a stone; he can trace from the very infancy of the world's history—almost from the time when it was "without form and void;" when but the highest points of the Sierras were as rocky islands in the midst of an ocean, forward through its successive stages as the earth's form assumed a habitable shape, and life, in its lowest form, began to appear upon its surface, and sea, land and air became full of activity, until he

beholds it in its present condition, yet still moving forward under the mysterious laws of nature, that so slowly and yet so surely evolve changes, transforming barren wastes into cultivated fields, building up islands in mid-ocean, lowering the levels of continents on one side of the globe, and uplifting vast reaches of mainland on the other. It is a study in which the mind can find an unlimited range of facts, illustrating the creative force existing about us, though one we are hardly able to grasp in all its infinite variety and illimitable power. He who runs may read a few of the wonders that are visible upon the face of nature; but he who stays and ponders, with his hammer in his hand, unfolds rock-pages one by one, whose story becomes legible at once, and remains forever open to the eyes of man. It has been aptly said that "the structure of the earth has been of interest to man from the earliest times, not merely on account of the useful materials he obtained from its rocky formations, but also for the curiosity awakened by the strange objects presented to his notice." Earthquakes have changed the position of sea and land; volcanoes have added layers of molten rock to mud and sand filled with the shells



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of inland seas; the hills present strata abounding in evidences of marine life now far removed from the sea-border. "These phenomena could not escape the attention of the philosophers among the ancient Egyptian and Indian races, and their influence is perceived in the strange mixtures of correct observations and extravagant conceits which make up their cosmogonies or universal theories of the creation."

And of all countries in the world, Colorado presents within its area of mountain ranges a field so deep and wide as to seem almost inexhaustible for all coming ages. Its system of parks alone—once vast inland seas—as they become better known and their resources made plain to the material eye—is attracting the attention of scientists more and more every year. "In this new world, which is the old," one stands within the inner temple of the world's history. We note the weird working of the wind in the fantastic shapes that stand upon the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountain range, while here and there we see evidences of volcanic action; but on the western slope lies a vast volcanic region, stretching for three hundred miles and expanding in some places to one hundred miles in width, revealing a naked plain, giving indubitable evidence of the fiery forces that once were in full play, but have now died out, leaving their story written in letters of lava over the entire surface. From the highest peaks to the lowest valleys, the hieroglyphics of antiquity are far plainer in the world of nature than are those engraven on obelisk and wall in the ruined cities, that tell of bygone skill in the arts and sciences in the cities of the eastern world. But here Geology opens her wonderful book and we pause to linger, look and finally long to know more of that strange, mysterious past, those ages long gone by, those eons enveloped in mystery—save as strata after strata are exposed, evoking the panorama of progress startling in its insignificance, stoutly enunciating the truths of science and adding new force to that expressive sentence of Holy Writ, that a thousand years are but as a day in His eyes, who is maker and ruler of the world.

It is but natural that the opinion should prevail that our State is too young to have much of a history. Yet it has one, it will be seen, older than that of the race which inhabits the globe. It stretches out through the ages, from the very incipency of the creation of the globe, of which it forms so uplifted a portion, and is impressed on the rocks which compose it as with an indelible pen of fire.

The ranges of Colorado are unquestionably as old as the Silurian period and doubtless even reaching to the Azoic era. It is not, however, to be taken for granted that they were as high or as broad as they are at present. The barren pinnacles—save where crowned with the eternal snow—of the mighty peaks resting upon the ridges forming the backbone of the continent, were indicated but did not present the bold front they now do. The elevation of the mountain chains was gradual, and the snow-crowned summits and rocky buttresses give evidence of far-apart geologic ages. The cooling of the globe and the shrinkage of its crust had much to do with their formation, and immense periods of time must have been consumed in the task of lifting these stately peaks to their present position upon the surface of the globe. The general outline was, no doubt, similar to that we see to-day, but with features marked by lines giving clear hints of what they were to be, each bare, ragged ridge of quartz and granite a mere indication—as the child is of the man—of the lordly mountain, now towering into upper space and forming a part of the crest of a mighty continent.

As early as the period known as the Silurian, these mountains consisted of separate chains, and inland seas marked the spots where the great parks now are. The ocean swept over what is now the valley of the Rio Grande, passing up to the head of the San Luis Valley, then much wider than it is now, at the same time laving both eastern and western slopes, and probably communicating with the inland seas between the two ranges. It will be thus seen that the Rocky Mountains were long,

rocky islands, wearing down continually by the flow of a thousand streams, caused by incessant rains. With the ocean on every side, evaporation, owing to the thinness of the earth's crust, proceeding much more rapidly than it does now, the rains must have been constant and violent.

The conglomerates in the Middle Park and San Luis Valley attributed to the Silurian age, consist of large pebbles and bowlders, principally of granite, gneiss and quartz. They are indicative of the force with which water swept down from some old mountain chain occupying a position at one side of that held by the present mountains, and carried them into the ocean; their fragments constituting a large portion of their successors. A process of upheaval and degradation must have been carried on simultaneously for many millions of years. Just as in a forest the individual trees die and fall, and from their dust arise new trees and the forest continues for ages, so has it been with our broad Sierra ranges, pulled down, on the one hand, by torrents sweeping over them with resistless force, and, on the other hand, continually upheaved by contraction of the earth's crust. And as it has been, so it will probably continue to be, though the process will necessarily be a slower one in the future.

During the succeeding period—that of the Devonian—it would seem as though the earth's surface was treated with less violence; smaller pebbles are found contained in the conglomerates, while the limestones and shales indicate seas that were peaceful in motion and quiescent in action. To this a more abundant life therein gives indisputable evidence. Lucoidal impressions abound in a water-line of this age.

The mountains were steadily growing, principally in an easterly and westerly direction. Slowly the great parks lifted their broad, expansive bosoms to the sunlight; the water drained off, swamps were exposed where only the deep, deep seas had been, until, in the Carboniferous period that followed, an abundant vegetation sprung up, whose accumulated remains, buried by the inflowings of

the ocean, formed, in the course of time, vast beds of carboniferous coal.

During the Permian and Oolitic periods, but little is as yet known of the history of the mountainous portion of Colorado. But eastward of the mountains, the sea covered the country, depositing limestones of great thickness, abounding with characteristic shells.

Of the Cretaceous period we can write more fully. The ocean waves swept up and down both sides of the mountains, laving their rugged sides. The ranges were evidently several miles narrower than they are at present, for rocks formed at the sea bottom during this period can be found occupying summits two and three thousand feet above the level of the plain. Inland seas once again swept over the surface of the great parks, for the elevation of the higher mountains does not seem to have been by steady uplift; they appear to have been followed by subsidences many times repeated, before the ranges settled into permanence. The Middle Park probably communicated with the western ocean through Gore Pass, then a strait similar to the Strait of Babelmandel, between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Three-fourths of Colorado was covered by the waves of ocean, in which abounded fishes and shells of many species; the wonderful profusion of their remains along the base of the mountains, stretching southward from Colorado Springs to the Spanish Peaks, abundantly testify of the life that swarmed in the warm and shallow waters. The plains to the south and south-east of Colorado Springs, are strewn for an hundred miles with fossil shells of the Cretaceous period, especially baculites, better known as fossil fishes by persons unacquainted with their nature. Near the Sangre de Christo Pass, thin beds of calciferous or limy sandstone alternate with the limestones and contain immense numbers of bones and teeth of fishes. Weathered slabs may be seen at the foot of the Sierra Mohada or Wet Mountains, on which a hundred perfect teeth could be counted, many of them flat and folded teeth, which formed a pavement for the jaws, enabling their possessors to

crush the shells and crustaceas on which they fed. The sea which occupied the Middle Park and communicated with the great Western Ocean, contained many baculites and some conchifers. Toward the latter part of the Cretaceous period, the parks seem to have been again elevated and the communication with the exterior ocean cut off, never to be resumed; brackish lakes, abounding with fish, took the place of the previous interior seas, subsequently becoming fresh-water lakes.

During the Tertiary period, where now stand Denver and Golden, a large swamp existed, extending for hundreds of miles, north into British Columbia and south into New Mexico. In this swamp, a rank vegetation flourished for a long period, vegetation of a much more modern character than that of the coal measures, consisting largely of coniferous trees. In the course of time, as can well be imagined, an immense mass of vegetable matter accumulated, eventually to be covered with the clay, sand and pebbles that were swept down from the neighboring mountains. Thus was produced the Tertiary coal formations, which may be seen at Golden, Coal Creek, and other places in the vicinity, with their coal beds, under-clays and iron ores, bearing a great resemblance to the carboniferous coal measures. Here are revealed the largest development of the Tertiary coal-bearing strata west of the Mississippi.

On the western side of the mountains a similar condition of things seems to have existed, and coal beds were formed resembling those on the eastern slope, but changes of level seem to have caused the formation of a greater number of coal beds of less thickness. After the deposition of the coal measures, lakes of fresh or brackish water covered most of the western and central parts of Colorado, as well as the valley at the foot of the eastern range. At this time, the higher grounds were adorned with palms and trees indigenous to a tropical country, many of them resinous and of a strange aspect, while some were of more modern appearance, especially those on the mountains.

The quiet of the Cretaceous and of the early Tertiary periods must have continued for ages. But there came a change at last. The rocks of this age show strongly and distinctly the evidence of a stormy time, in which fire and water united to leave an indelible impression upon the land. Once more the mountains were elevated, carrying with them the beds made at the sea bottom during the preceding age. Earthquakes rent the mountains in twain, and volcanoes poured out molten streams of fire. A greater part of Middle Park was a sea of fire. During this time were formed the traps whose frowning battlements are visible near the Hot Sulphur springs, and that cover so large a portion of the park.

Previous to this, but during the same period, west of the western range successive beds of lava were poured out over a large area, some under water, until their aggregate thickness amounted to thousands of feet. Largely swept off by denuding agencies, these beds lie exposed, presenting an enormous wall, having a height of at least three thousand feet above the valley and a length of more than twenty miles. These beds also extend westward, forming the Gore Range. It would be interesting to know where the volcanoes, are from which flowed the lava that formed these immense beds.

Along the base of the eastern range similar streams were poured out; but these have been denuded to a still greater extent. A portion of what must have been an immense bed can be seen near Golden, forming a small *mesa* or table-land, known as Table Mountain. The lava here is 250 feet thick. Similar beds must have extended over the country between Pike's Peak and the Spanish Peaks, though all have utterly disappeared since that time, save one outlying mass in the valley of the Huerfano, which is a striking object for a radius of many miles, looking, as it does, like an immense pillar erected in the valley. It has given the name of Huerfano (which is the Spanish name for orphan) to the stream that glides so quietly by it, to the lovely park in which the stream

rises, and to the pleasant valley through which it runs.

Connected with these volcanic disturbances were numerous hot springs, the water of which, containing silica in solution, traversed the ground everywhere, and petrified the wood that was buried in its vicinity. To this source are we indebted for the beautiful specimens of petrified wood so common throughout Colorado, and for the solid trees silicified to the heart.

A large lake covered Western Colorado, extending into Utah, during the middle part of the Tertiary period. Into it flowed numerous streams, carrying fine mud, and at one time immense quantities of petroleum issuing probably from numerous and powerful springs. Trees, bearing great resemblance to oak, maple, willow and other modern trees, together with a large number that are now extinct, covered the surface of the land. Hosts of insects filled the air about the margin of this vast expanse of water, while in it swam turtles and aquatic pachyderms, somewhat resembling the tapir in appearance, lived in the rivers that supplied it, and fed upon the plants that grew in great abundance on the margins. The water of the lake was, in all probability, brackish in its character, containing but few mollusks, but abounding in turtles possessing thick, bony shells. Beds from two to three thousand feet in thickness were formed at the bottom, so great was the amount of sediment that was continually being carried into it. This must have been brought about by the gradual sinking of the lake bottom, giving room for such enormous deposits, which sinking probably coincided with the elevation of the mountain ranges upon the east and west of it.

The Glacial or Drift period followed, in due course of time, the Tertiary period. But there are little, if any, evidences of drift action upon the plains proper, and it is rare that unequivocal evidences are met with even along the base of the mountains, on the eastern side. It is when we find ourselves far up among the majestic gorges that we begin to perceive abundant proofs all about

us of "glacial action." On the *Fontain qui Bouille*, eight miles above Colorado Springs, and at the foot of Pike's Peak, at what is now known all over the country as Manitou, are immense granite boulders, lying near soda, sulphur and iron springs, whose healing qualities attract thousands to them every year. Below there are to be found some lateral moraines, principally composed of large boulders, left by some glaciers that once passed down a small valley and joined, near that point, a larger one which traversed the valley of the *Fontain qui Bouille*. In this latitude, the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains are barren of snow during the months of July and August.

There are boulder-beds of large extent, and from thirty to forty feet high, in a beautiful park on South Boulder Creek, in the northern part of the State. They lie about six miles below the snowy peaks, cut through and exposed on each side of the stream which takes its name from them. The bed is full of them, running quite down into the valley. On South Clear Creek, not many miles above the city of Georgetown, many rocks were exposed at the time the road over the Berthoud Pass was being constructed. On the surfaces of some of these, glacial striæ are distinctly visible; this is the only place in the State east of the snowy range where they have been seen, and their general absence is remarkable. Evidences of glacial action increases as one ascends to the higher altitudes. No longer are the valleys bordered by rocks that are rough and craggy, as they are in the lower portions; but they are nearly as rounded and smooth in their outlines as are the chalk downs of England or the glacier-planed hills of the old Bay State.

West of the Middle Park, on the flat summit of the Gore Range, can be found rocks planed and plowed into deep furrows with a due westerly direction. These can be found continuing down the mountain-side until they reach the valley of the White River, wherein are to be found numerous terminal moraines, brought by contributory glaciers proceeding from the highlands on both



RESIDENCE OF J.W. HORNER.
DENVER.

sides, but principally on the south. These moraines are also abundantly visible at the mouths of the various small streams that flow into White River, for a distance of nearly one hundred miles from the top of the range.

It would seem to be a fact established beyond question that, during the Drift period, the vast expanse of the Rocky Mountains was not only covered with snow on its highest summits, but that the valleys were filled with ice and snow which did not melt, but kept continually pressing down the mountain gorges toward the plain. These were thickest and most glacial in their character as they neared the mountains and upon the western slopes; they became thinner and occupied but the bottoms of the valleys as the glaciers descended, melting, at last, into numerous streams laden with debris that finally found a resting-place upon the plains below.

But since that icy era, wonderful changes have been evoked. The climate has been remarkably modified, especially on the western range has it changed. Once possessing a most rigorous climate, now pines grow on it two thousand feet higher up than they do upon the eastern side. The glaciers are gone from the valleys and only the snowy patches upon the highest points remain in witness of the immense ice-fields of the far-away ages of the past.

Passing now from the geological history of the State to its more positive geology, we begin with the Granitic formation, which is the oldest formation of all, resulting from the cooling of the primitive mass of fiery liquid composing the globe. This formation may be seen upon and beyond the snowy range of the Rocky Mountains in various parts of the State, but more abundantly upon the western slope than upon the eastern. In masses of true granite, syenite, or porphyry it makes its appearance, notably on McClellan Mountain, in the Argentine Silver District, where it is seen to have been thrust through younger formations to the prominent position that it now occupies; it is found also on the west side of Boulder Pass,

where massive granitic ranges form the buttresses of the snowy Sierra, as we descend to the Middle Park, and also on the western side of the park, where it forms the grand mountain that encompasses it.

Of metamorphic rocks, gneiss is by far the most abundant, and most of the gold-bearing veins are formed in gneissoid rocks, though among the mining people they are generally termed granite. Fine exposures are to be seen near Black Hawk, the lines of stratification marking the mountain-side as stripes mark the body of a zebra.

Resting upon the granite in the Middle Park, on the banks of the Grand River, are exposures of conglomerate, probably of Silurian age, overlaid by sandstones and limestones, probably of Devonian age, and above this are found the coal measures of the carboniferous formation. Near the Sangre de Christo Pass, the granite is overlaid by slates and limestones, probably of Silurian age, the limestones containing crinoidal fragments, but too small for the identification of the species. Farther to the north are to be found mountains composed of conglomerates, formed of pebbles, bowlders, and large masses of gneiss, granite, mica-schist and hornblend-schist, with gneissoid rocks, slate and limestone, on their flanks. Rocks of the Permian age have been discovered on the plains in the eastern part of Colorado, consisting principally of limestones, some of which abound with the characteristic fossils of this period.

The Cretaceous formation is well represented, especially along the base of the mountains on the eastern side. The shells of the inoceramus are found in a limestone at Boulder, baculites of large size and great abundance on the Platte, a few miles from Denver, while the limestones lying between Colorado Springs and Pueblo contain the inoceramus, scaphites, baculites, ammonites and other characteristic cretaceous fossils. These beds extend for a considerable distance to the eastward, and in wearing down under the action of atmospheric agencies, masses have been left in conical hills, looking like gigantic ant-hills; on these fossils can

be picked up in great abundance. Between Pueblo and the Sangre de Christo Pass, the teeth, spines and bones of fishes, principally of the genera *Ptychodus* and *Lamna*, so common in the cretaceous beds of England, are found in remarkable profusion. There is a ranche on the Greenhorn River where is contained the finest deposit of fossils of this description that has yet been discovered.

The Cretaceous formation is well represented in the Middle Park by baculite beds and sandstone, abounding with the scales of fishes, and the position of these beds as they occur on one of the streams in Middle Park, shows as follows: *First*. Two hundred feet of lava, containing agates and chalcedony. *Second*. Four hundred feet of white sandstone and quartzose conglomerate, in which are to be found fossil woods in fragments, with some bones of mammals and birds. *Third*. Four hundred feet of shaly sandstones full of the scales of cycloidal fishes. *Fourth*. Twenty feet of blue limestone. *Fifth*. Five hundred feet of shales, marls and sandstones, containing fish teeth, baculites, conchifers and tucoids. Of these numbers, three, four and five are probably cretaceous; the rest tertiary. From the disintegration of the lava come the agates and chalcedonies of the park. Where the lava mingles with the sandstone and other material of the second, agates and fossil lie mixed together on the surface. The slabs of shaly sandstones are covered with the scales of cycloidal fishes, that is, of fishes resembling those of the salmon and the trout. The baculite beds are so denominated because of the great number and large size of the baculites found in them.

The *Tertiary* formation may be said to have a remarkable development in Colorado. It shows a thickness of over ten thousand feet on the western side of the Rocky Mountains, from the Gore Range, which is composed of tertiary lavas, to the Junction of White and Green Rivers. Here are to be found the coal measures, containing many thin veins of coal, beds of gypsum, thin beds of limestone, and, above these, petroleum shales of at

least a thousand feet in thickness, abounding in fossil leaves and insects, the shales containing them occurring at points sixty miles apart, and, above them, brown sandstone and conglomerates having a thickness of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred feet, and containing silicified wood, turtles, and bones and teeth of large mammals. They lie in the following order in the valley of the White River: About two thousand feet of red and white sandstone, followed by twelve hundred feet of brown sandstones, alternating with blue shales and beds of conglomerate; in these are found bones of mammals and turtles, while, particularly noticeable in the lower shales, deciduous leaves and insects are found. There are also seen perpendicular veins of petroleum. Next succeeds a thousand feet of petroleum shales, varying in color from cream to black, one bed, twenty feet thick, resembling cannel coal. Here, also, are found insects and the leaves of deciduous trees. The next in the series is eight hundred feet of white and light-brown sandstones, white shales on which are to be found ripple marks, brown shales and shaly sandstones. To these succeed a thousand feet of thick, white sandstones, and brown shales, and thick, brown sandstones weathered into cavities. Then follow the coal measures, fully twenty-seven hundred feet, to wit: Sandstone, limestone containing conchs and small gasteropods, blue, black and brown shales, under-clays, beds of coal or lignite; brown sandstones and shales, very soft; coal in various beds, with under-clays; white sandstones, with alternating blue shales. To the soft shales, we are indebted for the two wide expansions in the White River Valley. Seventh in the order follows fourteen hundred feet of compact red sandstones, white sandstones, red sandstones shaly and micaceous, with thin, fetid limestones containing fragments of shells. To these succeed three hundred feet of soft, yellow sandstone, and, finally, about two hundred feet of gypsum. It is to be understood that the foregoing are only estimated thicknesses, they having in no case been measured by the one who examined them. The upper beds are

formed near the junction of the White and Green Rivers in Utah; the lower ones near the Gore range, where they are covered by immense beds of lava, in some places, especially on the eastern side of the range, alternating with beds of white and friable sandstone lying in a perfectly horizontal position and rising to a height on the top of the Range of about thirteen thousand feet. The groups of gypsum, soft, yellow sandstone, and thin fetid limestone make their appearance in valleys upon the eastern side of the range, the lava having been poured out, apparently, during the period of the lower tertiary coal measure.

Mr. Samuel H. Scudder, an eminent member of the Boston Society of Natural History, who has made the study of fossil insects a specialty, had submitted to him a number of specimens taken from the petroleum shales; the report he returned was as follows:

"This is the fifth discovery of fossil insects in this country, if some tracks and an apparent larva in the Triassic rocks of the Connecticut Valley be correctly referred to insects; but it is the first time that they have been found in the tertiary beds of America. These were obtained by Prof. Denton while on a trip of exploration west of the Rocky Mountain range, not far from the junction of White and Green Rivers in Colorado.

"The specimens were brought from two localities, called by Prof. Denton Fossil Cañon and Chagrin Valley, lying about sixty miles apart. The rocks in both cases are the same; above are beds of red sandstone, passing occasionally into conglomerate and thin beds of bluish and cream-colored shale alternating with the sandstone, all dipping to the west at an angle of about twenty degrees. These contain fossil wood of deciduous trees, fragments of large bones, most of which are solid, and turtles, some of which are two feet in length and perfect. Prof. Denton considers this sandstone as probably of Miocene age. Beneath these rocks are beds of petroleum shale a thousand feet in thickness, varying in color from a light

cream to inky blackness; these shales are filled with innumerable leaves of deciduous trees, and throughout their extent the remains of insects abound. The specimens brought home are about fifty in number, many of the little slabs containing several different species of insects upon them. The number of species amounts to about fifty also, although some of the specimens are so fragmentary or imperfectly preserved as to be difficult and often impossible of identification.

"The most abundant forms are *Diptera*, and they comprise, indeed, two-thirds of the whole number, either in the larval or perfect state; the others are mostly very minute *Coleoptera*, and besides these are several *Homoptera*, an ant belonging to the genus *Myrmica*, a night-flying moth, and a larva apparently allied to the slug-caterpillars or *Limacodes*.

"The most perfect insects among the *Diptera* are mostly small species of *Mycetophilidæ*, a family whose larvæ live mostly in fungoid vegetation, and *Tipulidæ*, whose larvæ generally live in stagnant water. There are, besides, some forms not yet determined, of which some are apparently *Muscidæ*, a family to which the common house-fly belongs. The larvæ of *Diptera* belong to the *Muscidæ*, and to another family, the latter of which live during this stage in water only. None of the larvæ, however, belong to the species of which the perfect insects are represented as these stones. The *Homoptera* belong to genera allied to *Issus Gypena*, *Deephax* and some of the *Tettigonidæ*.

"A comparison of the specimens from the two localities shows some differences. They both have *Mycetophilidæ*, but Fossil Cañon has a proportionately greater abundance and variety of them. Fossil Cañon has other flies also in greater number, though there are some in both; but *Myrmica*, the very minute *Diptera* and the minute *Coleoptera*, are restricted to Fossil Cañon. On the other hand, all the larvæ, both the *Diptera* and that which appears to be a *Limacodes*, were brought only from Chagrin Valley.

"Of course, the number of specimens is too small to say that the fauna of these two localities are distinct, although the same species has not been found to occur in both, and the strata being 1,000 feet in thickness, there is opportunity for some difference in geological age, for new collections may entirely reverse the present apparent distinction. Neither is it sufficient to base any satisfactory—that is, at all precise—conclusions concerning their age. Enough is before us, however, to enable us to assert with some confidence that they cannot be older than the *tertiaries*. They do not agree in the aggregation of species with any of the insect beds of Europe, or with the insects of the *Amber* fauna, and, since they have been found in Europe in considerable numbers only at rather wide intervals in the geological record, we should need more facts than are at our command by the known remains of fossil insects, to establish any synchronism of deposits between Europe and America. Much more satisfactory results could probably be reached by a comparison of the remains of leaves, etc. Anything more than a very general statement is, therefore, at present quite out of the question."

The country in which these are found is a very remarkable one. Standing upon the summit of a high ridge on the east, one sees stretched out before him and distinctly visible, a tract of country covering five or six hundred square miles. Over this whole surface one sees nothing but rock, bare rock. Cut up into weird and wild ravines, mysterious cañons, deep, dark and dangerous gorges, and quiet little valleys, leaving in magnificent relief terrace upon terrace, pyramid beyond pyramid, rising to mountain heights, presenting to the astonished beholder amphitheaters that would hold a million spectators, with stately walls and pillars, towers and castles on every hand. An abode fit for the gods of the ancient world, who might well have held solemn conclave in such a temple, standing now bare, blasted and desolate, but still inexpressibly sublime in its grandeur. Originally—far back in the ages of the past—it was an elevated

country, composed of a number of soft beds of sandstone of varying thickness and softness, underlain by immense beds of shale. But the running rill and the flowing stream and the meandering creek have worn it down and cut it out, until it has become a strange, weird country, to be the wonder of all generations.

In this region is found a deposit of petroleum coal, scarcely to be distinguished in any way from the Albertite of New Brunswick. In luster, fracture and smell, it appears to be identical, and would yield as much oil as this famous oil-producing coal. It is in a perpendicular vein, three feet wide, and was traced from the bottom of Fossil Cañon, near Curtis Grove on White River, to the summit level of the country a thousand feet in height and nearly five miles in length, diminishing in width toward the ends of the vein. An analysis and description of this has been given by Dr. Hayes, of Boston, and we herewith append it:

"Black, with high luster like Albertite, which it resembles physically; specific gravity 1.055 to 1.075. Electric on friction; breaks easily and contains .33 of one per cent moisture. It affords 39.67 per cent of soluble bitumen when treated with coal naphtha, and, after combustion of all its parts, 1.20 per cent of ash remains; 100 parts distilled afforded bituminous matter, 77.67; carbon or coke, 20.80; ash left, 1.20; moisture, .33; total, 100. It expands to five or six times its volume, and leaves a porous cake, which burns easily."

The vein is in an enormous bed of sandstone with smooth walls; beneath the sandstone are the petroleum shales, one bed of which, varying from ten to twenty feet in thickness, resembles cannellite, and would, it is thought, yield from fifty to sixty gallons to the ton. This bed was traced for twenty-five miles in one direction and was seen at points sixty miles apart in another, and it no doubt extends over the entire distance. If so, in that single bed are twenty million million barrels of oil, or over five hundred times as much as America has produced since petroleum was discovered in



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Pennsylvania. There are few beds of coal that can compare with this in the amount of bituminous matter which it contains, or in the great value that it possesses as an article of fuel. The tertiary beds of Colorado are rich in fuel and gas-making material, though it is more than probable that the petroleum now in the shales and petroleum coals came originally from the oil-bearing coral beds of some much older formations.

On the eastern side of the mountains, mainly, lie the tertiary coal measures, containing beds of coal and of iron ore of excellent quality. These coal-bearing lands embrace many thousand square miles of the State's area. The bulk of these thus far located extend along the plains, east of the foot-hills, the entire length of the State. Those opened and worked lie principally in the counties of Boulder, Weld and Jefferson. These mines have probably yielded nearly two hundred thousand tons this season. In Fremont and Las Animas Counties, in the southern part of the State, the mines are being developed. The Trinidad coals, in the latter county, coke equal to any in the coking districts of Pennsylvania, and this interest is steadily growing in importance, two companies having each one hundred ovens in active operation.

These companies are named the Southern Colorado Coal Company and Riffenburg Coal Company. To show what an advance has been made in the growth of this industry, we have but to state that, four years ago, six ovens, producing ten tons per day, were capable of supplying the market of Utah and Colorado. Now, Utah consumes about fifteen hundred tons per month; Northern Colorado, five hundred, while Leadville calls for three thousand, and is likely to demand a constantly increasing number. Prof. Hayden, in his report of 1875, relative to the coal deposits in the neighborhood of Trinidad, calls these coals a binding bituminous coal, not considering the term "lignite," as generally used, strictly applicable, from the standpoint of a mineralogist. The thickness of the seams vary from nine to thirteen feet, nearly horizontal, and are

easily worked by tunneling. An assay of the Riffenburg coal, which lies close to that of the other company, gave the following result:

Loss at 110° C. (water)	0.26 per cent.
Carbon, fixed	65.76 per cent.
Volatile combustible matter...	29.66 per cent.
Ash	4.32 per cent.

Total.....100.00 per cent.

"Its specific gravity varies from 1.28 to 1.53."

The coke made has a bright, silvery color; is hard and strong, and suitable for all smelting purposes.

Above these coal beds are beds of sandstone and conglomerate, abounding in fossil palms, firs and various kinds of resinous and gum-bearing trees, together with modern exogens. Trunks of trees of large size have been found lying far out on the plains, where they have been left when the disintegrating rock loosened them from their captivity. Between Denver and Golden, many very fine specimens have been found; still more on a low range of sand-hills about twenty miles south of Denver, while some very fine specimens have been brought from South Park.

In the Middle Park, west of the Grand River, is also a coarse sandstone passing into conglomerate, and containing silicified wood. Above it are beds of trap; and where this has disintegrated, chalcedonies and agates are found; principally moss agates, as they are called, but which are, in reality, chalcedonies containing oxide of manganese in a deudritic form. The rock originally holding them was a lava poured out of some long extinct volcano; this was full of vesicles or hollow places produced by gas or vapor, and, in process of time, these were filled with extremely thin particles of silica, separated from the surrounding rock, forming the ordinary chalcedonies. In some cases, a small quantity of oxide of manganese has been carried in with the silica, and this, crystallizing in an arborescent or tree-like form, has produced the appearance of moss in the chalcedony, and thus have been formed the beautiful moss agates which abound throughout Colorado.

We can see in the lava beds of the plains, running northward from Golden, and also to be found in other localities, the witness to terrible volcanic eruptions, that at no very distant period, geologically speaking, devastated the country. These lava beds seem to be the most recent tertiary deposits in Colorado. There are also other witnesses to this stormy time in the hot springs that abound at various points. Some of the principal of these may be named as follows: Hot Sulphur Springs, in Middle Park, with a temperature of 121° F.; Hot Springs at Idaho, 110° F.; at Cañon City, 102° F.; Arkansas Hot Springs, 140° F.; at Wagon Wheel Gap, 148° F.; Pagosa Springs, 150° F. This last ranks among the greatest mineral springs of the country.

The Drift period has left its unquestionable record in the immense accumulation of bowlders and gravel in the valleys of almost every mountain stream, although the ice does not seem to have produced as much effect during that period as the height of the mountains and their latitude would naturally lead us to expect.

The above description of the geology of Colorado is necessarily very disconnected and incomplete. It would be impossible to gather within the scope of a work like this, a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the various formations. We have only endeavored to give to the general reader an idea of the field, so vast in extent, of geological research within the limits of the State, and refer the student, who enters it as a special field of investigation, to the various reports, notably those of Clarence King and Professor Hayden, made of late years, to the Government of the United States.

The mineral resources of the soil are so closely connected with its geological features that a list of these is a proper addition to our chapter on geology. This list is compiled from the most authentic sources. The catalogue is not a complete one, some of the minor minerals being left out for want of room, but is well adapted to the needs of the general reader.

METALS AND MINERALS.

Agate.—A mineral familiar to the Greeks and Romans, who found it near Achates, a river in Sicily, now known as the Dorillo. Fine specimens lined with amethyst have been found on the summit of the range, east of the Animas. In the lower trachytic formations of the Uncompahgre group, a cloudy variety is found, of white and gray color; at the Los Pinos Agency in various forms, cloudy, banded, laminated and variegated; in the South Park in the drift, in the lower Arkansas Valley, all through Middle Park and in the Gunnison country.

Actinolite.—Found in radiated form, of light green and bluish-green color, on Mount Ouray, on Buffalo and Sopris' Peaks; in crystallized shapes in the Bergen district near Bear Creek, and on Boulder Peak.

Alabaster.—This is found in small quantities near Mount Vernon. Is of brownish color, lacking that pure snowy whiteness and fine texture so necessary when cut into ornaments.

Albite.—Occurs sparingly in Quartz Hill near Central City, and in Gold Hill in Boulder County.

Altaite.—Occurs in various mines in the Sunshine district. Minute crystals obtained from the Red Cloud mine at Gold Hill, when analyzed, gave the following result: Quartz, 0.19; gold, 0.19; silver, 0.62; copper, 0.06; lead, 60.22; zinc, 0.15; iron, 0.48; tellurium, 37.90.

Alum.—Found native on the foot-hills near Mount Vernon.

Amalgamite.—Occurring in connection with coloradoite in the Keystone mine, Boulder County.

Amazon Stone.—A green variety of feldspar; when pure and of a clear, bluish-green color, very much resembles turquoise. Derives its name from the female warriors near the head-waters of the Amazon River, where it was found in their possession as a charm, many of them engraved with the symbols of Aztec worship. Abundant in New Mexico; found in Colorado on Elk Creek, with orthoclase, smoky quartz, aventurine, micaceous iron and anhydrite.

Amber.—Found near the head of Cherry Creek ; not clearly defined ; may be only one of the numerous resins occurring in lignitic coal.

Amethyst.—Found in small crystals at Nevada and neighboring localities ; on Rock Creek, in Clear Creek County ; on the summit of the range east of the Animas ; a bluish-violet variety of quartz crystal, of great beauty, whose color is due to a trace of the oxide of manganese.

Amphibolite.—Occurs at numerous localities in the dikes traversing granite. Small ocular crystals can be obtained from the porphyritic and Sandinitic trachytes. Good crystals are exceedingly rare. Found on Buffalo Peaks ; Montgomery ; in volcanic breccia at the head of Ohio Creek ; in trachytes on the Gunnison.

Anglesite.—In crystals at the Horse-Shoe Lead Mine in South Park ; Freeland Mine on Trail Creek ; Clifton Lode at Central City ; Prospector Lode, in Arastra Gulch, near Silverton.

Anhydrite.—Crystallized at the Salt Works in South Park. Found of a very beautiful wine-red color, and very transparent, near the head of Elk Creek.

Anthracite.—This anthracite coal is of lower and upper cretaceous age ; found in Anthracite Creek, "O, Be Joyful" Creek, in the Elk Mountains, in Uncompahgre cañon. Its greater age has probably given it its character. Dr. Peale, in his report of the United States Geographical Survey of 1874, says of it : "The eruption of the trachyte found near the coal first mentioned, probably so treated it as to deprive it of the bituminous matter. An average taken from seven analyses of the Elk Mountain anthracite furnishes the following : Water, 2.757 ; fixed carbon, 77.360 ; volatile combustible matter, 13.620 ; ash, 6.291 ; specific gravity, 1.740.

Antimony.—Associated with the sulphurets of copper, iron, lead, zinc, etc., in gold and silver mines.

Argonite.—Occurring in the form usually termed *flos ferri*, in Marshall's Tunnel, George town ; on Table Mountain ; in the trachytes near Del Norte ; on the Rio Grande, above Fir Creek ; Idaho Springs.

Arvedsonite.—Occurs in quartz in El Paso County.

Argentite.—Usually in small, irregular particles or seams, rarely crystallized. Decomposition results in the formation of native silver. Found in the Colorado Central Mine, Terrible and other mines near Georgetown ; in the No Name and Caribou, at Caribou ; in some of the silver lodes at Nevada ; in the Senator lode of the Hardscrabble district ; in many of the lodes of the San Juan mining region associated with fahlerz and pyrrargyrite ; at the Silver Star, Moore and other mines in the neighborhood of Fair Play.

Arsenopyrite.—Crystallized and massive in the Bobtail and Grinnell mines ; intimately associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite there ; generally auriferous ; together with silver and copper at the Park lode, Bergen's ranche ; occurs also in the Priest mine, near Fair Play ; with Franklinite on Rio Dolores, in Nevada District, Gilpin County.

Asbestos.—Occurs in small quantities, partly radiated, on the snowy range, between Boulder and Berthoud Passes.

Asphalt.—Found in the White River country. It occurs in veins ; is very compact and brittle ; Found in springs near the summit of the Book cliffs ; also at Cañon City. Several of the petroleoid products of Colorado have been termed asphalt.

Astrophyllite.—Occurs in quartz on Cheyenne Mountain and at other points in El Paso County.

Aventurine.—Found in Elk Creek. Sometimes called gold-stone ; specimens show white scales instead of yellow, which is the usual color.

Azurite.—Generally, the azurite is regarded as "blossom rock" by miners. If resulting from the decomposition of fahlerz, it usually indicates silver-bearing ore. Small, but very brilliant crystals have been found on Kendall Mountain near Howardsville. Found in the No Name, together with malachite, the result of decomposition of fahlerz, at Caribou ; in the Rosita mines of the Hardscrabble district ; around Fair Play and Idaho ; on Trail Creek ; Crater Mountain ; in the mines of the Elk Mountain District. Malachite Lode, Bear Creek,

Gendhemas Lode, Tucker's Gulch. No crystals of any size, however, have been found, the largest scarcely measuring 0.5 millimeter.

Barite.—In clear, yellow, tabular crystals in the Tenth Legion Mine at Empire; colorless crystals in the Terrible at Georgetown, while near Cañon City, transparent crystals are found in the arenaceous shales of that region. Crystals occur in the limestones near Fair Play, and are found with fine terminations on the Apishapa River.

Basanite.—Is found, together with flint, in some of the trachytes, east of the salt works on South Park.

Beryl.—A crystal of a pale, yellowish-green variety, colored by the oxide of iron. Found on Bear Creek, in Jefferson County.

Biotite.—Found on Buffalo Peak. When decomposed, it becomes splendid brown; otherwise, it is very dark green, brown or black. Several of the trachytes, more particularly the porphyritic, contain small crystals of biotite. It is also found in some of the basalt.

Bismuth.—Like arsenic and antimony, occurs in many of the mines, but has never been found native.

Bloodstone.—Found sparingly, and very inferior specimens, in Middle Park. A deep green variety of jasper, slightly translucent, containing spots of red, caused by iron.

Calaverite.—Good crystals have been obtained from the Sunshine District. Found in the Keystone and Mountain Lion Mine, Boulder County. Associated with other tellurides in the Red Cloud.

Cairngorm Stone.—A smoky, tinted quartz crystal, formerly used by the ancient Scots as a jewel. Found at the head of Elk Creek.

Calcite.—In small crystals, scalenohedra, at the Monte Cristo mine, Central. Rhombohedral crystals on Cheyenne Mountain, in the limestones of the South Park, in the carboniferous limestones near the Arkansas River; scalenohedra in the Elk Mountain District; fibrous in Trout Creek Park, on Frying Pan Creek; brown, rose-colored, yellow and white on Table Mountain at Golden; scaleno-

hedra and combinations of rhombohedra in quartz geodes near Ouray.

Caolinite.—The product of decomposed oligoclase. The white, chalk-like bluffs on Chalk Creek, near Mount Princeton, owe their appearance to the presence of caolinite.

Carnelian.—White and very fine in the South Park. Red and somewhat rare in Middle Park. A very common stone in many other localities in the country.

Cerargyrite.—Small, compact quantities in the Wade Hampton mine, Argentine, Caribou. Small specimens have been obtained from the Red Cloud mine, Gold Hill. It is also found in the Rosita mines and in the Upper Animas region.

Cerussite.—In very small crystals at Central. In the Horse Shoe mines, it occurs earthy, and is found throughout the Elk Mountain District, at Cañon City, and in the Prospector lode, Arastra Gulch, near Silverton.

Chalcedony.—South Park furnishes specimens in the mammillary, botryoidal and stalactitic form. Frequently met with, of a flesh-red color, lining cavities in some of the deep mines. Is frequently found in drift accumulations. At the following places is met with: Chalk Hills, lying south of Cheyenne; Los Pinos Agency; on the bluffs near Wagon Wheel Gap; along the Upper Rio Grande Valley; in Middle and South Parks, Buffalo Park, Fair Play and in the Gunnison country.

Chalcopyrite.—Found in every paying mine in Gilpin County. It also occurs in the Terrible, Pelican, Cold Stream and other mines near Georgetown, as well as of those at Caribou. It is auriferous in the mines around Central; is found in the Trinidad gold mining district, in the gold and silver mines of Fair Play and the Elk Mountain District, and on the Dolores, near Mount Wilson.

Chlorite.—At most localities, chlorite replaces the mica either in granite or schists. The mineral generally occurs in very thin flakes only, without crystalline faces. Foliated and radiated varieties are found on Trail Creek, on Mount Princeton, and on Soper's Peak.



Yours Truly
F. J. Bancroft M.D.

Coal.—(See Anthracite). Coal occurs and is worked at a number of localities in the State. Two horizons, mainly of coal beds, can be distinguished—the cretaceous and the post-cretaceous. With the exception of the anthracitic coal of the Elk Mountains and adjacent regions, the Colorado coal is mostly a coking or binding bituminous coal. Some of the banks, however, furnish coal that cannot be utilized for coking purposes. All of this is the kind to which the term “lignite” has been applied. Cretaceous coal is found on the divide between the Uncompahgre and Cebolla, Elk Mountains, on the lower Animas, the Florida, and on the La Plata. Post-cretaceous coal occurs along the Front Range, near Boulder, at Golden, Colorado Springs, Cañon, near Pueblo and Trinidad, and westward from that town. In the region of the White River, a number of coal veins have also been found, belonging to this group. A total average prepared from thirty-four analyses, of Colorado bituminous coal, furnishes a good idea as to its position in mineralogical classification: Water, 6.436; fixed carbon, 52.617; volatile combustible matter, 34.096; ash, 6.835. Specific gravity, 1.325.

Copper.—Native; arborescent in the Gregory lode and on Jones' Mountain; in almond-shaped nuggets in placers of Rio San Miguel.

Dolomite.—Occurs as rock in a number of the formations of the State. Very rarely crystallized. Small geodes in middle cretaceous shales are sometimes lined with dolomite crystals.

Epidote.—Crystals associated with garnet on Gunnell Hill, Central; throughout the metamorphics of the Front Range in minute crystals. A large number of the hornblende dikes contain massive epidote together with quartz. Found on the summit of Mount Bross, in Lake Creek Cañon, on Elk Mountain Range, and on Trail Creek.

Fahlerz.—Argentiferous, mostly antimonial, sometimes arsenical, in the silver mines of the San Juan region. Crystals are very rare.

Fluorite.—Light green tubes in the Terrible mine at Georgetown; in small crystals and massive,

of violet color, on Mount McClellan and Gray's Peak.

Galenite.—Throughout the San Juan mines, galenite is one of the principal ores. Invariably argentiferous, though the quantity of silver it contains changes greatly. In small, scattering quantities, it is found almost throughout the State. At the Coldstream mine, very fine crystals are found, combinations of cube and octahedron, rarely rhombic dodecahedron. In the mines near Georgetown, it occurs in large quantities.

Garnet.—Once found in quantities in the sluice-boxes of the gulch mines in the South Park, and also west of the range, about Breckenridge and other places. Ferruginous garnets occur in great abundance at Trail Creek, in Bergen district, head of Russell Gulch, and other places, associated with epidote, white quartz, calc spar and copper pyrites. It is met with in various colors. The deep clear red variety is called *Almandine*; the deep brown is called *aplome*; two varieties of black are termed *melanite* and *pyrenaite*; a light cinnamon yellow is denominated *essonite*, and contains from 30 to 40 per cent of lime; an emerald green variety is called *ouwarovite*, and another of a paler color, *grossularite*.

Gold.—Native gold, in small, distinct crystals, in the Bobtail, Gunnell, Kansas, and on Quartz Hill near Central; in the gold gulches of Gilpin County; on Clear Creek; placer diggings near Fair Play, in imperfect crystals and laminæ; in Washington Gulch; in the placers of Union Park, and many other localities; in the Elk Mountains; on San Miguel, on the Mancos and La Plata; near Parrott City; in the Little Giant mine near Silverton, associated with ripidolite. Occurring as the result of decomposition of the tellurides in the Red Cloud, Cold Spring, and other lodes on Gold Hill, in the Ward and Sugar Loaf district; in the Sunshine district; impregnated in volcanic rock in the Summit district, where it is very finely distributed, and contained in pyrite, which, upon decomposition, sets the gold free; at Oro City, in rhyolite; in some of the South Park mines, in Potsdam

sandstone; at the Nevada lode, in azurite. The Gunnell, near Central, yielded gold in fine, small crystals; they are bright, on black sphalerite, and show combinations of cube, octahedron and rhombic dodecahedron. Mixtures of gold and silver are found as the result of decomposition of tellurides containing both metals.

Gypsum.—Occurs in various localities.

Halite.—Found at the various salt licks through the State, and especially at the salt works in South Park. Found also in springs along some parts of the Platte River.

Hematite.—Specular, micaceous and fibrous.

Henryite.—Found first at the Red Cloud and Cold Spring mines. Later, in all the telluride districts of the State. Fine crystals are very rare.

Hessite.—Gold Hill, Boulder County; on the divide between the Uncompahgre and Animas Rivers; in the vicinity of Parrott City, on the La Plata.

Lead.—Native at Hall's Gulch and at Breckenridge. Occurs in many of the gold and silver bearing lodes. Finely crystallized specimens come from the Calhoun lode, Leavenworth Gulch, from the Running lode, Black Hawk and Gardner, at Quartz Hill. Rich specimens of the fine granular variety come from Spanish Bar; also, mixed with copper and iron pyrites, from the Freeland at Trail Run.

Magnetite.—In loose nodules, near Central; in the granites of various localities; in the dolorite rocks generally; in octahedral crystals on Quartz Hill. On Grape Creek, near Cañon City, is an extensive deposit of magnetite, which is mined as iron ore.

Malachite.—Is found as the result of decomposition of fahlerz and other minerals, in numerous mines near Central, Caribou, Georgetown, Fair Play and Elk Mountain district.

Mica.—Abundantly distributed throughout the mountains. A mine not far from Cañon City is producing large quantities.

Onyx.—Found in Middle Park, on the west side of Grand River and Willow Creek, associated with jasper, chalcedony and fortification agates.

Opal.—Occurs in narrow seams in the granite at Idaho Springs. Is mostly brownish, milk-white at Colorado Springs. *Semi-opal* found with the chalcedonies at the Los Pinos Agency, and in trachyte north of Saguache Creek. *Wood opal* is found on Cherry Creek, near Florissant, South Park. *Nyalite* in the trachytes near Los Pinos Agency, at the hot sulphur springs in Middle Park, and sometimes occurs in very fine specimens in the trachorheites of the Uncompahgre groups.

Orthoclase.—Occurs in very fine, though small crystals in mines near Central; is found in very large pieces in some of the coarse-grained granites. Large tablets of flesh-colored orthoclase can be found near Ouray. Crystals of large size, simple and in twins, occur in the porphyritic dikes at Gold Hill, Boulder County; at the head of Chalk Creek, interlaminated with oligoclase in the porphyritic protoginyte; crystallized in Jefferson County; greenish in South Park, west of Pike's Peak; reddish on Elk Creek; brown and gray at various localities near Central City. Beautiful green crystals of orthoclase are found on Bear Creek, near Pike's Peak, associated with smoky quartz. An analysis of specimens from this locality furnishes the following result: Silicic acid, 67.01; alumina, 19.94; protoxide of iron, 0.89; soda, 3.15; potassa, 8.84. Total, 99.83. There were also traces of lime and magnesia. To the small percentage of protoxide of iron is due the coloring of this orthoclase, though another authority regards the coloring matter of this green orthoclase as dependent upon a ferric compound, probably an "organic salt."

Pegmatite.—At several localities in the vicinity of Georgetown, Bear Creek, and Gold Hill, in Boulder County.

Petroleum.—In Oil Creek Cañon, to the east of Cañon City, and on Smoky Creek, ten miles south of Golden, also near Pueblo.

Petzite.—In the gold mines of Gold Hill, occurring in narrow seams and veins; also in other telluride districts. An analysis gives the following result: Quartz, 0.62; gold, 24.10; silver, 40.73;

bismuth, 0.41; copper, a trace; lead, 0.26; zinc, 0.05; iron, 0.78; tellurium, 33.49. Total, 100.44.

Pickeringite.—Found crystallized in thin needles, near Monument Park.

Pyrrargyrite.—Associated with galenite, fahlerz and sphalerite, in the mines of Georgetown. Fine crystals occur in Mount Sneffels district, San Juan.

Pyrite.—One of the most widely distributed minerals of the State. It is mostly auriferous, and associated with chalcopyrite. Found both massive and crystallized. Large bodies of it appear in the lodes near Central.

Pyroxene.—In a number of localities in younger volcanic and metamorphic rocks. Crystals in the basalts of southern San Luis Valley.

Porphyry.—Found in the agate patches of Middle and South Park, and on the Arkansas River, above Cache Creek.

Quartz.—This very common and abundant mineral is found in all our mines. Very many beautiful groups of crystal, with cubes of iron pyrites, have been taken from them. Many of the quartz veins are almost or totally devoid of ore, in which case, the quartz is generally milk-white and pure.

Quicksilver.—Associated with mercury-telluride in the Sunshine district, Boulder County.

Roscolite.—A greenish mineral, intimately associated with quartz, found at some of the mines in Boulder County.

Sanidite.—Occurs throughout the trachorheites, sometimes in very handsome crystals. Wherever the trachytes have been reheated, the sanidite is adularizing.

Sardonyx.—Found in Middle Park, near Golden and Mount Vernon.

Satin Spar.—Associated with alabaster and arrow-head crystals of gypsum, near Mount Vernon.

Silver.—A silver mineral belt extends almost across the entire State, following the general course of the mountains, but appearing in the flanking ranges and outlying foot-hills east and west of the great divide. From North Park southward through Gilpin, Clear Creek, Summit,

Park, Lake, Chaffee, and the counties of the Gunnison country, a belt, showing but slight interruptions, has been traced. The San Juan Mountains, forming the continental divide in the south, are peculiarly rich in silver veins. The hills and valleys of the Sangre de Christo Range are full of deposits. Silver is the predominating metal in the Sawatch Range. The Park Range is enormously productive. The carbonate deposits of veins of Leadville are world renowned as being immeasurably rich.

Sphalerite.—Occurs in almost every mine, but more abundant in lead-silver mines than in gold mines. Varies in color from greenish-yellow to brown and black.

Sulphur.—In small crystals on galenite from the mines near Central. Found in Middle Park, and near Pagosa Springs. Sometimes in narrow seams in galenite, the result of decomposition of the latter.

Sylvanite.—Occurring in foliated masses and thread-like veins in the mines at Gold Hill. In crystals and crystalline masses in the Sunshine district. An analysis shows its composition as follows: Quartz, 0.32; gold, 24.83; silver, 13.05; copper, 0.23; zinc, 0.45; iron, 3.28; tellurium, 56.31; sulphur, 1.32, with a trace of selenium. Total, 100.29.

Talc.—Occurs to a greater or less extent in nearly all our mines. In fine scales among the gangue-rock of the mines near Central; in light pink scales in the Hardscrabble district; in Mosco Pass; of a fine dark green color, very hard, and having crystals of sulphuret of iron disseminated through them, at Montgomery.

Tellurium.—Native tellurium at the Red Cloud mine, Gold Hill, in crystalline masses, belonging to the hexagonal system. A specimen from this mine, on examination, was found to contain 90.85 per cent, with small quantities of selenium, iron and bismuth, with traces of gold and silver.

Tetrahedite.—Crystals in Buckskin Gulch; near Central City; in the San Juan district, where it also occurs massive in a number of mines.

Tourmaline.—Black or dark brown in color. Found in quartz near Central, and on the Arkansas.

Uraninite.—Occurs in large quantities near Nevada district. An analysis furnishes the following result: Uranoso-urancic acid, 11.37; sulphides of iron and copper, 45.81; langen, 42.82.

Wheelerite.—A resin, related to amber. Occurs in the coal of Colorado. An analysis furnishes carbon, 73.07 per cent; hydrogen, 7.95; oxygen, 18.98.

Wollastonite.—Occurs in small quantities in some of the limestones in the Fair Play district.

Zinc.—Occurs more or less in nearly all our gold-bearing veins. Sometimes found associated with chalcedony, and resembling moss agate. Fine specimens have been found in the mines about Black Hawk and Central City.

Zircon.—Crystals of zircon have been found in the feldspar of Pike's Peak; in small crystals on Bear River; in Middle Park, and in quartz in El Paso County.

CHAPTER XVII.

PEAK CLIMBING IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

MUCH fine writing has been indulged in by delighted tourists after ascending some one of the thousand Alpine peaks of Colorado, but the following, from the pen of Maj. W. D. Bickham, the well-known editor of the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, descriptive of an ascent of Pike's Peak in 1879, is, perhaps, the most lucid recital in the language, and no apology will be required for inserting it entire. The Major is too old and true a journalist to spoil the "rat story" by even intimating that the lonely grave on the lonely peak is a fraud upon unsuspecting travelers — Norah O'Keefe and her baby and the rats being alike supposititious and non-existent personages and rodents. Passing over his description of the slow and toilsome ascent, which is well written but not particularly pertinent in this connection, we come to the "supreme moment" when the writer finds himself upon the summit, surveying the wonderful panorama which lies spread around him:

"Those who would see the lovely and the wild
Mingled in harmony on Nature's face,
Ascend our Rocky Mountains. Let thy foot
Fail not with weariness, for on their tops
The beauty and the majesty of earth
Spread wide beneath shall make thee to forget
The steep and toilsome way.'

"Standing on the desolate, echoless peak, the swift-glancing vision is abject servant of all it surveys. A gold-hunter in my careless youth, tramping in reckless happiness over the stately peaks of gold-ribbed California, dallying in gay and hopeful fancy with an imaginary sweetheart, or dreaming of the evanescent vision of nights on summits that coquetted with Orion, seeking wild adventure and the most savage haunts of Nature for its own delights, and camping under the moon, courting companionship with the wildest solitudes, I had not even imagined a wilderness of loneliness comparable with the absolute desolation of this awful summit. I stood for the moment oppressed with the majesty that enveloped me. And even when self-possession slowly returned with the comparative restoration of convulsed physical nature, the stupendous realism of the wondrous scene rivaled the tumult of super-stimulated fancy. For a little period before your wandering faculties are remoralized, while staring with dazed eyes upon the glaring sky and confused maze of mountains all around, and plains which spread out below in misty vagueness, chaos seems to have come again. Even the dreary realism of the dismal prospect of the desolate peak itself scarcely dissipates the



JARVIS HALL, DENVER, COL.



WOLFE HALL, DENVER, COL.

gloomy spell, for you stand in a hopeless confusion of dull stones piled upon each other in somber ugliness, without one softening influence, as if Nature, irritated with her labor, had flung her confusion here in utter desperation.

"But soon again your sensitive nerves, which vibrate fiercely as with a fever, your palpitating heart, which thumps like a bounding boulder down the unseen declivity, your throbbing pulse, that leaps impetuously, suddenly restore you to consciousness and admonish you of the little time you have to waste in delirious dreams. A sudden dizziness confuses your brain, whose nerves ache with painful tension, and miserable nausea meanly reminds you that you are mortal. Nevertheless, the eye escaping constantly from its local fetters, soars away to the bright canopy above, and then to

" . * * * The hills,
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; the vale,
Stretching, in quiet pensiveness, between;
The venerable woods; rivers, that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks,
That make the meadows green.'

"You contemplate the mighty scene with admiration and amazement. No human pen or tongue can word or voice the wondrous spectacle. Mountains rise upon mountains, like heaving billows, and o'ertop each other far as eye can scan, and broad plains spread out below like a shoreless sea. Yonder in the blue distance, Long's lofty peak, in snowy grandeur, leaps, and, in the illusive haze, Grey's sky-piercing summit, clad in eternal white, glistens in the neighboring sun. Beneath your feet, a wild rabble of broken rocks, that seem tumbling downward, noiselessly, forever, into an unseen abyss, and a mystery of somber forests, through which the untamed winds revel in ribald harmony. And now, far away, in the mingled shadows and dazzling sunshine, in a secluded basin, inclosed with cliffs and fringed with evergreens, a cluster of little lakes—the 'Seven Lakes'—that glisten like mirrors and reflect the shadows which make them beautiful. Red granite and gray sandstone, bare cones and glittering

pyramids and verdant valleys everywhere, fill up the unmeasured amphitheater of nature.

"Long, sinuous lines of green, that describe the course of wandering streams, far off, with little villages and a city on the sea-like plains that frame an artistic horizon for Colorado Springs, a new metropolis, lie prettily away below, and seem to swell from a basin to a line of the sky, which the imprisoned eyes indistinctly define. And then, down precipitately, far down below, into unseen depths, the crater of the mountain:

"'Steep in the eastern side, shaggy and wild,
* * * with pinnacles of flint,
And many a hanging crag.'

"Into it you heave a boulder, that bounds noiselessly into space, and sinks, with scarce a sound, to where it lands.

"Where we stand, good reader, our eyes command the mysteries of the continent. Far southward, a soft line of verdure describes the valley of the Arkansas; northward, the Platte chases through the plains a thousand miles, flows into the turbid Missouri, rushes, in wild volume, down through the Mississippi and kisses waters at the mouth of the Arkansas, which it left, long ago, at the continental divide in the table-lands of Colorado, under the shadow of this mighty peak. Southerly, again, the vision sweeps the course of the Rio Grande, which winds, in crooked current, into the waters of the 'Bay of the Holy Spirit'—Gulf of Mexico—and then, at last, the Colorado, which drains the southwestern water-shed into the Pacific Ocean. Kansas is within your ken, Nebraska too, Utah and New Mexico. A thousand miles of mountains break the vast surface west of you, and fifteen hundred north and south. And eastward, ranging north and south, the spreading plains. There is no more splendid masterpiece in nature.

"The surface of the Peak is indescribably rude. It embraces a rugged though regular area of perhaps fifty acres, of serrated oval form, on its face, sinking southward into a narrow, rocky ridge, when it skips off skyward. The rocks are

comparatively regularly formed boulders of porphyritic granite, of somber, reddish hue, with soil enough in the crevices between them to nourish exquisite little mountain mosses, which are the only relief to the utter sterility of the summit. A drift of perpetual snow, like a silver helmet, which the eye catches in the glitter of the sunshine miles upon miles away, upon the distant plains, lies in a glittering mass upon the very apex of the mighty pile. While skipping about from boulder to boulder, drinking in the mighty panorama with unappeasable appetite, stopping now and then to gather the pretty moss that blossomed under the very eyes of the snow heap, a chance companion, one Isaac Rothimer, of Chicago, picked off the snow itself a *living bumblebee*. I took it in my hands and examined it carefully, ruminating upon the Democratic ridicule which enlivened the politicians during the Presidential campaign of the "Pathfinder;" for many of you who remember that stirring summer will, perhaps, not forget with what eagerness the Democratic organs and orators ridiculed the report of Fremont recording the fact that he had found a living bumblebee upon a snow-capped peak of the Rocky Mountains. Rothimer's bumblebee was in a semi-torpid state; nevertheless, it crawled, and being apprehensive that its business end might be warmed into animation by too much familiarity, I tenderly deposited it upon the soft side of a boulder, and left it to gather what honey it might from the shining granite. Rothimer was careful to give me his name, that it might be perpetuated as the emulator of the "Pathfinder." It was a pleasing incident in contrast with our gloomy surroundings, for hard by is a solitary little cross, marking the grave of an infant, the child of Sergt. O'Keefe, which was destroyed by mountain rats, in the Signal Station, while its mother was occupied with her domestic duties.

"The United States Signal Station, a stone tenement of three little apartments, is at once the capitol and metropolis of the Peak. Alexander Selkirk, in his solitude, was beset with company,

compared with the utter loneliness of this desolate habitation. Two signal officers, who relieve each other at intervals of thirty days, wrestle with the elements in this dreary eyrie through the dismal cycle of the months, and profess themselves contented. Telegraphic connection with the (sub-)terrestrial world keeps them in instantaneous communication with their fellows, and daily chat over the wires with operators at Colorado Springs, relieves the wearisome tedium. They live chiefly upon canned food, and substitute tobacco smoke for the pure ether of the Peak. This reminds me, by the way, that, although an inveterate smoker and enjoying perfect general health, cigars were utterly distasteful to me on the summit, and for an hour or two after I fled precipitately to the caverns below. My fumigating companions reported a similar experience, and those who partook of luncheon in the station represented that good bread and butter tasted like dry chips. One editor, who took a square drink of whisky to relieve nausea, paid an almost instant penalty. From his experience and that of others, I infer that spirits are uncongenial to the human stomach in sublimated atmospheres.

"A strong wind whistles over the Peak perpetually. It is cooling, but not penetrating, in summer, excepting upon occasion. I was clad in ordinary winter garments, without an overcoat, and felt no cold, excepting a benumbing sensation in my ungloved bridle-hand when approaching the summit. The atmosphere resembles the chilliness of a March wind blowing over a surface of snow in the Miami Valley. Immediately after reaching the Peak, the majority of persons become conscious of dizziness, light-headedness, and presently confusing headache, with accompanying nausea strangely resembling sea-sickness. To some it becomes utterly unendurable, and they fly from the the summit as rapidly as they dare. But few care to linger long. Without exception, those who made the ascent this day returned with strangely pallid faces, and several of them halted by the wayside and wretchedly paid tribute to the

Olympian Peak. The violent action of the blood in this high altitude was indicated by the pulsation of strong men running as high as 125 beats to the minute, and some even higher. One of the young ladies naively confessed that hers beat as high as 140, but it was observed that an ardent widower kept time for her. Some of our party bled freely at the nose.

When near the Peak, ascending, a sudden cloud lifted above it and powdered us with a flurry of snow, but in a few moments all was clear again. A half-hour later, while peering over the cliff into the abyss, we were sharply startled by a glittering flash of lightning and a mutter of thunder far below. A little later, the cloud had grown black, and streaks of lightning vivified the darkness, and the deep diapason of thunder seemed to shake the summit. Heeding the advice of the signal officer, who discovered an approaching gust, the party hurried from the Peak, the tardy catching a dash of rain and hail mingled with flecks of snow, as they carefully stepped over the edge of the Peak and laboriously climbed down the declivity to their horses. By this time, the mountain was shrouded in the blackness of darkness, the lurid lightning disported with the clouds dangerously near us, and the rolling thunder savored of the majesty of Sinai.

"And now we go down, down, down, painfully but more rapidly than we ascended, through the rabble of boulders. The splendid scenery grows upon the dilating vision, for in the descent the forms of nature magnify, or rather resume their true relations to the plane of vision. The cliffs grow more rugged and higher, and stand out more boldly, the mountains swell into grander outlines, and scenes which before had excited only passing

admiration in an endless gallery of wonders now expand into surpassing pageants. And now, too, you become suddenly surprised at the unimagined activity of your faithful horse. An improving atmosphere proves a hippotonic, perhaps, but you are apt to suspect that he knows that his head is turned homeward. Unlike a man, too, he prefers descending to climbing. Perhaps, it is because he has a load to carry. Anyhow, he ambles along gaily when the narrow trail is not perilous, nor thinks of halting for a breathing spell until you reach the Lake House, when he stops to let you spend a quarter for a wretched cup of coffee. You take time to ponder, too, upon the unconscious perils of the morning, but you trust your horse and fear no danger. He warns you, even, if a bear or a badger lurks in the fastnesses, for he snuffles and snorts, shies, and then halts if there is necessity. At length, you return to the head of the grand cañon, one of the noblest in all Colorado, and you descend it rapidly, with increasing admiration, to the terminus of the toilsome journey. It opens and keeps enlarging like a mammoth telescope, continuing to display to your admiring vision a panoramic pageant of wondrous beauty—stupendous cliffs, tall turrets and graceful pinnacles; bastions and battlements; noble castles and solemn cathedrals, whose steeples prop the clouds; human forms on the crags, and mysterious images on mighty pedestals, and far beyond the undulating plains, like a lilac-colored sea sweeping off in one mighty billow, until earth, and air, and sky blend together in dreamy harmony.

"Halting at the Iron Spring once more, we quaffed again to Olympian Jove, and felt like boasting as him who taketh his armor off."



CHAPTER XVIII.

SKETCH OF THE SAN JUAN COUNTRY AND DOLORES DISTRICT.

DOWN in the southwestern portion of Colorado lies the country known as San Juan. It contains within its boundaries the present counties of Hinsdale, Rio Grande, San Juan, La Plata, Conejos and Ouray. San Luis Park and the counties of Sagauche and Costilla are also commonly included in the district. Within the last few years and up to the time of the advent of the carbonates upon the scene of mining activity, San Juan was a synonym for the Silver Country, and though for two or three years it has been retarded in its progress, yet the gradual approach of railroads to its immediate vicinity is a sign of promise to the future not easily to be overlooked.

The early history of this country is but little known. The Spanish expedition that visited it in the sixteenth century found it inhabited by savages. In its valleys, however, are the indications that they were inhabited long before the appearance of the Indians, by a people that understood something of the arts of civilization, but whose history is wrapped up in the unknown past. The ruins of cities are found scattered over a large section of country. Large rooms are often found cut out of the solid rock, and the locations were evidently selected and arranged for the purpose of successful defense. Pottery and other useful implements are found in great perfection. The work and style of manufacture indicate a civilization equal to that which prevailed among the ancients, or in Peru or Mexico at the time of the discovery of the American Continent. It may be that these are the ruins of the Aztec race, that was supplanted by the savage Indians who swept down upon them from the north. It may be that they are the ruins of a race as civilized as the people of the Old World, and who had a history, if it were known, as long and wonderful as that of Greece or Rome.

This vast region of many thousand square miles is abrupt and broken, with an average elevation of 13,000 feet above the sea, with some of their peaks reaching the altitude of 14,500 feet. The scenery of such a section must necessarily verge nearer to the sublime than any known in the world. Nature must have been in wild riot to have produced such a "wreck of matter" as is here found. If the ruins of ancient cities impress the beholder with wonder and amazement, what must be the emotions in viewing what one might easily imagine to be an exploded world, with its sharp broken fragments piled, in strange confusion, 14,000 feet high? The molten peaks are tinged with a red and sulphurous hue, which tells of a period at which the chemical properties of the earth were made to gild each crest with rare, enduring colors. It presents a scene of abandoned nature, with garbs of living green cast recklessly below, into the parks and valleys, two miles away, that her charms might be the subject of man's conquests to gain her golden treasure.

The center of the great volcanic upheaval seems to have been between the present cities of Silverton and Ouray, in the western center of the San Juan country proper. In La Plata County, the ruins of this extinct race of which we have written are found, scattered at intervals over an area of over 6,000 square miles. W. H. Holmes, in the Hayden Government Survey reports, classes these under heads of lowland or agricultural settlements, cave dwellings and cliff houses, the latter used, probably, as places of refuge and defense in time of war and invasion.

It is in this locality that the mountains reach their greatest height, and here is the land of eternal snow that supplies the water for the five great rivers and their tributaries that have their



L. F. Battell.

source in this immediate vicinity. The Rio Grande del Norte runs east, to the Gulf of Mexico; the Umcompahgre, north; Rio San Miguel, west; Gunnison, northeast, and Rio Animas, south—these last flowing into the Colorado and Gulf of California.

Up to the year 1860, the Indians held undisputed possession of this country. Then Capt. Baker, with a few prospectors as adventurous as himself, made his appearance on the San Juan River. Working their way up the Animas, they came to what is now called Baker's Park. These men were gulch miners, who knew little and cared less for silver lodes. They were disappointed in finding gold in any great quantity, though they pursued their search diligently until the approach of winter. Then the band broke up, but those who undertook to leave for lower latitudes and civilization were compelled to succumb to the rigors of an early winter; while those who remained had, in addition, to fight the Indians, who warned them out of the country. For many years after, the San Juan country was left to solitude and the savages.

In 1868, the treaty was made, giving the Indians the reservation known as the Ute Reservation, embracing 30,000 square miles.

In 1870, however, a party of six prospectors came up the Rio Grande into the Animas Valley and located several lodes. Late in the fall, they returned to the States with accounts of their rich discoveries, and the result was, that in the spring of 1871, a large number of adventurous spirits had found their way into the country. The many rich discoveries of this season increased the excitement to fever-heat, and San Juan became a name familiar upon the lips of thousands. But this inroad upon their reservation was looked upon with great disfavor by the Indians, and it was feared that trouble would follow. Troops were sent into the country in 1872, to keep out the miner. This course of the General Government but added fuel to the fire of excitement already burning in the breasts of the people, but the

matter was partly settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, by the adoption of the Brunot Treaty, whereby the Indians relinquished their title to 5,600 square miles.

Then the great army of treasure-seekers sought the solitudes of the San Juan, and silence no longer reigned. These early settlers were men of energy, who had listened to the accounts of rich ores obtained from Southern Colorado. They were lawyers, ministers, doctors, engineers, merchants and miners from all parts. Some of them were men who had made the trip from the Missouri River to the Pacific Slope in 1849, and the later years of that remarkable exodus. They had seen and known of the stampede to Gold Bluff and to Frazer River; to the Caribou mines in British America, Washoe, the Comstock, Reese River, White Pine, Eureka, Cottonwood, and now to San Juan.

These waited until the land was given up to them by treaty, and then they came to prospect. Others, who had no knowledge of mining, were early to ford the rivers and brave the crossing of dangerous ranges that, in many places, were almost perpendicular. From all classes of society, the adventurous and energetic wended their way to the new discovery, and there met with the usual fortune of miners in hard fare and many discomforts. But the "prospects" were there, and they were found. A rich country was opened to the world, and the yield of precious minerals vastly increased.

From this time until 1878, when Leadville became the great center of attraction, the San Juan mining fever burned in the veins of thousands. More than ten thousand silver mines were located during this period, and yet it can hardly be said that the country has begun to be prospected. As will be seen by our account later on, a large number of mines are now being worked with good returns. What portion of this large number would have been successfully opened up in addition to the newer discoveries that would have been made had not the star of Leadville risen

on the horizon of the prospector, it is difficult to estimate; but at least one-fourth of those located would have become paying property. To some, this might seem an extravagant estimate; but here it must be taken into consideration that no blind leads are prospected, mineral being found in nearly every instance at or near the surface.

The San Juan mining region is divided into districts, of which the Animas district, lying in what was formerly La Plata, but is now San Juan County, is one of the oldest named, and lies along the Animas River and its tributaries. The lodes, with a few exceptions, occupy positions from 11,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. The veins nearly all take the usual course, northeast and southwest, and the greater part of the ore is argentiferous galena, highly impregnated with gray copper. The veins are large and well defined in almost every instance. Outcropping and large deposits of iron ore are found in Baker's Park, and blue carbonate of lime on Sultan Mountain. The first mine worked to any extent was the Little Giant, discovered in 1870, located in Arastra Gulch. The smelter run of the ores treated from mines in this district, in 1877, varied from \$150 to \$2,000 per ton. We mention a few of the first-class, paying leads in the neighborhood: The Highland Mary, Mountaineer, North Star, Tiger, Thatcher, Chepauqua, Comstock, Pride of the West, Philadelphia, Susquehanna, Pelican, Gray Eagle, Shenandoah, Bull of the Woods, Little Giant (gold), Prospector, McGregor, Aspen, Seymour, Letter G, Empire, Sultana, Hawkeye, Ajax, Mollie Darling, Silver Cord, Althea, Last of the Line, Boss Boy, Crystal, King Hiram Abiff (gold), Ulysses, Lucky, Eliza Jane, Silver Wing and Jennie Parker.

Poughkeepsie Gulch, in this district, is a famous mining locality. It contains 250 lodes, on which assessment work is done each year; a number are being steadily worked, while a few are paying handsome profits. Among these may be noted the Alaska, Bonanza, Alabama, Acapulco, Red

Roger, Saxon, St. Joseph, Poughkeepsie, Gypsy King and Kentucky Giant.

Silverton is the principal town in the district. From this point, most of the miners from the La Plata and the Uncompahgre districts obtain their supplies. It lies in Baker's Park, one of the loveliest bits of nature, hidden away in the mountains, and is destined to be a town of no small importance in the near future.

The Eureka district joins the Animas on the north. The character of the ores does not differ materially from those in the Animas district, granite being the prevailing character of the rock formations in each. It takes in all the territory on the east side of the mountains that divide the waters of the Animas from those of the Gunnison and the Uncompahgre. The town of Eureka is nine miles from Silverton. No larger bodies of ore are found anywhere than in this district. Among the principal mines may be mentioned the McKinnie, Tidal Wave, Boomerang, Crispin, Sunnyside, Yellow Jacket, Golden Fleece, Venus, Emma Dean, American, North Pole, Jackson, Grand Central, Big Giant, Little Abbie, Belcher and Chieftain.

The Uncompahgre district has "no end to the number of rich mines." Nearly all the water-courses in the northern portion of San Juan have their source within the limits of the Uncompahgre district, or in that immediate neighborhood. There is a nest of mines on the summit of these mountains, perhaps included in one and one and a half miles square, whose best grade of ores will run from \$500 to \$1,000 to the ton at the smelter. Among the notable mines in this district may be named the Mother Cline, Fisherman, Silver Coin, Adelphi, Scottish Chief, Lizzie, Royal Albert, Micky Breen, Gypsy Queen and Little Minnie. The ores of this district are said to carry less galena and more of the sulphurets of silver than in any other district named.

The Lake district, in Hinsdale County, of which Lake City is the chief town, is the most accessible, by good roadways, of any of the silver-bearing

districts in the San Juan country. There are some six hundred and fifty mines located in it, and it possesses the only tellurium lodes of any note in that section of country. Two sacks of ore from one lode, the Hotchkiss, weight 150 pounds, brought at the rate of \$40,000 per ton in San Francisco. The celebrated concentration work of Crookes Brothers are located at Lake City; the Ute and Ule mines were bought by these parties and are extensively worked. This region is laboring under other disadvantages, at present, than the carbonate excitement that drew its mining population away from it two years ago. It is made up of almost inaccessible mountain ranges, and is so remote from railways as not to be an inviting field for capitalists. But a year or two will work wonderful changes, when the advent of a railroad (the Denver & South Park, probably) will bring the ore within easy distance of a market, and the rich mineral veins that now lie idle will be better known to the world at large.

We give the names of some of the leading lodes in this district and county, as follows:

Accidental, in the Galena district, yielding an average of 300 ounces. American, same district, 100 to 600 ounces. Belle of the East. Belle of the West. Big Casino. Croesus, Dolly Varden. Gray Copper, in the Lake district, 200 ounces. Hidden Treasure. Hotchkiss, 400 ounces silver. Melrose, in the Galena district, 400 ounces. Ocean Wave and extension. Plutarch. Ule. Ute and Wave of the Ocean.

Ouray County contains within its borders some of the most rugged and almost perpendicular mountains and deeply cut ravines and river-gorges known. Its inaccessibility has, of course, retarded its rapid growth; but the unusual value of the mineral in this section has enabled its miners to dispose of their products. Some of the districts in this county—notably the Mount Sneffels—have no superiors among the silver-bearing sections, and are gradually growing in importance as their great mineral wealth is demonstrated. In this county lies the San Miguel gold district, occupying the

mountains and streams of a tract of country forty miles broad by some seventy long, and, doubtless, running as far north as the Gunnison River. This region began to be developed in 1875, at which time the attention of miners was drawn thereto by successful discoveries of rich placer diggings, creating a lively excitement. All along the San Miguel River and its forks and tributaries are extensive gravel deposits, rich in gold. These are being worked, some by companies on a large scale. One company has been putting in all the newest discovered machinery for economic working of gravel, by which 2,000 cubic yards are manipulated in one day. Some claims contain several million yards of gravel, estimated, from tests, to average \$1 per yard. A late authority on this subject says: "Some idea of the value and extent of these grand deposits of an ancient river-bed, from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet above the present bed of the river, can be obtained from the fact that it costs from \$25,000 to \$100,000 to bring water upon them and to construct ditches and flumes. These immense deposits, like those of California, have been attracting the attention of capitalists, and it is safe to say that in a few years the yield of gold-dust will be enormous."

But it is in the adjoining mountains, seamed with silver veins, where the immense treasure-vaults lie, scarcely concealed from common gaze—a silver belt of from twenty to forty miles wide and perhaps eighty long, in which lie an hundred thousand silver veins, many of huge size and of surpassing richness. Take the silver-ribbed King Solomon Mountain, for instance, rearing its massive front high in air, between Animas River and Cunningham Gulch, in San Juan County. Here you can trace the veins upon its very face, the mother lode averaging forty feet in width. "This enormous mass of crevice matter is composed of nearly vertical streaks of decomposed ferruginous quartz in contact with great seams of argentiferous mineral. It can be seen for a distance of two miles."

We give the names of some of the leading lodes in this county, beginning with the Begole, known

as the Mineral Farm. It might be called one of the latest wonders of the world, even in view of the deposits being revealed in the camps of the carbonates. The locations cover over forty acres of ground; the actual amount covered by the deposit is twelve acres. Fourteen different openings all showed mineral. This property was located in 1875, and sold in the fall of 1878 to a company who had built reduction works at Ouray. One lode on this claim has "a very rich gray copper vein in a gangue of quartzite, often milling from \$400 to \$700 per ton." Another has "a streak of bright galena, with heavy spar, carrying over a hundred ounces of silver, with 40 per cent of lead." It will thus be seen that this can be made a very productive "farm."

Belle of the West, on Yellow Mountain, yields 150 ounces; Byron, on Engineer Mountain, 260 ounces; Chief Deposit and Caribou, on Buckeye Mountain, with a vein of from three to eight feet, 200 to 1,500 ounces; Circassian, Denver, Eclipse, 500 ounces; Fidelity, 400 ounces; Free Gold, Geneva, Gold Queen, Mineral Farm, Norma, Mountain Ram, Imogene, on Buckeye Mountain, yielding from 56 to 1,370 ounces; San Juan, Silver King, Staatsburg, Virginus and Yankee Boy, on Mount Sneffels, yielding each from 200 to 400 ounces.

It would be simply impossible to make anything like a close estimate of the wealth that lies imbedded in these mountains, where constant developments show that only the beginning of it has been found. When the time comes that transportation can be offered, these mountains will again tempt the hopeful prospector and the hardy miner, and they will go to *stay*. The production from these districts is considerable, and is gradually growing. A few years from now will show as remarkable a change from the present status of affairs in the San Juan Valley as the year 1876 showed in comparison with that of 1870. The inhabitants of this section of Colorado need have no fears. Those whose faith in the future of the San Juan mining country has led them to invest

their all there will yet see their most sanguine expectations realized. Messrs. Keyes and Roberts, two celebrated mining experts from California, visited the San Juan country last summer with Gov. Pitkin, and stated publicly that it was the richest mining country they ever saw. Said Mr. Keyes: "If this country was located anywhere in California, \$100,000,000 would be invested in it immediately by our capitalists."

Rich and extensive as the early discoveries in this country have proven to be, it is possible that a recent development there will eventually outstrip all former ones. Reference is had, of course, to the late carbonate find on the Dolores River, in the western part of Ouray County. These carbonates are pronounced identical with the Leadville deposits, possessing every peculiarity of the latter, even down to the facility with which they yield to treatment by smelting.

The rush to the Dolores country has continued pretty much all summer, and a new town, named Rico, has been organized in the wilderness, with a newspaper and other adjuncts of civilized life. Rico means "rich," and undoubtedly the town is rightly named, for the camp is far in advance of what Leadville was at the same age. Of course, nobody knows what an undeveloped mining town will amount to one, two or three years hence; but at present the Dolores country is looking up, and its promise is all that could be desired. It is still comparatively inaccessible except by the rough mountain roads of the southwest; but there will eventually be a railroad in that direction, and carbonate ores, especially the higher grades, can be treated on the ground.

Among the mining experts who visited Rico last summer was Senator Jones, and the fact that he invested in several claims during his sojourn shows that his faith in the future of the Dolores mines amounted to a tolerable certainty.

The new mines are reached via Ouray, Silverton or Animas City; but neither route is over a prairie road, by any means. Better roads will be among the first results of development in the



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mines, and by next summer it may be confidently expected that arrangements will be made not only to accommodate the large travel which will set toward the mines, but also to take in supplies and smelting machinery. That there are genuine lead

carbonates there is not doubted, and it is thought they are rich enough to pay for working them even at that distance from a railroad. If so, this country has justly earned its title of "The Silver San Juan."

CHAPTER XIX.

THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

AFTER two years of hard work, the University of Colorado, at Boulder, has been placed on a footing with the largest and best educational institutions in the country. When Prof. Joseph A. Sewall, M. D., LL. D., first took the President's chair, the University existed merely in name. To be sure, the building was there, but there was little else. Nothing had been done to improve the grounds, and the interior of the building was barren and desolate. Many predicted that the undertaking would be a failure, and spoke disparagingly of it. But, notwithstanding these discouraging surroundings, Prof. Sewall started in earnest, and the beautiful grounds and the standing of the school are the result of his energetic labors. For two years he and his accomplished wife have labored assiduously, and their efforts have been bountifully rewarded.

The University is beautifully situated upon the high grounds on the south side of Boulder Creek, and overlooks the city of Boulder. Standing, as it does, alone, a view of the scenery of the surrounding country can be obtained from either side of the building. To the west are the boldest and highest foot-hills of the range, and, far away, the ever snow-capped summit of Arapahoe Peak. On the north and east, as far as the eye can reach, extend the fertile plains, dotted with lakes, while on the south rise the beautiful mesas or tablelands. Two years ago, the grounds immediately surrounding the institution were entirely barren and covered almost completely with rocks, of all

sizes. Now these rocks have been removed, and, in their place, has been cultivated a beautiful lawn on the west side, irrigated by two small paved ditches; while in front of the building is a beautifully arranged flower-garden, handsomely ornamented, with stone walls surrounding the different plats. This spot alone is the result of much toil and perseverance, for every stone in the winding walks had to be laid by hand. Last spring there were just 219 plants set out, and, owing to the watchful care of the President's wife, only one of that number has succumbed to the enervating influence of the weather, while the remaining 218 are in a flourishing condition. Among these plants, which at present are in full bloom, is a cinnamon geranium nearly five feet high, having grown to its present dimensions in two years, from a slip of but a few inches. Verbenas, lobelias, geraniums and hosts of other choice plants have been beautifully arranged in plats, and the combinations of their rich colors tend to greatly enhance the beautiful scenery around, while the air is redolent with their sweet perfume. A sprig of clematis has been planted, and is now entwining its branches around the jagged edges of the stone walls of the foundation, and next summer will cover the wall of the building. The water used to irrigate the ground is supplied by a ditch company, in which the University is interested to the extent of ten shares of stock.

The building is a large square structure, three stories in height, built of brick and surmounted by a tower and observatory. There are over

seventy windows in the house, and thus all the apartments are well lighted and are always cheerful. There are two entrances, one from the north and the other from the south side, by means of double doors, reached by eight steps of stone. Exclusive of the basement, there are twenty-four rooms, and a large hall to the upper story.

On the first floor there are seven spacious rooms, four of which are occupied by the President and his family. The left-hand side of the hall, entering from the north side, is devoted to school purposes. Immediately in front is the teachers' dressing-room, in which are neatly arranged a stationary wash-stand, clothes-racks and everything necessary to the comfort of the instructors upon arriving at the institution on a wet or disagreeable day. Adjoining this is the Normal school room, seating forty pupils. Next comes the chapel, which is also to be used as a general assembly room, where the scholars will congregate every morning to attend devotional exercises, prior to entering upon the duties of the day. It is a large room, its measurement being 40x60 feet and 32 feet in height. At present, the room does not present a very prepossessing appearance, but when the alterations are completed it will be one of the most attractive departments in the institution. A new floor of ash-wood is to replace the old one, the walls and ceiling are to be frescoed and there are to be inside blinds to the windows. Chairs will be used, and ample accommodations will be provided for all the scholars. The building is all piped, and it is expected before long there will be a small gas generator put in operation, for lighting purposes.

From the first floor there are two broad stairways, heavily balustraded, one of which leads to the third floor and the other terminates at the second. The former is used exclusively by the male scholars, while the girls hold possession of the latter one. The members of the Sophomore Class have a classroom in the northeast corner of the second story. This is furnished somewhat

differently from the regular style of schoolrooms; in the place of the ordinary desks are four walnut tables, covered with fine billiard cloth, around which sixteen students can sit with ease.

Comfortable chairs are provided and a neat carpet covers the floor, while around the walls are arranged blackboards, for illustrating purposes. This is one of the most cheerful and bright rooms in the establishment, and from the windows one can look down on the beautiful garden, and also view the surrounding country for miles.

Next to this is the classroom of the pupils in the third year of the preparatory course, which will accommodate thirty scholars at its desks. On the opposite side of the hall an apartment has been provided for the girls, to be used by them as a dressing and bath room. This is a large, commodious place, and has been supplied with all the modern conveniences.

Next comes the classroom for pupils in the second year of the preparatory department, furnished with a Centennial desk, which is considered the finest and best manufactured. From this room a door leads out into a side hall, in which is another flight of stairs, in the middle of the building on the west side. Opposite the stairs is the room occupied by the first year preparatory scholars, with thirty desks in it and cheerfully lighted by two large windows. A ten-foot room separates it from the library, in the southwest corner of the building.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed upon the library department of the University, for, without exception, it is the finest and best-selected west of the Mississippi River. There are about fifteen hundred books, neatly arranged in three cases, and among their number there cannot be found a single volume which does not tend to cultivate the mind and impart instruction. Among the works of history are twelve volumes of "Grote's History of Greece," Mommson's, Gibbon's and Merivale's Histories of Rome, "Knight's History of England," "Guizot's History of France," "Bancroft's History of the United States," the Netherlands and Dutch

Republic by Motley, as well as all of his other works. Among others are Johnson's, the British, and the new American Encyclopedias. There is also a complete line of reference and classical works, and the poets are represented by Shakspeare, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson and Longfellow, with Schiller and Goethe in the original, in six volumes each. The entire International series also occupies a place. Scientific works abound in large numbers, and among others are "Mitchell's Manual of Practical Assaying," "Crooke's and Bohrig's Practical Treatise on Metallurgy," and the two volumes of "Musprat's Chemistry as Applied to Art." The library is a regular subscriber to all the leading magazines, both of this country and Europe, and includes works printed in English, French and German.

This department is elegantly furnished through the kindness and interest of the scholars. The girls provided the lambrequins and curtains for the four large windows; a fine bordered Brussels carpet was presented by a gentleman of Boulder. There are three walnut writing-tables, and a number of substantial walnut chairs; also, a comfortable, large easy-chair. The library hall is fitted up for a reading-room, and is open throughout the day for study, reading and consultation of authorities. One of the attractive features is the elegant style in which all the books are bound, and this adds greatly to the richness of the room.

Ascending another flight of stairs, the third story is reached, and here is the chemical laboratory. In the northwest corner is a small but remarkably bright room, in which the scales are to be placed and used as a weighing-room, and adjoining it will be the chemical storeroom. The laboratory is forty by fifty-two feet, in the center

of which is placed the working-table, so arranged as to accommodate twenty-four students at once. There is a rack running the entire length and in the middle of the table, placed in position to hold the re-agents. Each scholar will also have a drawer and closets for the apparatus. Standing off by itself is an assaying and cupelling furnace, designed by and built under the personal supervision of Prof. Sewall. He considers it a furnace of very superior order. As there are always obnoxious gases arising from a department of this character, provision has been made by which they will be immediately carried off, and thus be prevented from generating through the building. A double trap-door has been ingeniously constructed, to open in the ceiling. This creates a draft, and the fumes are drawn into the north tower of the building, which is only protected from the outside elements by means of open blinds, and through these the gases will readily find an exit. This is one of the great advantages of having the laboratory in the top of the house. About \$5,000 worth of apparatus has been ordered from New York and Germany for this department, and some of it is expected to arrive by the first of next month, and, by the first of the year, everything will be in working order. This includes a complete outfit of a working laboratory; also, an Urtling assay balance and Backer's analytical balance.

Several of the rooms have had to be changed in order to meet the requirements of the University, and, to forward the business of the institution, the Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of \$7,000. Of this amount, the State Board retained \$3,000, and allowed the remainder to be used for the purposes above specified. Nearly all of that amount has been well invested, for now the school is in excellent working order.



POSTSCRIPT.

CHAPTER I.

THE UTE REBELLION.

SINCE the preceding pages were written, Colorado has been convulsed by a sudden, unexpected and causeless uprising of the Utes. Strictly speaking, only a portion of the tribe participated in the outbreak; but the confederated bands of Colorado are so intermingled by marriage and bound together by so many ties of consanguinity and interest that it would be hard to dissociate the innocent from the guilty, and a war upon the White River Utes, the band directly responsible for the outbreak, would almost inevitably result in drawing the whole tribe into the conflict, sooner or later.

The story of the outbreak has been so graphically told in the journals of the day throughout the country that there seems to be no present demand for an authentic history; but, on the other hand, now is the time to summarize the whole wretched business for the enlightenment of future generations. The bloody incidents of the campaign and the fatal blunders of the "powers that be" in dealing with the red-handed murderers are all fresh in the minds of our people, and it is not impossible that a calm review of the matter may aid the public in arriving at some correct conclusions on the vexed question of Indian management, at least as far as the Colorado Utes are concerned.

It was stated at the outset that the rebellion was causeless. In some sense, the accusation is well founded; but away back in the past history of the Utes may be found some shadowy excuses for their ingratitude and treachery to Agent Meeker and the Agency employes, to say nothing of the Thornburg massacre, which, no doubt, seemed a proper thing for Captain Jack and his

warriors. As between the Utes and the Indian Bureau, the people of Colorado think there is not much room to choose.

A few years ago, the writer was conducting a daily newspaper in Denver, the policy of which was by no means friendly to the Utes; but, for a time, its columns were devoted to the unpleasant task of showing how Indian affairs were mismanaged in Colorado. It was no secret then that our people feared the worst results from the state of affairs at the Northern Agency. They could not have been much worse. All the supplies for the White River Indians were at Rawlings, warehoused at Government expense, awaiting transportation. Nothing had been done toward getting the supplies from the railway to the Agency, and nothing was done for many months. The Indians were simply destitute. They had neither provisions nor clothing. In their despair, they went to Rawlings, where a train load of clothing, provisions and annuity goods were stored, and which should have been distributed long before; but the meshes of "red tape" entangled them, and not a pound of flour nor an article of clothing could be issued at that point.

Rev. B. F. Crary, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Conference for Northern Colorado and Wyoming, made a thorough investigation of the matter, and wrote some stinging articles upon the subject, which were printed in the newspapers of the day; but the goods still rotted in the warehouse, and the Indians went hungry and naked. For a wonder, however, they did not murder the Agent and go upon the war path. Indian nature is an anomaly.



J. M. Bailey

While the White River Utes were suffering from the neglect and general incompetency of the Indian Bureau, the Southern or Uncompahgre Indians were being treated to a mild manifestation of financial repudiation on the part of the parental Government at Washington. By the Brunot Treaty, the Southern Utes surrendered the San Juan country for a valuable consideration, the money to be invested for their benefit and the interest to be paid for their use. There was never any reason why this interest should not have been paid. There was every reason why it ought to have been paid. Nevertheless, it was not paid. The Indians grumbled a good deal, of course, as they had a right to do; but Chief Ouray's clear head and guiding hand prevented serious trouble. Colorado owes so much to this Indian statesman that the debt bids fair to remain uncanceled.

But an Indian never forgets or forgives an injury, and all these slights and injustices were treasured up against a day of reckoning with the whites. All whites are the same to all Indians. If a horse-thief steals an Indian pony, the Indian gets even with the first white man whose stock is attainable. If the Indian Bureau fails to furnish supplies, the Indian forages on the white settlers, begging what he can and stealing the rest. An Indian with a grievance is worse than a bear with a sore head. He is never quite satisfied with any atonement, vicarious or direct. Indeed, his grievance grows by what it feeds on of that character, and the more he is placated the more implacable he becomes. That was Father Meeker's error, perhaps.

Still, in the main, the Government was good to the Utes. They got cattle and sheep and ponies, and these multiplied amazingly, until now the tribe is rich in flocks and herds, and their principal occupation, as well as their favorite amusement, is horse-racing. As befits the "true lords of the soil," they toil not, neither do they spin, nor labor with aught but their jaws. Latterly, too, they have been well fed and well clothed. Their Agents have been scrupulously careful to

give them no just cause for complaint, having good reason to fear an outbreak if they did so, for the Utes have been growing more and more dissatisfied of late, and more imperious and unjust in their demands. Yet, while they were well-treated no one looked for a rebellion, and the massacre at Milk Creek and White River was as great a surprise to the people of Colorado as it was to the Indian Bureau itself.

Mr. Meeker had been in charge of White River Agency since early in 1878. He found matters in bad shape when he reached his post of duty; but, by determined effort and untiring industry, he soon brought order out of chaos, and made the Indians more comfortable than they had been for years. Mr. Meeker was eminently a man of affairs, highly educated, intelligent, thoroughly honest and conscientious withal, so that his treatment of the savages would have been strictly just, even if he had not been a lifelong devoted friend of the Indian. As it was, he was enthusiastic in his devotion to the Indians, and did everything in his power to promote their interests. Bred in the humanitarian school of Horace Greeley, whose colleague he had been on the New York *Tribune*, and in the Greeley Colony, of Colorado, Mr. Meeker—or Father Meeker, as he was almost universally known—was the last man who would or could have been suspected of imposing upon the wards of the Government, in any particular. Yet it appeared during the spring of 1879 that Father Meeker was making poor headway with his Indians, and, later on, it became evident that he had lost all control over them. They wandered away from the Agency, making mischief as they went; and on being remonstrated with and threatened with the Agent's displeasure, they paid no attention to threats or remonstrances.

During the summer months, numerous depredations were reported as having been committed by the White River Utes, while off their reservation. Forest fires were started by them in every direction, burning away millions of acres of timber and frightening the game out of the country.

Property was stolen or destroyed, and at least two houses, on Bear River, were burned by renegade Utes from Mr. Meeker's Agency. Mr. Meeker did what he could to keep his Indians at home, and appealed to the Government and military to restrain the depredating Indians. Nothing came of his appeals. When a white man accidentally crosses the line of an Indian reservation, he may expect to find a cordon of United States bayonets surrounding him and soldiery enough to escort him back; but marauding Indians, off their reservation, burning hay and houses and forests, find nothing in the way of their enjoyment, unless the long-suffering settlers rise to protect their rights.

Immediately following the outbreak at White River, came the customary cry in the Eastern humanitarian press that the Utes were fighting to protect themselves against the aggressions of white settlers; that the latter were overrunning the reservation against the will of the Indians, and the latter were forced to fight or fly. No baser calumny was ever printed against any people. The reverse was true. The white settlers were forced to flee from Routt and Grand Counties because they could not live near the reservation. The insolent Utes were master of the whole northwestern country, far outside of their reservation.

In the mean time, a curious thing happened, or, at least, a thing that would have seemed curious had it related to any other people than the noble red men of the mountains. At the very moment when these Utes were almost in open rebellion, they began to find fault with Agent Meeker and to ask his removal, not because he was incompetent or dishonest; not because he was trying to make them behave themselves; not for any of the many stock reasons the Indians have for becoming dissatisfied with their agents, but only because he was carrying out the humanitarian idea of treating the Indians well and instructing them in letters and the arts of peace.

On this point, there can be no doubt, whatever, for the testimony of the Utes themselves is

conclusive upon the question. About two months before the massacre, Gov. Pitkin was visited at Denver by four chiefs from White River—Capt. Jack, Sahwitz, Musisco and Unkumgood—who came on a mission in behalf of the tribe, said mission being to secure the removal of Agent Meeker through the influence of Gov. Pitkin. The Governor gave them two audiences, each lasting two or three hours, and listened to all their complaints. Press reporters were also present and noted carefully what was said on both sides. Capt. Jack, who afterward led the attack on Maj. Thornburg, was the spokesman of the Utes, his command of the English language being sufficient to make him easily understood. He talked a good deal about one thing and another, but at no time did he ever intimate that the Indians were not well clothed, well fed and well cared for, or that the whites were making encroachments on the reservation. Neither did he complain about the non-payment of interest due, or any other neglect to deal justly with the Indians. The burden of his complaint was humanitarianism. He had a holy Indian horror of hard work, and the strongest possible prejudice against education. The Agent was teaching school and plowing land—two unpardonable sins, according to Jack's decalogue. Jack also had some fault to find with minor details of management at the Agency, none of which in the least affected the condition of his tribe; and he was also very severe on Chief Ouray, whose authority he openly denied and defied. When asked if he and his associates would consent to let the white men dig gold on the reservation, his refusal was prompt and vigorous, and gave undoubted evidence that the prospector who set foot across the line would almost certainly find it a veritable dead-line. At that time, however, no one supposed that the hostility of the Indians to Agent Meeker would lead them to murder him and his associates, and little attention was paid to the trivial complaints of the White River delegation, though their visit was duly reported to the proper authorities at Washington and elsewhere.

CHAPTER II.

AFFAIRS AT WHITE RIVER AGENCY.

THAT the Indians meant mischief seemed to be no secret to anybody except the high and mighty officials of the Indian Bureau at Washington. During the summer, Gov. Pitkin more than once protested against the outrageous conduct of the White River Utes; but no attention was paid to his telegrams further than to acknowledge their receipt and offer some gossamer excuse for the Indians. Agent Meeker wrote to the Governor that the Indians could not be controlled or kept on their reservation without the aid of troops, and the army would not act without orders from the Indian Bureau, which never came. Mr. Meeker begged Gov. Pitkin to use his good offices to have troops sent to the Agency to carry out the orders and instructions of the Bureau, but the Governor was only partially successful. Gen. Pope ordered a troop of colored cavalry from Fort Garland to scout through Middle and North Park for the protection of settlers, but of course the Indians merely avoided the troops, and went on with the burning of forests and the destruction of property.

Finally, a new move was made by the State authorities. Maj. J. B. Thompson, whose house had been burned by Indians, on Bear River, swore out warrants for the arrest of two ringleaders, named Bennett and Chinaman. These warrants were issued by Judge Beck, out of the District Court for the First Judicial District, in which the crime was committed, and placed in the hands of Sheriff Bessey, of Grand County, for service. Sheriff Bessey made an unsuccessful effort to arrest the criminals, but was informed by Chief Douglass that no Indian could be arrested by civil process in the reservation, whatever crimes he may have been guilty of outside that charmed circle. Strange to say, this view of the case seems to be sustained by as high authority as the Indian Bureau.

Mr. R. D. Coxe, a very intelligent gentleman, who spent the summer in Middle Park, was a member of the posse which accompanied Sheriff Bessey to White River Agency. His account of the trip is so interesting that no apology is necessary for transferring it to these pages. It shows the state of affairs at the Agency more than a month previous to the massacre:

"The Sheriff of Grand County, Mr. Marshall Bessey, with a posse of four men, left Hot Sulphur Springs at 1 o'clock P. M., August 22, and after a four-days journey, through the rugged country that comprises the northern part of Middle and Egeria Parks, and over the well-timbered Bear River bottom, the Sheriff camped at Pike's Agency (Windsor), twenty-five miles from the line of the reservation. The party were entertained at Windsor by some accounts of Indian deviltry, as well as by the information that Colowrow, with his band, was camped a mile below. The Indians so near the Agency pay little attention to the amenities. Mrs. Peck, wife of the Agent, a timid woman, had been scared into a sick-bed by the red devils. It is no uncommon pastime for them, reaching a house from which the men are away, to command the women to cook them a meal. An Indian never lacks an appetite, and, with the knowledge of the terror his hideous visage and apparel strikes to the women, he manages to get many a square meal by turning 'Big (very big) Injun.' One of them went to the house of a ranchman named Lithgow, close to Windsor, after a meal, but the sandy little woman declined to feed him. He began his 'Big Injun' tactics and drew a knife on her. She struck him a smart blow on the face with a teacup, laying the flesh open, 'and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.'

"Peck is, apparently, a clever, business-like man. He has a tremendous stock of goods—a

general stock, of which the magazine and arsenal are a large part. This stock is to sell to the Indians. There is no law to prevent this, but the many widows and orphans whom this outbreak will make can thank Peck and such as he for putting the Indians in fighting trim. I went into Mrs. Peck's kitchen, to heat some water, and, perceiving a stack of arms, remarked that she was well prepared for the Indians. She said they were Colorow's guns, which he had left there the day before. When she mentioned his name she shuddered, and she talked with bated breath when she spoke of Indians. Her life is a constant fear, and I could not help but estimate the profits of the business I should have to be in to keep a wife and children in such a country. I could not hold enough ciphers in mind to name the figure.

"Mr. Bessey had a warrant for two Indians, by supposed name 'Chinaman' and 'Bennett.' We took some pains to inquire of the white people at Windsor about these Indians, but could learn nothing. The dead, Sabbath calm of gossip, which is so noticeable among the Utes, extended even this far, and they were very ignorant of any crimes that might be alleged against the Indians.

"Before we were ready to start for the Agency, which we did just at noon on the 27th of August, an Indian rode up to Peck's and dismounted. I was sitting, with a companion, at the door of the store, when he left his horse and came toward the store. My companion, Dr. Chamberlain, said, as he approached us:

"'Why, that's Washington.'

"And it was; but what an opposite to his namesake—the man who never told a lie!

"I think that Washington is about as ugly a biped as we have at present on the continent, and what homeliness of face he lacked he had attempted to supply by dress. I am not a good hand at description of dress, but I shall endeavor to tell you how Washington was attired. His head was surmounted by a soft hat, turn-down rim, which was ornamented by a band of calico. He had on a red flannel shirt, soiled and

torn, and about as poor a pair of pantaloons as the law allows. But the leggings—the one article of the dress of equestrians which the Indians make better than the whites—were handsome. An old and ragged pair of boots protected his feet. As he came up, I saw he was cross-eyed, and that the 'whites' of his eyes had become 'browns,' as well as bloodshot. He muttered something which I did not understand, as he reached us, and picked up my gun, which was standing at my side. He looked it over carefully, sighted at a hillside 500 yards off, and then coming to a parade rest, said, 'Good gun!' Considering this a challenge to converse, I replied, and got the benefit of what I should term the 'aphorisms of Washington' (who never told a lie). I could not repeat his full conversation, because I lost much of it by not understanding Indian-English. I had come to look upon the Indian as one that seldom talks and never smiles. But this old Indian overturned that belief. He talked like a machine and chuckled constantly. He was especially merry over a 'tear' that he and six comrades had been on in Denver. His descriptions were unique, thus: 'We come to man. Man have whisky. Utes drink um. Come to man—two—two man. Man have whisky. Utes drink um.' And so on, till Utes had plenty of whisky, and the police took them in. He said the Utes were 'heap scared.' His 'heap scared' was a favorite expression. They were locked up during the night, 'heap scared.' They came before the Judge next morning, 'heap scared.' But they came out all right. The Judge saw that they were Utes, and, according to this veracious historian, he said as much, and remanded them to the reservation. Then he drew a map in the sand, explaining as he drew. He first made a very large dot, to indicate Denver City; two inches off he drew another, for Georgetown; two inches more, and Hot Sulphur Springs (the name of which he did not seem to know well, and preferred to say 'heap water—drink water'); two inches more, and the Agency—'Utes heap glad.'



**RESIDENCE OF J.W. BAILEY,
DENVER, COL.**

He then explained about how dreadfully he had hurt his arm, a long time ago, and this was interesting talk to us, for we remembered that just one year before, a band of ten intrepid men, under command of William N. Byers, of Denver, had gone to the Agency to capture the murderer of Mr. Elliott, of Middle Park, and to get some stolen stock. The stock they got, and they sent a surgeon who was with them to see whether a wounded Indian had stowed away a ball, or had really been hurt by the fall. This Indian was Washington—the surgeon was my companion; and nothing would have saved Washington from their vengeance if he had had a gun-shot wound.

“He soon passed on to politics, and, as politics go (or should go) in the Ute Nation, I should class him as an independent liberal kicker. He did not like Meeker. ‘Meeker heap fool. Me no like’m work. Make Washington heap tired. But me shoot’m blacktail,’ etc. Then he told us about Ouray, whom, he assured us, was no Ute, but an Apache papoose. He told us how Ouray had sold Uncompahgre Park and pocketed the \$10,000 received for it. After blackguarding Ouray for some time, he came to Douglass, whom he seemed to have no faith in. I think, if he had understood the beautiful slang of the street, he would have pronounced Douglass a fraud. He claimed that if Douglass ‘went on’ (at what I know not), the Utes would soon have no ground, no agency, no agent, no nothing. But this Ute, who had no good word for any in authority, soon came to speak of one whom he seemed to like. It was no less a personage than Washington. He was a good Ute—liked the white man, never troubled the whites, wouldn’t lie or steal, and so on. After an eulogy on his virtues, he took carefully from his vest pocket a soiled envelope, from which he took a piece of legal-cap paper, which he handed to us with much satisfaction of manner. We read it. It was a ‘character,’ and read about as follows: ‘The bearer, George Washington, is a good Ute. He will not steal the white man’s horses, nor anything else from the white man.’

The signature was a scrawl, which meant nothing. When we returned the paper to him, he put it away as carefully as if it had been his last dollar-bill, and he a thousand miles from home. We soon left him, and saw him no more. The unanimous opinion among those who know the Indian is that he is the meanest Indian in the mountains—meaner than that monument of meanness, Colorow, his friend and co-chief. We camped, on the 27th, some fifteen miles toward the Agency from Windsor, and early the next morning started on.

“We soon crossed the east line of the reservation, but traveled fully ten miles into the reservation before meeting an Indian. As we reached the top of a divide the trail led through a natural gateway of rocks, and from this point we saw in the distance Indians coming toward us. As they came nearer, we saw there were but three, and soon that they were a brave, a squaw and a girl. As we met, the brave extended his hand, with the customary salute, ‘How?’ I had learned enough Injun to answer him in his own language, and found no hesitancy in telling him *how!* The brave was a jolly-looking fellow, easy to smile. He wore a straw hat (quite the thing among the Utes), and his locks were oiled and plaited. He was, evidently, dressed for a holiday, and so, indeed, it was for him, for he was taking his ‘outfit’ (his home, his family and all his possessions, I judge) to the store, where the hides packed on his ponies were to be disposed of, and he was to get ammunition, possibly a gun for himself, and gewgaws for the squaw and children, for there was a papoose at the mother’s knee, swinging to the saddle in one of those contrivances which take, with the Indians, the place of cradles.

“We saw quite a number of Indians after passing this family, one of whom realized, to some extent, the ideal Lo. He was standing on the mountain-side, with only a shirt on, his long hair flowing down his back, and his brown limbs exposed. He appeared to have struck wash-day, and he was at it with might and main. We passed

about a quarter of a mile from him, but his pony took a liking to us and attempted to follow us. Then the savage within him roused, and he talked Ute to the horse like a father.

"As we neared White River, we saw fleeting forms on horseback, and, as long as we had a view of the road, they were noticeable. Indians dislike to walk a horse, and even the girls and boys of the tribe keep their ponies in a lope. We inquired the distance to the Agency of an Indian girl, and she told us a mile. It was three, but anything short of five miles is a mile to an Indian.

"Large camps lined the river-bank. The camps were mostly composed of tepees; but once in a while was a tent, sometimes a log cabin, or shed with a brush roof.

"All the Indians we met had on paint, a red smear over their faces; but we met one that was got up for pretty. His face was painted a drab color, from forehead to chin; from ear to ear, his chin had a pink wash, and his eyelids were a bright vermillion. His hair was closely gathered back, and he might have trained for a Humpty-Dumpty in a theatrical community. He was very quiet—said nothing to us at all. I asked him if any one was dead, but he did not reply.

"The Agency had been moved since any of the party had been there, and, as we came in sight of it, it presented a pretty picture to our eyes. The White River Valley at the Agency is some half or three-quarters of a mile in width, and is splendidly adapted to agriculture, as well by the ease with which it can be irrigated as by the natural qualities of the soil. Facing the Agency buildings, under fence, was a field of fifty acres, in which was growing corn and garden truck, and from which a good crop of wheat had been harvested. Around were the signs of a practical farmer, and under the sheds of the Agency were the latest improvements in agricultural implements. Here, thought I, is the model; another generation will find our dusky neighbors tilling their ranches and pursuing the peaceful avocations of civilization, and the blessing will rest upon the head of N. C. Meeker. But a

herd of horses skirted the fenced field, and it seemed to me they looked with jealous eye upon the growing crops. On the hills, upon the other side of the river, were large herds of cattle, and everything looked pastoral and quiet.

"It needed no introduction to tell us that the tall, angular, gray-headed man who welcomed us to the Agency was 'Father' Meeker. To look at him was to see the plows and harrows and fence-wire. He told us to unsaddle at the corral, and, after an eight hours' ride over a rough trail, we were not unwilling to do so. As we approached the corral, a figure came toward us from the direction of the river, that I gazed at with increasing interest as it approached. Dressed in what I should call the fall attire of a workman in the States, I set myself to solve the problem of what nationality. White, red or black? Once it was a sunburned white man, then a 'nigger,' but when it reached us the inevitable red smear betrayed it. It was an Indian, and, moreover, an Indian who spoke respectable English. There was something I should describe as a reserved force in his manner (not matter) of speaking. Our conversation was trivial. I had put my estimate on him, and it was that he had grown civilized enough to doff the blanket (emblem of the aborigine) and to become generally no account. Imagine my surprise when the Sheriff turned to me and told me our visitor was Douglass. I had expected to find the great chief in a mud palace, exacting the reverence and homage of all comers. Instead, he is an Indian who would be taken for a respectable negro church-sexton in Kentucky, and he keeps up the likeness by his grave reticence and respectful curiosity as to what our mission is.

"A word as to Douglass. I do not put the estimate on him that the dispatches would warrant. I do not believe that he led the charge on Milk Creek, mounted on a fiery, untamed pony. He is the father of a divided house, if those acquainted with the affairs of the White River Utes know whereof they speak. Douglass is a chief of ten years' standing, and, from intercourse with the

whites, as well as weight of years, has grown conservative and pliable. None can know better than he the futility of war with the whites. Since his chieftainship, the tribe has grown up. The boys that used to fight the Arapahoes are middle-aged, and among them is an aquiline-featured stalwart called Capt. Jack. I am told that Capt. Jack, while nominally second chief, really commands the suffrage and good-will of far the larger portion of the tribe.

"Douglass is about five feet seven inches in height, medium stature and outrageously bow-legged. The most noticeable thing about him is that he shaves, but manages to escape an iron-gray growth of moustache on the sides of his mouth in that operation. In his dress, he made no pretence to the gaudy—was satisfied with the substantial. While I was yet eyeing him, eager to hear some words of wisdom from this patriarch, the Agent came out and told him he wanted to talk to him. Douglass followed him into the house, as did the Sheriff.

"Mr. Bessey had already acquainted Mr. Meeker with the object of our visit, and Mr. Meeker had promised to do what he could to bring the criminal Utes to account. In the house, Mr. Bessey again went over the business and showed his warrant. Douglass said the Utes were not on the reservation, and that therefore he could not give them up. Mr. Meeker said they could not be far away. Douglass did not know about that. Mr. Meeker then told Douglass that it was his duty to send Utes with the Sheriff to identify the Indians specified in the warrant. For some time, Douglass made no reply to this, but with a reed which he had made figures on the floor. Finally, he looked up, and a thunder-cloud was on his brow. He told the Agent decidedly and emphatically that he would not do it. This ended the council, and Douglass soon departed for his cabin, located near the old Agency, and, therefore, fifteen miles from the new Agency buildings.

"During this time, Miss Josie Meeker and Mrs. Price had been preparing dinner for us, and to

this we were now invited. We had had our breakfast at 6 A. M., and it was a very slim breakfast we had. It was now nearly 4 P. M., and the dinner was fit for an epicure. It was the unanimous verdict of the party that the dinner was worth \$10.

"Miss Meeker was a very intelligent young lady, but she showed marks of the fearful care and anxiety that had weighed upon her spirits for months. Besides Mrs. and Miss Meeker, Mrs. Price was the only lady I saw at the Agency; and surrounded by Indians, with not even a stockade for defense, their protectors were a little band of seven or eight men.

"From Miss Meeker I learned something of the condition of things at the Agency. Mr. Meeker's life had been threatened by one Johnson. Inquiry led to the information that Johnson lived in the new cabin half a mile below the Agency; that he was a medicine man; that he owned the large herd of horses, and that he had a tame bear. We took Dr. Johnson to be a very high-toned Ute. If ill has befallen Father Meeker, Dr. Johnson is his murderer. Miss Meeker had established a school. She had two pupils from the multitude of little devils who spend their days in practicing with bow and arrow or riding ponies. One was a girl, the other a boy, stepson to Douglass, whose American name was the same as that of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, Frederick Douglass. As soon as the girl had learned a few words of English, she had been taken away by her parents. Frederick Douglass still held the fort, and was a bright, though shy boy of ten.

"I believe that if Meeker's safety rested with Douglass, he was not killed. But with Jack and his crowd howling for Meeker's blood, Douglass would not have dared resist, but would have stayed at home and kept his crown, while Meeker, his aged wife and accomplished daughter were offered up as bleeding sacrifices to the magnificent policy of the Government—the policy which feeds and keeps from year to year the red murderers, and

commands its soldiers not to shoot the first shot. The Government should be instructed that soldiers mean war, and its grim old General has said, 'War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it.'

"For the argument, it matters not whether Meeker and his family have been butchered. He has told his situation to every one in authority for more than a month. Had Gov. Pitkin had jurisdiction, he would have had a host of frontiersmen at the Agency three weeks ago. He must first have the consent of the General Government. But the General Government has a gang of negro minstrels in Middle Park, 200 miles from the Agency. They are ordered to march to the Agency very cautiously, and before they get a good start, the other Government soldiers are cleaned out.

"Our business at the Agency was complete. We saddled up for a return, bade farewell to the Meekers and started through the villages of tepees homeward bound. We found great commotion in every band. At every camp, we were interviewed. Antelope's band was camped nearest the Agency, and his brother Powitz and his squaw Jane hailed us with the customary 'How?' Our reply of 'How?' led them to ask 'What yer come fer?' We told them we came to see Meeker. Douglass told them we had come for two Utes, Chinaman and another (whom they did not seem to recognize by the name of Bennett). We did not affirm or deny, but passed on. This conversation was repeated eight or ten times in the three miles our road bordered the river. It was late when we struck the trail, and we saw no more Indians till we reached Peck's. There we met Capt. Jack and a companion on their return from their visit to Denver—the visit they made to have Meeker removed.

"Jack is an extraordinary Indian. He was very friendly, and spoke English well. He reiterated the statement that the Meekers had made, that the Utes would be glad to have white men take up ranches on the reservation. He said the whites and Utes ought to be friends now. The

whites had killed a Ute, the Utes had killed a white man. Good. Heap friends.

"The fires and burned forests extended from the Springs to the Agency. At nightfall, on the day we left the Agency, we saw a large fire started not ten miles from the Agency. We constantly saw the smoke of fires, and many times they were quite close to our road. A large fire was sweeping the forests on Gore Range. The atmosphere was blue with smoke, and on every hand we heard complaints of the fires started by the Utes."

As will be seen, this interesting statement was indited while doubt still remained as to the fate of Mr. Meeker and his associates, and before the colored cavalry made that splendid dash to the rescue of Payne's command which so effectually redeemed the 'negro minstrels' from the charge of cowardice implied in the foregoing.

Mr. Cox's visit to the Agency was in August. A month later, Col. John W. Steele, a mail contractor, of Wallace, Kan., also paid a visit to White River, and found the state of affairs at the Agency alarming indeed. Col. Steele has also written an account of his visit, which throws additional light upon the direct causes of the outbreak, and is given below as furnishing a faithful and very lucid account of Mr. Meeker's manifold difficulties in dealing with the Indians. No apology is made for including, also, Col. Steele's strictures on Indian mismanagement, and his powerful argument in favor of transferring the Indians from the Interior to the War Department—a change that is favored by 200,000 citizens of Colorado:

"Early in July last, I was called to Rawlins, Colo., to look after the mail route from that point to White River Agency. I remained at Dixon, on Snake River, several days. While there, Indians belonging to the Ute chief Colorow's outfit, frequently came to Dixon to trade buckskin and furs for Winchester rifles, ammunition and other supplies. I learned that they were camped on Snake River, Fortification Creek and Bear River, from fifty to one hundred miles from their reservation.



Jed. V. Bascom

"The Indians seemed to be quiet, but the settlers complained that the Indians were burning the grass and timber, and occasionally killing their cattle and doing much damage to the country. I also heard much complaint from the mining district near Hahn's Peak and Middle Park; that the Indians were burning the timber, and had burned the houses of several settlers and killed one man. Smoke was at that time plainly visible from large fires on the head-waters of the Snake and Bear Rivers. On completing my business on the mail route, I returned to Washington. The first week in September, I was called (by disturbances on this mail route) to visit it again. Arriving at Rawlins, Mr. Bennett, the sub-contractor for the route, told me that he had attempted to establish his line of mail-carriers on the route; that he had gone as far south as Fortification Creek, where he was met by Utes belonging to Colorow and Ute Jack's band; that three Indians stopped him and told him that he must go back; that he parleyed with them, and finally went on as far as Bear River, where he was met by more Indians of the same tribe, and, though he fully explained his business to them, he was so violently threatened that he returned to Rawlins without establishing the mail route. Bennett has freighted Indian supplies to the Ute reservation for several years, and knows many of the Indians. He was accompanied by a man who has lived among the Utes for years, and with whom they have heretofore been friendly. Both advised that it would be dangerous to attempt to go to the Agency.

"On the night of September 4, I arrived at Snake River, and on the 5th, went to Bear River, meeting no Indians on the way, but finding the grass and timber destroyed by fire all the way along the route. I remained at Bear River several days, endeavoring to find parties to carry the mail to the Agency. Many of the settlers were alarmed by the hostile action of the Utes. Others anticipated no trouble, but all complained of the burning of the grass and the timber. On the

morning of September 10, I started, with two mail-carriers, for the Agency. We rode over the route followed by Maj. Thornburgh's command, and at noon rested at the mouth of the cañon where the battle has since taken place. Here, at a tent occupied by an Indian trader, and two miles from the reservation, we met a number of Utes, one of whom asked where I was going. I told him to the Agency. After a short talk with other Indians, he told me we must go back. I made no reply, but, leaving one of the carriers at the tent, I proceeded up the cañon in which the Indians laid the ambushade for Maj. Thornburgh's command, toward the Agency. The Indians followed us to the Agency. I afterward learned that they belonged to Ute Jack's party.

"We arrived at White River Agency about 6 o'clock P. M., and found a number of Indians there, some of whom seemed greatly excited. I soon learned that the Agent, Mr. Meeker, had, a short time before my arrival, been violently assaulted by a Ute chief named Johnson, and severely, if not dangerously, injured. The white laborers told me that they had been fired upon while plowing in the field, and driven to the Agency buildings, but that they were not much scared, as they thought the Indians only wanted to prevent the work, and fired to frighten them. Finding Mr. W. H. Post, the Agent's chief clerk and Postmaster at White River, in his office, I proceeded to transact my business with him. While engaged at this, the Indians began to congregate in the building. Mr. Post introduced me to chiefs Ute Jack, Washington, Antelope and others.

"Ute Jack seemed to be the leader, and asked me my name and business. I told him. He inquired if I came from Fort Steele, and if the soldiers were coming. I replied that I knew nothing of the soldiers. Jack said, 'No 'fraid of soldiers. Fort Steele soldiers no fight. Utes heap fight.' He again asked my name and when I was going away. I replied, 'In the morning.' Jack said, 'Better go pretty quick.' I offered

him a cigar, and repeated that I would go in the morning. He then inquired for Mr. Meeker, and said to Post, 'Utes heap talk to me. Utes say Agent plow no more. Utes say Meeker must go way. Meeker say Utes work. Work! work! Utes no like work. Ute no work. Ute no school. No like school'—and much more of the same sort. Jack asked Mr. Post when the Indian goods would be issued. Post replied, 'In two moons.' Jack said the goods were issued at the Uncompahgre Agency; that four Indians had come from there and told him. Post replied, 'Guess not.' Mr. Post said to me, 'Every fall there is more or less discontent among the Indians, which finally dies out. This year there is more than usual. Jack's band got mad last week because I would not issue rations to some Uinta Utes who had come here, and all the bucks refused to draw their supplies. The squaws drew for themselves and children.' I asked if the miners were not making trouble with the Indians. Post replied he had not heard any complaint from the Indians about miners or settlers; that they were kept off the reservation and made no trouble. The whole complaint of the Indians had been about plowing the land, and being made to work, and requiring the children to go to school, and that very recently they had shown great anxiety to have the Indian goods distributed, and complained about that; that he could not distribute the goods, as they had not all arrived at the Agency.

"Mr. Meeker came in for a short time while we were talking. About 8 o'clock, I went to his quarters and found him propped up in his arm-chair with pillows, evidently suffering severely from injuries received from the assault of Chief Johnson. After a short talk, we discovered that we had formerly been fellow-townsmen, which opened the way for a free conversation about mutual acquaintances. After which, Mr. Meeker said: 'I came to this Agency in the full belief that I could civilize these Utes; that I could teach them to work and become self-supporting.

I thought that I could establish schools, and interest both Indians and their children in learning. I have given my best efforts to this end, always treating them kindly, but firmly. They have eaten at my table, and received continued kindness from my wife and daughter and all the employes about the Agency. Their complaints have been heard patiently and all reasonable requests have been granted them; and now, the man for whom I have done the most, for whom I have built the only Indian house on the reservation, and who has frequently eaten at my table, has turned on me without the slightest provocation, and would have killed me but for the white laborers who got me away. No Indian raised his hand to prevent the outrage, and those who had received continued kindness from myself and family stood around and laughed at the brutal assault. They are an unreliable and treacherous race.' Mr. Meeker further said that, previous to this assault on him, he had expected to see the discontent die out as soon as the annuity goods arrived; but he was now somewhat anxious about the matter. In reply to an inquiry, he said that the whole complaint of the Indians was against plowing the land, against work and the school.

"I told him I thought there was great danger of an outbreak, and I thought that he should abandon the Agency at once. To this he made no reply. Shortly after, Ute Jack came into the room where we were sitting, and proceeded to catechize me nearly as before. He then turned to Mr. Meeker and repeated the talk about work; then asked the Agent if he had sent for soldiers. Mr. Meeker told him he had not. Jack then said: 'Utes have heap more talk,' and left us.

"During the conversation, Mr. Meeker said that Chief Douglass was head chief at that Agency, but that he had no followers and little influence. That Douglass and his party had remained on the reservation all the summer, and had been friendly to the whites; that Colorow, Ute Jack, Johnson and their followers, paid no attention to his orders, and had been off the reservation most of the

summer. That Chief Ouray was head chief, but had lost his influence with and control of the Northern Utes.

"I again urged on him the danger of remaining at the Agency, when he told me he would send for troops for protection. During this conversation, the Indians had remained around the Agency buildings, making much noise. About 10 o'clock, I went to the quarters assigned for me for the night in the storehouse office. Soon after this, the Indians began shouting and dancing in one of the Agency buildings and around the Agent's quarters. About midnight, Mr. Meeker attempted to quiet them, but was only partially successful, and the red devils made it exceedingly uncomfortable for me most of the night. I was told in the morning that the Indians had had a war-dance. Those who saw and could have described the scene are all dead now. At daylight, the bucks had all disappeared. After breakfast, I called on Mr. Meeker in his room to bid him good-by. He told me he had written for troops, and requested me to telegraph for relief as soon as I reached Rawlins. After bidding all good-by, I mounted my horse and, not without many misgivings, started for Bear River. This was the last I saw of Father Meeker. A man of the Puritan stamp, an enthusiast in whatever work he undertook, he had given his whole soul to the work of civilizing the Utes. It is a waste of words to say that he was honest and honorable in all his dealings with them, for his life has been public and his character beyond reproach.

Mrs. Meeker is one of the gentlest and most motherly women I have ever met; with a heart large enough to embrace all humanity. Her kindly disposition and gentle manner should have protected her from the assault of the veriest brute. Miss Josie seemed to me to have inherited much of the force and enthusiasm of her father. She appeared to have overcome the feeling of disgust which savages must inspire in any lady, and to have entered on her duty of teaching with the highest missionary spirit. Around this family

were gathered, as help, people peculiarly genial and calculated to win by kindness the regard of the Utes. Those who seek palliation for this bloody massacre must look elsewhere than in the family or among the employes of Father Meeker.

"On the return trip to Bear River, I met many Indians going to the Agency for the issue of rations. Several of the bucks hailed me, but I hadn't time to stop. At the trader's in the cañon, I found several Indians purchasing supplies. At the crossing of Howard's Fork, thirty miles from the Agency, I met three Indians, two of whom I saw at the Agency the night before. They stopped me and inquired for ammunition for Winchester rifles. I replied, 'No sabe. After detaining me for nearly one-half hour, I persuaded them to let me pass, and reached Rawlins without further incident worthy of mention, and immediately telegraphed and wrote Gen. Sheridan the condition of affairs at White River, and received his reply that aid would be sent at once.

"Eastern papers, the Secretary of the Interior and Brooks, are seeking some provocation for this outbreak. It was not the encroachment of miners, for there are none nearer than Hahn's Peak, 100 miles away.

"It was not settlers, for there are none nearer than Bear River, fifty miles from the Agency; they were few and scattered, and their only safety for life and property has been in retaining the friendship of the Utes. On the other hand, these Utes have, since early summer, been off their reservation from fifty to two hundred miles, have destroyed all the timber and grass they could, have destroyed the property of miners near Hahn's Peak, and burned the houses and hay of settlers on Bear River; they have killed cattle belonging to settlers on Bear and Snake Rivers, and terrorized that whole region.

"They complained only that Father Meeker urged on them the benefits of civilization.

"It is about time that our humanitarians recognized the fact that these Indians are savages, and,

instead of needing provocation to massacre, require constant and powerful oversight to prevent it.

"Finally, our army has all the blame cast on it. Called to rescue the Agency from danger brought upon it by an idiotic Indian policy, the command of Maj. Thornburg went to White River seeking a peaceful solution of the difficulties there. I had the pleasure of meeting Maj. Thornburg soon after he had received his orders, and gave him full particulars of the situation at the Agency, advising that, if he went with a small force, he might expect to be wiped out. I thought his force sufficient, but am free to confess that I was mistaken.

"I knew that these Indians meant war. Early in the summer, they occupied the territory over which troops must pass to reach them. Slowly they retreated toward the Agency, burning the grass to render it difficult for cavalry to operate against them. They purchased arms and ammunition of the most approved pattern and in large quantities. Within six weeks of the outbreak, one trader sold them three cases of Winchesters and a large amount of ammunition, and the last Utes I met inquired of me for more. They gathered disaffected bucks from the Uncompahgre and Uinta Agencies, and got mad because the Agent at White River would not feed them. When everything was ready, they assaulted Agent Meeker and shot at his employes to provoke an attack by the troops, and when the troops approached, with peaceful intent, to adjust the difficulty and right the wrongs of all parties, they laid an ambuscade and prepared to annihilate the whole command.

"The attack on Maj. Thornburg was not war; it was unprovoked murder, and to the last Indian, the Utes engaged in it should answer for it with their lives.

"During the past week, I have been in the valley of the Sappa, in Decatur County, Kan. To this country our Government had invited settlers, offering them homesteads and *protection*. Driven by the stress of times in the Eastern States, some

twenty-five families had located in these valleys and erected for themselves homes. They had just finished at the forks of the Sappa, at the little village of Oberlin, their first schoolhouse. They were not boors, but the peers of any like number of citizens of the country. One short year ago, on September 30, 1878, the savage Cheyennes, after receiving from the Government their annuities, unannounced and unprovoked, entered these valleys and massacred seventeen of the fathers and brothers of this settlement, and perpetrated on their corpses the most barbarous indignities. They inflicted on the mothers and sisters outrages worse than death. On the evening of the 30th of September, the bodies of thirteen of the victims of this bloody massacre were brought to the little schoolhouse, and there, in that building, erected by the highest inspiration of civilization, lay in death and barbarous mutilation the fruits of unprovoked and unrestrained savagery:

"Some time next month, some of these murderers will be tried, if their case is not continued. Had that crime been promptly and properly punished, the people would not now be mourning for the dead at White River.

"Our denominational humanitarians have had their day. Their Congregational Cheyennes, Methodist Modocs and Unitarian Utes have each baptized their newly-acquired sectarian virtues in the blood of a cruel massacre.

"The Indian policy of the Department of the Interior has been a humiliating failure. Let the Indian be turned over to the War Department, and let the Government, hereafter, use its iron hand to prevent outrage rather than to punish it."

Thus it will be seen that for three months prior to the massacre, Mr. Meeker had been powerless to control his Indians; that they had been roaming at will off their reservation, devastating the country and imposing upon the settlers, and that the combined appeals of Agent Meeker and Gov. Pitkin were virtually disregarded by the Indian Bureau. Aid was promised, indeed, but it did not reach the Agency in time to prevent the massacre.



Joseph E. Bates

Finally, however, affairs became so bad that an order was issued for the advance of troops, under Maj. Thornburg, from Fort Fred Steele, to the Agency—not to punish any Indian, but to inquire into the causes of trouble there and to restrain the Indians from further insubordination. Maj.

Thornburg advanced as far as Milk River, near the north line of the reservation, where he was attacked by a force of several hundred Indian warriors, while, at the same time, another force attacked and murdered Father Meeker and all the male employes at the Agency.

CHAPTER III.

THE NEWS IN DENVER.

THE first intelligence of the outbreak was received in Denver about noon on Wednesday, October 1, in the shape of the following dispatch:

LARAMIE CITY, October 1, 1879.

To Gov. Pitkin, Denver:

The White River Utes have met Col. Thornburg's command, sent to quell disturbances at the Agency, killing Thornburg himself and killing and wounding many of his officers, men and horses, whereby the safety of the whole command is imperiled. I shall warn our people in the North Park, and trust that you will take such prompt action as will protect your people, and result in giving the War Department control of the savages, in order to protect the settlers from massacres, provoked by the present temporizing policy of the Government with reference to Indian affairs, in all time to come.

STEPHEN W. DOWNEY.

This telegram was followed within fifteen minutes by the following:

RAWLINS, October 1.

To the Governor of Colorado:

Messengers from Thornburg's command arrived during the night. Utes attacked the command at Milk Creek, twenty-five miles this side of the Agency. Maj. Thornburg killed, and all of his officers but one wounded. Stock nearly all killed. Settlers in great danger. About one-third of command wounded. Settlers should have immediate protection.

J. B. ADAMS.

There was no hesitation in the action of Gov. Pitkin. Aware for weeks that such an outbreak was liable to occur at any moment, his course had, it might be said, been anticipated, and he sent

the following dispatch to the Secretary of War, at Washington:

DENVER, October 1, 1879

Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatches just received from Laramie City and Rawlins inform me that White River Utes attacked Col. Thornburg's command twenty-five miles from Agency. Col. Thornburg was killed, and all his officers but one killed or wounded, besides many of his men and most of the horses. Dispatches state that the whole command is imperiled.

The State of Colorado will furnish you, immediately, all the men you require to settle permanently this Indian trouble.

I have sent couriers to warn settlers.

FREDERICK W. PITKIN,

Governor of Colorado.

It is a difficult matter to describe the excitement which followed the spreading of the tidings over the city. Denver discusses event and calamity, ordinarily, with serenity and coolness; but the news of the ambush and the danger which awaited the whites in and about the Agency at White River startled the entire community, and expressions of sadness would be swept from the face by those of anger and determination. The Governor's office was besieged during the afternoon and evening, not by the idly curious, but by strong men—sturdy old pioneers and hot-blooded young men, who offered their services to the State in defense of her people and in exterminating the savage horde. At least fifty volunteers made bold to see the Governor, while everywhere on the streets men gathered together, and pledged themselves to

join any volunteer movement to protect the frontier and drive the Utes from Colorado soil or into it.

Meanwhile, the Governor had been taking immediate steps for the protection of settlers on the Indian frontier, first, by sending out couriers to warn them of their probable danger, and, finally, by calling the militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness for service at the shortest possible notice. For convenience, the frontier was divided into three military districts—the northwest under command of Gen. W. A. Hamill, of Georgetown; the center in charge of Gen. J. C. Wilson, of Leadville, and the southwest, or San Juan country, to be commanded by Capt. George J. Richards, of Lake City. Dispatches were sent to each of these gentlemen, instructing them to notify all exposed settlements of the outbreak, and to organize companies of minute-men for defense in case of Indian attack.

These instructions were carried out without loss of time, and very effectually. It happened, however, that the Indians made no demonstrations against the settlers, and the only effect of all this "military activity" was to awaken a sense of insecurity which could not be allayed for some weeks. There was a frantic demand for arms and ammunition, which Gov. Pitkin was unable to supply, the State being almost destitute of military supplies.

Meanwhile, an almost feverish anxiety prevailed as to the probable course of the Southern or Uncompahgre Utes, under Ouray and Ignacio. Would they join their White River brethren and fight, or would Ouray, the known friend of the whites, succeed in keeping them quiet and peaceful? As the telegraph line in that direction was only extended to Del Norte, at that time, it was not until Sunday morning, October 5, that news came from that quarter, and then it was in the shape of the following startling dispatch:

LAKE CITY, October 3, via

DEL NORTE, October 5.

Gov. F. W. Pitkin, Denver:

Indian Chief Ouray has notified the whites to protect themselves; that he is powerless, and can afford no protection. Capt. Richards, of the Lake City Guards,

has gone to Indian Creek to seize the ammunition destined for the Agency, now en route. George M. Darley has just reached here from Ouray City. He left there this morning. It is reported that Ignacio is on the war-path in the South. The town of Ouray is under arms. The country is all on fire. We will do all we can, but want arms. We must have protection of some kind. Answer.

M. B. GERRY,

FRED. C. PECK,

and others.

Of course, such a statement, signed by the most respectable citizens of Lake City, could not fail to produce a decided sensation, and the Executive office was more thoroughly aroused that morning than when the first news of the outbreak came in. Immediate steps were taken to forward arms and ammunition to Lake City and Ouray, and the regular train for the South having left Denver, a special train was sent out, carrying Gen. D. J. Cook, of the State Militia, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Other dispatches and personal intelligence received later seemed to confirm the impression that trouble was imminent in the San Juan country. It was stated that Ignacio and his band were on the war-path in La Plata County, and grave fears were entertained for the safety of the exposed settlers on that frontier, though regular troops were being moved in that direction under command of Gen. Hatch.

All these fears were happily groundless. Gen. Cook reached Lake City in due time, and found the scare already subsiding, Chief Ouray having asserted his control over the tribe, and Ignacio, instead of being on the war-path, was disposed to treat the matter lightly, having no particular love for the White River Utes. Before it was definitely known that no danger need be apprehended from that source, Gov. Pitkin, in answer to a telegram from Silverton, sent the celebrated dispatch which has since caused so much comment and controversy in the press of Colorado and the East, and, to the end that the message in question may be fully understood and not misquoted, the entire correspondence is given below. Mr. A. W. Hudson, who signs the first dispatch, is a leading

lawyer and a most reputable citizen of the town of Silverton :

To Gov. F. W. Pitkin :

SILVERTON, October 5.

Your dispatch received at Animas City. Bands of Indians out setting fires on the line between La Plata and San Juan. They say they will burn the entire country over. Chief Ouray, from the Uncompahgre band, has sent out a courier warning settlers that his young men are on the war-path, and that he cannot control them. The Indians setting out these fires, being off their reservation, cannot the people of these two counties drive them back? We don't want to wait till they have killed a few families, and if they understand we are prepared, there may be no outbreak.

A. W. HUDSON.

The following answer was returned :

A. W. Hudson, Silverton :

DENVER, October 8.

Indians off their reservation, seeking to destroy your settlements by fire, are game to be hunted and destroyed like wild beasts. Send this word to the settlements. Gen. Dave Cook is at Lake City in command of State forces. Gen. Hatch rushing in regulars to San Juan.

FREDERICK W. PITKIN, *Governor.*

Gov. Pitkin's dispatch has been misquoted and misinterpreted as meaning that the Indians should be hunted as wild beasts, under any and all circumstances, and he has been censured for the alleged inhumanity of the executive order. Those who read the whole correspondence will see that the order was entirely proper under the circumstances, and as it was originally transmitted. Instead of referring to Indians in general, it related only to marauders off their reservation seeking the destruction of white settlements by fire, and if such Indians ought not to be hunted like wild beasts, they certainly deserve no better fate.

Meanwhile, although Gen. Merritt, with a large force, had been sent promptly to the relief of the remnant of Thornburg's command, no tidings had been received from that direction, either from the Agency or the Indians. It was almost certain that the Agency people were killed, and it seemed natural to expect an incursion of hostile savages upon some portion of the Indian border. Just

where the blow would fall, no one could possibly foresee, and each mining-camp in the mountains felt itself in instant danger of attack. It was a trying time. Although, in point of fact, the hostiles were engaged in watching the movement of the regular soldiers, and made no advance in the direction of the white settlements, it could not be known that such was the case, and the general alarm could not be condemned as causeless. The couriers and scouts did not bring in any news of Indians, but rumors were thick and fast, and no sooner was one scare over than another broke out. Of these successive sensations, however, it is useless to write in detail at this late day. Suffice it to say that, by prompt action and a judicious distribution of arms and ammunition along the border, Gov. Pitkin was presently enabled to satisfy the people that they had little to fear from the Utes, and soon public sentiment perversely set in the opposite direction. Instead of fearing the Indians would come, the miners and prospectors leaned back on their guns and prayed for Indians to come and be shot. When news of the Agency massacre was received, the indignation of the citizens of Colorado was so great that it was with much difficulty that Gov. Pitkin prevented the State militia and minute-men from making an advance upon the reservation and the hostile Indians. The Governor foresaw, however, that such an advance would be the death-signal of the captive women and children from the Agency who were in the hands of the hostiles, and humanity prompted an effort to secure their release before any steps were taken toward punishing the assassins and murderers.

The release of the captives could only be effected through Ouray, who was known to be heartily in favor of their surrender as soon as possible. The chief had already sent Indian runners from his camp to that of the hostiles, commanding the latter to cease fighting. A young man named Joseph Brady, an attache of the Uncompahgre Agency, had accompanied Ouray's runners, and had gone with a flag of truce into Gen. Merritt's

camp to notify him of Ouray's order. Brady was not permitted to see the captives, but carried back assurances that they were alive and well.

Ouray having expressed a willingness to send another party out to bring in the women and children, Gen. Charles Adams, special agent of the

Post-Office Department for Colorado, and a former Agent both at Los Pinos and at White River, was detailed by the Interior Department to accompany the Indians and bring in the prisoners. A detailed account of this thrilling expedition will be found in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

ADVANCE UPON THE AGENCY.

AFTER the report had gone out that one of the attaches of the Agency, while plowing the land near the new White River Agency, had been shot at by ambushed Indians, on application of the Colorado authorities, Agent Meeker and others, the War Department at Washington ordered Gen. Sheridan to send troops to the Agency, for the protection of the Agency and the vindication of Uncle Sam's rights.

Maj. T. T. Thornburg, commanding officer of the Fourth United States Infantry, and, for the past year, in command of Fort Fred Steele, on the Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming, was placed in charge of the expedition, which consisted of two companies, D and F, of the Fifth Cavalry, Company E of the Third Cavalry and Company E of the Fourth Infantry, the officers included in his command being Capts. Payne and Lawson, of the Fifth Cavalry, Lieut. Pad-dock, of the Third Cavalry, and Lieuts. Price and Wooley, of the Fourth Infantry, with Dr. Grimes accompanying the command as Surgeon, and a supply train of thirty-three wagons. The command left Rawlins on the 14th ult.

When the command reached the place known as Old Fortification Camp, Company E, of the the Fourth Infantry, with Lieut. Price in command, was dropped from the command, the design of this step being to afford protection to passing supply-trains, and to act as a reserve in case there was demand for it.

Maj. Thornburg turned his force toward the Indian country in deep earnest with the balance of his command, consisting of the three cavalry companies, numbering about one hundred and sixty men.

Having been directed to use all dispatch in reaching the Agency, the Major marched forward with as great rapidity as possible. The roads are not well traveled and are mountainous, and, of course, they did not proceed so rapidly as they might have done on more familiar high-ways.

Nothing was seen or heard from the Indians until Bear River, which runs north of the reservation and almost parallel with the northern line, was reached. At the crossing of this stream, about sixty-five miles from White River Agency, ten Indians made their appearance. They were closely questioned, but professed great friendliness for the whites and would betray none of the secrets of their tribe. They declared that they were merely out on a hunt, and repeated that they were friends of the white man and of the Great Father's Government, and especially of the Great Father's soldiers.

After this, nothing more was ~~seen~~ of the Indians, though a close watch by keen-eyed scouts was kept up for them, until William's Fork, a small tributary of Bear River, was reached, when the same ten Indians again quite suddenly and very mysteriously re-appeared. They again



RESIDENCE OF J.S. BROWN.
DENVER.

renewed their protestations of friendship, while they carefully eyed the proportions of the command. They made a proposition to the commander that he take an escort of five soldiers and accompany them to the Agency. A halt was called, and Maj. Thornburg summoned his staff to consultation. After carefully discussing the matter with a due regard for the importance, the advantage and disadvantage of the step, they came to the conclusion that it was not wise to accept this proffer on the part of the Indians, as it might lead to another Modoc trap, and to Thornburgh's becoming another Canby. His scout, Mr. Joseph Rankin, was especially strong in opposition to the request of the Indians.

Maj. Thornburg then concluded to march his column within hailing distance of the Agency, where he would accept the proposition of the Indians. But he was never allowed to carry out his designs. Here it became apparent how thin the disguise of friendship had been, and Thornburgh was soon convinced how fatal would have been the attempt for him, accompanied by only five men, to treat with them.

The command had reached the point where the road crosses Milk Creek, another tributary of the Bear, inside the reservation and in the limits of Summit County, Colorado, about twenty-five miles north of the Agency, when they were attacked by the hostiles, numbering, it is believed, between two hundred and fifty and three hundred warriors, who had been lying in ambush.

But the command under the guidance of Scout Rankin, left the road just above where the Indians were in ambush, and thus avoided another event which would have been, in all respects, equal to the Custer massacre. The command took a trail after leaving the road, and unexpectedly met the foe.

Maj. Thornburg at once threw his command into position, and the Indians came up in line of battle to within about three hundred yards and halted, putting a bold face on the matter and showing a decided determination to fight.

Maj. Thornburg's orders were not to make the first fire on the Indians, but to await an attack from them. After two lines had thus faced each other for about ten minutes, Mr. Rankin, the scout, who is an old Indian fighter, seeing the danger in which the command was placed, hurried direct to Maj. Thornburg's side and requested him to open fire on the enemy, saying at the same time that that was their only hope.

Maj. Thornburg replied: "My God! I dare not; my orders are positive, and if I violate them and survive, a court-martial and ignominious dismissal may follow. I feel as though myself and men were to be murdered."

By this time, the Indians had flanked the soldiers, and giving the war-whoop, opened fire. The wagon-train was corraled about three-fourths of a mile to the rear of the command, and the Indians got between the wagon-train and the command. The cavalry was dismounted and fighting on foot and slowly retreating.

Maj. Thornburg, seeing the danger which threatened his command from the position of the Indians, at once mounted about twenty men, and at the head of them he dashed forward with a valor unsurpassed by Napoleon at the Bridge of Lodi, made a charge on the savages between the command and the train.

Maj. Thornburg and thirteen men were killed in this charge.

The balance of the command, then in retreat, succeeded in reaching the corraled train, which was by this time surrounded by Indians. The command then, with much haste, made breastworks with wagons and held their position. In the engagement there were twelve killed and forty-two wounded. Every officer in the command was shot with the exception of Lieut. Cherry, of the Fifth Cavalry. The Indians also killed from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of mules belonging to the Government.

The scene of the attack was peculiarly fitted for the Indian method of warfare, and showed plainly that it had been chosen by the chiefs in command

for the identical purpose to which it was devoted. When Thornburg's command entered the cañon, they found themselves between two rocky bluffs, about thirteen hundred yards apart and from one to two hundred feet high. These bluffs were held by the Indians in force, and some broken ground, reaching down nearly to the creek, was also occupied by the savages, so that an advance through the cañon was impossible, and, by cutting off retreat, the Indians could effectually "bottle up" the command in the cañon. In effect, that was accomplished, though the bravery of the troops in entrenching themselves defeated the undoubted purpose of the Indians to annihilate them.

Capt. Payne, then in command, at once set about having the wounded horses shot for breast-works, dismantling the wagons of boxes, bundles of the bedding, corn and flour sacks, which were quickly piled up for fortifications. The picks and shovels were used vigorously for digging entrenchments. Meanwhile, a galling fire was concentrated upon the command from all the surrounding bluffs which commanded the position. Not an Indian could be seen, but the incessant crack of their Sharp's and Winchester rifles dealt fearful destruction among the horses and men. The groans of the dying and agonizing cries of the wounded told what fearful havoc was being made among the determined and desperate command. Every man was bound to sell his life as dearly as possible.

About this time, a great danger was approaching at a frightfully rapid pace. The red devils, at the beginning of the fight, had set fire to the dry grass and sage brush to the windward, and it now came sweeping down toward the troops, the flames leaping high into the air, and dense volumes of smoke rolling on to engulf them. It was a sight to make the stoutest heart quail, and the fiends were waiting ready to give a volley as soon as the soldiers were driven from their shelter. It soon reached the flanks, and blankets, blouses and empty sacks were freely used to extinguish the flames. Some of the wagons were set on fire,

which required all the force possible to smother it. No water could be obtained, and the smoke was suffocating; but the fire passed, finally, away.

About sundown, the savages charged the works, but were repulsed, and retired to their positions on the bluffs, whence firing was resumed early on the following morning. The men in the trenches were pretty well protected by that time, but the horses and mules were constantly falling at the crack of the sharp-shooters' rifles.

During the early part of the first night of the siege, the scout, Rankin, who had warned Thornburg of his great danger on the previous day, made his way out of the beleaguered camp and, mounted on a strange horse, his own having been shot in the fight, started to carry the bloody news over the 160 miles that stretched between him and Rawlins. Rankin's ride bids fair to pass into history with that of Sheridan, immortalized by Buchanan's famous poem. It was a daring venture at best, and its danger was not the only feature which marked it as extraordinary. The way was rough, as well as wild and lonely, and, ordinarily, the the distance would hardly be covered in two days; yet Rankin rode it in twenty-eight hours, leaving the battle-field at 10 o'clock Monday night and reaching Rawlins Wednesday morning about 3 o'clock.

Other couriers were sent out from the camp on succeeding evenings, through one of whom word was sent to Capt. Dodge's company of colored cavalry, then approaching from the direction of Middle Park, informing* them of the outbreak and cautioning them to be on their guard. Capt. Dodge's command only mustered about forty men, and was encumbered with a wagon train; but, with almost unexampled bravery, they determined to advance and succor the beleaguered garrison of the rifle-pits on Milk River. At the Rawlins Crossing of the Bear, the wagon train was detached and sent north to Fortification Creek, while Capt. Dodge and his intrepid followers galloped into the Indian country, not knowing whether one of them would ever return alive. All honor to

the "colored troops" who rode and fought so nobly for the defense of their white brethren.

Luck went with them. They escaped, for a wonder, the watchful eyes of the Indians en route, and even when they approached the cañon where Payne's command was entrenched. The history of the whole war, thus far, furnishes no fact more curious than the escape of the colored troops from destruction, for it is well known that the Indians hate them tenfold more intensely than they do white soldiers, and if Dodge's approach had been discovered, the whole fighting force of the Utes, if necessary, would have been detached to annihilate his command. As it was, he approached within hailing distance of the rifle-pits without detection; but then arose a new difficulty and a new danger. Payne's sentinels would certainly discover them if they approached nearer, and how could they escape being fired upon as enemies in the guise of friends?

In fact, an alarm was sounded in the trenches at their approach, and the men sprang to arms to defend themselves, as they supposed, from a new attack by the Indians. Dodge halted his command and sent out his two guides, Gordon and Mellon, to communicate with Payne. They called out to the pickets that it was a company of cavalry, come to the rescue, but the statement was regarded as a ruse of the Indians. Finally, Gordon's voice was recognized by some one in the trenches, and all doubts were at once dispelled. Capt. Dodge then headed his men for the final dash necessary in order to reach the shelter of the trenches.

The distance was 600 yards, and the ride was made in a rain of rifle-balls from the surrounding bluffs, the Indians having been made aware at the last moment of Dodge's approach. His luck did not desert him, however, and not a man was hit. They were not much scared, apparently, for hardly had they reached the pits and dismounted than they announced their readiness to storm the bluffs. As this would have been certain death they were not allowed to attempt it. Hardly had

they dismounted when the Indians began to pick off their horses, or, rather, one Indian, evidently a dead shot, began the work of destruction. With every crack of his Winchester a horse fell dead or mortally wounded, and in a short time forty fine cavalry horses, worth in the aggregate at least \$4,000, lay dead or dying. The paternal Government which cares so kindly for the Indian is apparently blind to the fact that he is horribly expensive in peace and much more so in war. This red devil who cost the Government \$4,000 in half an hour has probably been clothed and fed out of the public crib ever since he was born, and will continue to draw his rations regularly hereafter, when the cruel war is over.

Dodge reached Payne on the third day of the siege. His coming was the occasion of much joy, but he brought no actual relief. The siege continued, and the Indians only seemed more alert and watchful. Nothing escaped their observation. A hat raised on a stick out of the trenches was sure to have a bullet-hole in it in a moment. The spring from which water was obtained was at some distance from the trenches, and the men were forced to sally out occasionally for water, usually at night. They seldom escaped without being fired at, and several were wounded. Moreover the stench of dead animals became almost intolerable toward the last, and they were compelled to work at night hauling off the dead horses or covering them up where they lay. Happily, the Indians were too careful or too cowardly to come out much at night, and the siege was thus robbed of some of its terrors, although enough remained to make them pray most fervently for the coming of Gen. Merritt, who was hastening to their relief.

It was their great confidence in Gen. Merritt which inspired them with a strong determination to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The soldiers said that "Old Wesley"—Merritt's army sobriquet—would "come with a whirl," and so he did come. He marched continuously Saturday night, not halting for a single moment, making seventy miles in twenty-four hours. The command left

Rawlins at 10:30 A. M. on Thursday, October 2. They marched forty miles that day. The second day they marched fifty miles. The men endured the march splendidly. They realized that a few of their comrades in arms were surrounded and that their safety depended upon the quick movement of this command. Consequently, there were no complaints. Several horses were so worn out that they had to be abandoned, and died on the roadside.

The command arrived at the scene of action at 5:30 A. M., Sunday, October 5, after marching seventy miles the day previous. When Merritt's advance guard reached Payne's pickets, they were commanded by the guards to halt, and Gen. Merritt then ordered the guards to inform Capt. Payne that it was the relief column that was approaching. He caused his trumpeter to sound the officer's call, which is the night-signal of the Fifth Cavalry, and seldom, if ever, did that signal fall more pleasantly upon listening ears than it did upon those of the rescued garrison.

The following account of the arrival of Merritt and the situation of affairs he found awaiting him is from the pen of one of his staff:

"We arrived with Gen. Merritt's command Sunday morning, the 5th inst., at 5:30, after a march of seventy-five miles yesterday, stopping to rest only half an hour. Oh! What a happy crowd Payne's command was when Merritt reached them in relief. They had been entrenched for six days. Capt. Payne still commands. Lieut. Paddock is wounded in the side. Capt. Payne is wounded in the arm. Lieut. Wolf, of the Fourth Infantry, is here. Lieut. Cherry, the salvator of the command, is unhurt. Capt. Dodge, with Company F, of the Ninth Cavalry, arrived here on Thursday. He fought his way in. Lieut. Hughes is with him. There is a horrible stench all around. The wounded men are hobbling in every direction. One hundred and fifty dead horses lying thirty feet from the entrenchments present a horrible spectacle. Poor Paddock is bright, and will be out in a day or

two. I found him, with three others, lying in a deep hole. The middle of the entrenchment was used as a hospital. They have been fired on every day since Monday, particularly last night. No more fear is had, as A and M, companies of the Fifth Cavalry, have reached here. The battle commenced by the troops charging one dreaded and commanding point on our right, and I and M, companies of the Fifth Cavalry, immediately took charge of a prominence on the left. The appearance of the Fifth Cavalry entering under Gen. Merritt and Col. Compton was a grand sight.

"The poor fellows in the entrenchment at first probably thought we were Indians. We were challenged by a sentinel, and, in reply, answered that we were friends. Gen. Merritt caused the trumpeter to sound the officer's call, and at its end three big cheers rent the air. They were relieved at last. The sight was one of the most affecting I have ever seen, and brave men shed tears. The hospital wagon has just arrived, and Drs. Grimes and Kimmel are hard at work, doing good service. Our march from Rawlins under Merritt was a grand military effort."

Gen. Merritt was moved to tears at the sight of so much suffering and the peril from which the garrison had been rescued. Capt. Payne embraced his superior officer as a child would embrace its father. These brave soldiers, who are familiar with Indian character, knew that it was almost a miracle that every man of Thornburg's command was not massacred; but the Interior Department has already forgiven the savages engaged in the Thornburg fight, on the ground that it was an accidental engagement, and the poor Indians were "not to blame." Every brave man should resent this insult to the memory of Thornburg and the brave soldiers who died with him on that bloody field.

The Indians soon disappeared from the scene after Merritt's arrival, and, after a short stop to arrange matters on the battle-field and to send the wounded under guard to Rawlins, the march was continued toward the Agency. Maj. Thornburg's



Sherman Beckwith

body was found by Lieut. Hughes, still lying on the battle-field, stripped, and mutilated by wounds and scalping. The remains were forwarded to Rawlins, and thence to Omaha for interment.

Maj. Thomas T. Thornburg, whose tragic death at the hands of the Utes is above noted, was born in Tennessee, and first saw military duty during the late civil war. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers. He was in the service from that time until August, 1863. During this term, he served for the first five months as a private, for two months as Sergeant Major, and for the remainder of his term in the service as Lieutenant and Adjutant. He took part in the battle of Mill Spring, was with our army when Gen. Morgan made his celebrated retreat from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio River, and participated in the battle of Stone River, September 1. He was entered at the United States Military Academy of West Point, and was one of the Class of '66, graduates from there June 17, 1867. He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, going then upon leave of absence till January 1, 1868. He was first stationed at Presidio, San Francisco, remaining there until February 26, 1868; from there, he went to Fortress Monroe for artillery practice, being stationed there from April 13, 1868, to

May, 1869; then, at Alcatraz, from June to November 10, 1871, excepting a short while when he was detached and sent to Sitka, Alaska—August 23 to November 17, 1869. From December 6, 1869, till April, 1870, he was Professor of Military Science at San Diego, Cal. From April 21, 1870, until he became a Second Lieutenant of Artillery, he was stationed in his native State, at the East Tennessee University, as Professor of Military Tactics. From November 27, 1871, till June 20, 1873 (for two years), he was in the garrison at Fort Foote, Md. Being ordered away from there on April 27, 1875, he was then promoted to be Major of Staff, and July 12, of the same year, became Paymaster at San Antonio, Texas, being transferred from there on the 13th of August following to Fort Brown, in that State, and ordered away from there January 26, 1870. He next was stationed at the barracks at Omaha for fifteen months, being ordered to the frontier from that post on May 23, 1878. He became Major of the Fourth Infantry at Fort Steele, Wyoming, holding this commission to June 29, of last year. Since that time, he has done scouting duty, his knowledge of the country, which he has scouted and hunted over, making him especially fitted for this duty. He was a brother of ex-Congressman Thornburg, of Tennessee.

CHAPTER V.

ARRIVAL AT AGENCY—THE MASSACRE.

DURING all this time, the fate of Father Meeker and the Agency employes was unknown to the public. It was almost certain that he had been murdered, as it seemed incredible that the Indians would fight Thornburg and spare Meeker, who was blamed by them for bringing in the soldiers; still, nothing had been heard to confirm the strong suspicions of all frontiersmen as to the fate of the people at the Agency. Even when Merritt relieved Payne and marched on the Agency,

he could learn nothing definite touching the transactions there.

On the 9th, however, news reached Denver via the Uncompahgre Agency, through the medium of Chief Ouray, that Father Meeker and the male employes of the Agency had been killed on the day of the Thornburg fight (Monday, September 29), but that the women and children were safe and were being cared for by Douglass at his house. This latter statement turned out to be false, but as

Douglass had not then been proved to be the dirty liar that he is, credence was given to the story, and Douglass was lauded as a "good Indian," along with Ouray, Capt. Billy, etc. A few doubting Thomases did remark that it seemed strange that Douglass should be such a good Indian while his wicked partners were so bad; also, that if he was the big chief of the tribe, his devotion to the whites might have been emphasized by protecting them from murder and assassination. In fact, he had led the Agency massacre, and the women and children were the prisoners of himself and his gang of cowardly cut-throats, instead of being under his protection.

On Monday, October 13, just two weeks after the first battle, two couriers arrived at Rawlins from what had been the White River Agency, and reported that Gen. Merritt had reached the Agency on the 11th. On his way, he found many dead bodies. Among others, he found the body of Carl Goldstein, an Israelite, who left Rawlins with Government supplies for the Utes at White River Agency. He was found in a gulch six miles north of the Agency. He was shot twice through the shoulder, and was about two miles from his wagons. A teamster named Julius Moore, formerly from Bainbridge, Mass., who was with him when he left Rawlins, was found about one hundred yards from Goldstein with two bullet-holes in his breast, and his body hacked and mutilated with a knife or hatchet.

As the command advanced through the cañon, they came to an old coal-mine, and in it was found the dead body of an Agency employe named Frank Dresser. He had evidently been wounded, and crawled in the mine to die. His coat was folded up and placed under his head for a pillow. Beside him lay a Winchester rifle containing eight cartridges, and marked "J. Max Clark." Young Dresser had succeeded in escaping from the Agency massacre badly wounded, but could not reach the troops.

E. W. Eskridge was found about two miles north of the Agency. He was stripped to an

entire state of nudity, and had his head mashed as though he had been struck with some heavy appliance. He was formerly in the banking business at Marshalltown, Iowa. He was a lawyer by profession, and had only been at the Agency a short time, having been sent there by Hon. William N. Byers, of Denver, in response to a request from Father Meeker for a clerk.

In one of his pockets, a letter was found, which read as follows:

WHITE RIVER, September 29,
1 o'clock P. M.

Maj. Thornburg:

I will come with Chief Douglass and another chief and meet you to-morrow. Everything is quiet here, and Douglass is flying the United States flag. We have been on guard three nights, and will be to-night—not that we expect any trouble, but because there might be. Did you have any trouble coming through the cañon?

N. C. MEEKER,
United States Indian Agent.

This note Father Meeker had sent out but a few minutes before the massacre commenced. Two Indians accompanied Mr. Eskridge, and, doubtless, were his murderers. One of them was Chief Antelope, a worthless rascal.

On entering the Agency, a scene of quiet desolation presented itself. All the buildings, except one, were burned to the ground, and there was not a living thing in sight, except the command. The Indians had taken everything except flour, and decamped. The women and children were missing, and nothing whatever could be found to indicate what had become of them. They had either been murdered and buried or else taken away as hostages.

The Indian Agent, N. C. Meeker, was found lying dead about two hundred yards from his headquarters, with one side of his head mashed. An iron chain, the size of which is commonly known as a log-chain, was found encircled about his neck, and a piece of a flour-barrel stave had been driven through his mouth. When found, his body was in an entire state of nudity.

The dead body of Mr. W. H. Post, Father Meeker's assistant, was found between the buildings and the river, a bullet-hole through the left

ear and one under the ear. He, as well as Father Meeker, was stripped entirely naked.

Another employe, named Eaton, was found dead. He was stripped naked, and had a bundle of paper bags in his arms. His face was badly eaten by wolves. There was a bullet-hole in his left breast.

Harry Dresser, a brother to the one found in the coal mine, was found badly burned. He had, without doubt, been killed instantly, as a bullet had passed through his heart.

Mr. Price, the Agency blacksmith, was found dead, with two bullet-holes through his left breast. The Indians had taken all his clothing, and he was found naked.

The bodies were all buried near the Agency, but will be taken up in the spring and re-interred at Greeley, where a monument will be raised in their honor.

The complete list of the killed is as follows: Agent Meeker, Assistant W. H. Post, Frank and Harry Dresser, E. W. Eskridge, E. Price, Fred Shepard, George Eaton, W. H. Thompson, E. L. Mansfield. Another employe and sole survivor of the males at the Agency was absent at the time, having left a day or two before.

With the exception of Eskridge, all the employes were from Greeley, and were members of the very best families of that excellent community. The young men had been particularly generous and just to the Indians, and the latter professed such friendship for them that, in a letter written by an employe to his relatives in Greeley only the night before the massacre, the writer expressed his

confidence in the friendship of the savages by stating that he felt himself as safe as if he were at home in Greeley. Whatever complaints the Indians made against Father Meeker—and they were too trivial for serious consideration—there was no outward appearance of enmity on their part toward the employes, and the murder of the latter only serves to establish the fact that Indian friendship for the white race amounts to nothing more than a cloak for treachery.

The desolated Agency and the haggard corpses scattered around the ruins gave nothing but a ghastly suggestion of how the massacre was accomplished, and it was not until some time afterward that the wretched story was told by the rescued captives. It appears that the attack had been made shortly after noon on Monday, perhaps half an hour after Mr. Eskridge and his Indian escort left the Agency with Father Meeker's letter to Maj. Thornburg. The Agency employes were at work upon a building when the savages suddenly opened fire upon them. The terror-stricken women and children hid themselves while the massacre was in progress, and, consequently, saw little or nothing of its horrid details. Frank Dresser hid himself with the women after being slightly wounded, and, later in the day, made his escape to the brush, but was afterward found dead in the coal mine, as already stated. The women and children attempted to escape at the same time, but were captured almost immediately after leaving their place of hiding. An account of their experience while in captivity will be found in a subsequent chapter.



CHAPTER VI.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES—RESCUE OF THE PRISONERS.

WE come now to the most remarkable feature of the Ute campaign—the sudden cessation of hostilities at the very moment when the power of administering punishment to the Meeker and Thornburg murderers was in the hands of Gen. Merritt in the north, and Gen. Hatch in the south. Nearly, if not quite, three thousand Federal troops had been rushed into Colorado with wonderful celerity, and were now distributed within striking distance of the foe. Officers and men were alike burning to inflict severe and summary punishment upon the cut-throat assassins who had not only made war upon the Government, but had characterized their revolt by inhuman atrocities upon non-combatants at the Agency. Colorado, as with one voice, demanded that the war which had been begun by the Utes themselves should be continued until they cried "Enough!" Although Ouray protested that his Indians were not implicated, it did not seem necessary, for that reason, to spare those really and truly guilty. "Let the troops advance," said Gov. Pitkin, "and it will be easy to determine who are the hostile Indians. Those who get in the way of the troops and show fight are the ones who ought to be punished."

But the high and mighty Moguls of the Interior Department evolved another scheme and put it into execution. They said, in effect:

"The troops must not advance upon the Indians. If they do, some good Indian who did not fight at Milk River, nor assist in the Agency massacre, may be killed or wounded. The war is over anyhow, since Ouray ordered the Utes to stop fighting. Ouray says he will surrender the insurgents, and a trial by a civil tribunal will cost much less than an Indian war. It is a pity that Meeker and Thornburg were killed, but if we can find out who killed them, through Ouray, we will do

something terrible with the murderers—perhaps send them to prison."

Economically considered, perhaps, this was sound doctrine, but it grated terribly on the nerves of Coloradoans and the army. Gen. Sheridan gave expression to his disgust in very vigorous English. Gov. Pitkin sent the following ringing telegram to Secretary Schurz:

STATE OF COLORADO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DENVER, October 22, 1879.

Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior:

Information from Southwestern Colorado satisfies me that many of Ouray's warriors were in the Thornburg fight. To surrender the criminals, Ouray must surrender his tribe, which he is powerless to do. They adhere to him for protection only, and will not submit to punishment. Neither will they surrender White River Utes, who are bound to them by the closest ties, and are no more guilty than themselves. They whipped Thornburg's command, and now Merritt retires. It cannot be disguised that the fighting men of the tribe are hostile and flushed with victory. They are savages. They take no prisoners, except women. Their trophies are not banners, but scalps.

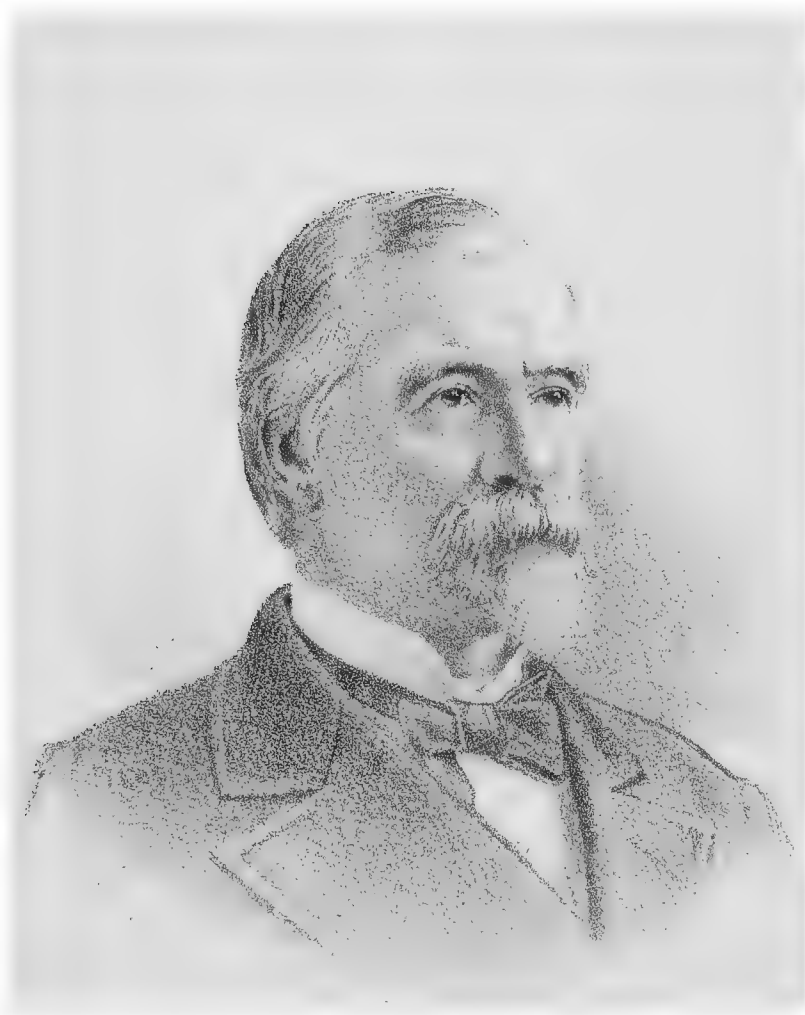
If the policy of military inactivity continues, our frontier settlements are liable to become scenes of massacre. Unless the troops move against the Indians, the Indians will move against the settlers. Must 300 miles of border settlements be subjected to this peril? The General Government is doing nothing to protect or defend our settlements. The State cannot defend all this border except by attacking the enemy.

In behalf of our people, I represent the danger to you, and urge that the Government recognize that a war with barbarians now exists which involves the lives of numerous exposed mining settlements. It can be terminated only by the most vigorous and uninterrupted warfare.

(Signed)

FREDERICK W. PITKIN, *Governor.*

The only effect of these and other remonstrances was to secure the retention of troops in the State, whereby the Indians were held in check and the



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people of Colorado were preserved from the terrors of Indian raids. Merritt's command remained posted at White River, and Hatch's troops in the south were disposed at various points, as military prudence suggested. The hostile Indians kept a close watch on Merritt's forces, and Lieut. Wier, of the Ordnance Department, was murdered by them while out hunting a short distance from the Agency. A scout named Humme, who accompanied Lieut. Wier as a guide, was also killed. Subsequently, the Utes stole the Government herd of beef at White River, besides committing numerous depredations on ranchmen of the reservation; but these little eccentricities were kindly overlooked by the "Peace Commissioners" who were solving the problem by diplomacy and conciliation—two parts of the latter to one of the former. It is but fair to say, however, that the Commissioners were only acting under directions from the Interior Department.

But to go back a little. There was just one good result of the cessation of hostilities for which the powers that be in Washington ought to receive credit, and that was the rescue of the women and children prisoners, from the clutches of the Indians. These prisoners were not held for safe-keeping and delivery to their friends, but as hostages, and it was with great difficulty that they were rescued.

Gen. Charles Adams, a well-known Coloradoan, was entrusted with this delicate mission. He had been an Indian Agent, and was well acquainted with the Utes, besides being a personal friend of Chief Ouray. It was, in fact, entirely through the influence of the latter that Gen. Adams met with his unexpected success in his negotiations. Ouray is a veritable red Richelieu. Diplomacy is his delight. Fighting has few charms for him, though he is brave enough upon occasion. But his diplomacy has saved his tribe on more than one occasion, when fighting would have been of no avail. In the matter of the captive women and children, Ouray was quick to see that, while any cruel treatment at the hands of their captors

would inflame the country against the Utes, the release of the prisoners, unharmed, would be the strongest card the Indians could possibly play, and so he bent the whole force of his energies to accomplish their release and delivery to their friends.

It has been quite the custom to accord the Indians great credit for surrendering the captives. When the true history of their captivity comes to be understood, as revealed by the official examination, it will be known that the original purpose of the red rascals was not to surrender their prisoners at all, and that they were only talked into it by the persuasive eloquence of Ouray's emissaries, who, doubtless, expatiated largely upon the advantages which would accrue from their surrender.

Gen. Adams, on the other hand, was not authorized to offer any terms for their surrender, and it is entirely safe to say that he could have accomplished nothing without Ouray's assistance, and Ouray could have accomplished nothing without profuse promises of immunity from punishment, which, unhappily, bid too fair to be realized at this writing.

The instructions to Gen. Adams from the Interior Department reached him at Denver on the evening of October 14. Their purport was to the effect that, as the Indians had ceased fighting, in obedience to Chief Ouray's orders, and as Ouray was ready and willing to co-operate with the Government in settling the difficulty, Gen. Adams should put himself in communication with Ouray, and together they should proceed to secure, first, the release of the captives, and secondly, the surrender of the guilty Indians. Later, Adams, Ouray and Gen. Hatch were constituted a commission to investigate the White River and Thornburg massacres, but, for the time being, Adams was merely appointed a special commissioner of the Interior Department to rescue the white women and children.

Adams left Denver October 15, for the Southern Agency, and arrived at Ouray's camp on the night of the 18th, where he and Chief Ouray fully discussed the course to be pursued. The hostile camp was then located on Grand River, nearly one

hundred miles to the north, but Ouray was in constant communication with the hostiles by means of Indian runners, who, indeed, had been going and coming continually. All necessary arrangements were made, including a strong Indian escort, and Adams started on the morning of the 19th of October.

The escort consisted of Sapovanero Shavano, the young Chief Colorow—not the celebrated chieftain of that name—and ten Indians. Count Von Doenhoff, an attache of the German Legation at Washington; Capt. Cline, the well-known frontiersman, and one of the Agency employes, accompanied Adams. The party was under the surveillance of Indian runners from the time of leaving the Agency until its return. These were sent out by Ouray, and reported to him from day to day the progress of events. Ouray was not entirely confident of the success of the mission, as it appeared, and if it failed, he wanted to know exactly who was responsible for the failure. He had sent out the expedition himself, and felt responsible, at least, for the safety of its members.

Not counting the German Count, the commission was admirably organized. Gen. Adams was known to all the Indians of the tribe, and to many of them he was endeared by many acts of generosity and kindness which had won for him among them the appellation of "Washington." Capt. Cline was even more highly esteemed by the Indians. For years, he had been the only white man living on the reservation. In another place, it was stated that the wagon road leading to Ouray City crossed sixty or seventy miles of the reservation, and, of course, a stage-station and stopping-place for teams was necessary on that part of the road lying within the reservation. This station was kept by Capt. Cline, by permission of the "lords of the soil," and they even went so far as to mark out a considerable scope of country which Capt. Cline should have for his own use and benefit. "Mother Cline," as the Captain's wife was universally known, was also greatly respected by the Indians, and the worthy couple enjoyed, in the

fullest degree, the esteem and confidence of the whole tribe of Utes.

The expedition followed the old Mormon road as far as it was practicable, about forty miles beyond the Gunnison River. The wagons were then left behind, and the party struck out on horseback. Their first camp was at the Gunnison, whence Sapovanero sent out two runners to inform the hostiles of their coming. The second night's camp was on Grand River, twenty miles distant from the hostile camp, which was reached at 10 o'clock of the third day. At Grand River, they were met by two envoys from the hostile camp—Henry Jim, the White River interpreter, and Cojoe, an Uncompahgre Indian. It is a curious fact that the first hostile Indian who met Gen. Adams en route, and the first Indian he saw in the camp of the hostiles, were Uncompahgres, though it has been long and loudly denied that the Uncompahgre Utes had anything to do with the outbreak.

Just before reaching the hostile camp, the commission was met by two other Indians, who informed Adams that he had been graciously permitted to enter. Nothing was seen, however, of the captives at first, and it was soon ascertained that they were in another camp, on Plateau Creek. Without waiting for "permission" to proceed further, Gen. Adams and his party rode on to Plateau Creek, and accidentally discovered Miss Josie Meeker, in spite of efforts to secrete her. The other captives had been hidden away, and were not produced until some hours later.

These hours were consumed in a "medicine talk," which lasted five or six hours, and was very stormy. The young bucks wanted to kill the commissioners, but were overruled by their elders. This part of the powwow being conducted in classical Ute, without interpretation, Gen. Adams never knew, until some time afterward, of the danger which menaced him. It was finally resolved that the commission should be suffered to depart, but without the white women and children.

This aroused the ire of Sapovanero, who had been instructed by Ouray to bring back the captives without fail, and who felt the importance of his mission. He made a lengthy speech, in which he threatened the stubborn chief with Ouray's sovereign displeasure if they did not obey his commands. Although this speech made a decided impression, it was not immediately conclusive. Chief Douglass desired that Adams should go to White River and have the troops removed from there, promising to surrender the captives on his return if he was successful. To this Adams demurred, but promised, if the prisoners were at once surrendered and started south, that he would go on to White River and use his influence with Merritt to prevent any advance—an easy compromise, as Merritt had no orders to advance.

This arrangement was eventually agreed to, and shortly the captives were unconditionally surrendered, though with evident reluctance.

The joy of the poor prisoners knew no bounds when assured that they were in the hands of their friends once more—friends indeed, although entire strangers as far as previous acquaintance was concerned. They had been captives twenty-two days, and had almost despaired of succor. Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price had borne up wonderfully well under their privations and sufferings, but poor

Mrs. Meeker was nearly worn out by anxiety, suffering and exposure. The two children of Mrs. Price had fared better than the elders, and were enjoying tolerably vigorous health.

Gen. Adams at once departed, with an Indian escort, for Gen. Merritt's headquarters, communicated to him the facts above recited, and returned to the Southern Agency, via the hostile camp, and over the same road he had followed when going in, reaching the camp of Ouray on the 29th, and Denver a few days later.

The women and children, in charge of Capt. Cline, had proceeded directly south, reaching Ouray's house on the evening of the second day, where they received a warm welcome from the veteran diplomatist, who was greatly elated over the success of his scheme. Thence they traveled, by easy stages, to Denver, everywhere being greeted with demonstrations of joy over their escape, and at Denver they had quite an ovation. Their arrival in Greeley, however, was the most affecting incident of the latter portion of their trip. There they met their old friends, neighbors and relatives, whom they had little thought ever to meet again under such circumstances and surroundings. It was as if the dead had been restored to life, and no language can fitly portray the feelings of the rescued prisoners, or their friends who welcomed them "Home again."

CHAPTER VII.

SAD STORY OF THE CAPTIVES.

FROM the moment of their release until long weeks afterward, the story of the captives was on every tongue. It filled columns of every newspaper in the country, and crowds flocked to hear it from the lips of the heroine of the Agency, Miss Josie Meeker, who yielded to the solicitations of the public and appeared a few times upon the rostrum, not to lecture, but to tell the plain, unvarnished story of the Agency massacre and

the experience of the captives during the time they remained in the hands of the hostiles.

Not even Miss Meeker herself could give an adequate idea of their intense and overwhelming sufferings, not alone from brutal treatment, although that of itself was bad enough, but from the anguish of their hearts over the recent horrid death of their dear ones, and from anxiety lest they should share the same or a worse fate by the same

cruel hands which killed and mutilated their friends.

Consider the circumstances: Mrs. Meeker was an aged and infirm woman, whose husband, the companion of many years, had been bloodily butchered, almost before her eyes—indeed, after her capture she had been driven past the cold and lifeless body of her husband, lying stark and stiff, in the embrace of death, upon the ground, yet she had not been permitted to even touch the remains, much less to bid them the farewell affection prompted. Mrs. Price, too, had lost her husband in the same cruel manner, and her two helpless little ones were not only fatherless but prisoners, like her, with savages, who were far more likely to kill them than treat them kindly. Miss Meeker, a young lady of education and culture, the pet and pride of her dead father, whom she loved beyond measure, was in such distress of body and mind that she might have been expected to break down entirely, instead of keeping up her courage with undaunted spirit and compelling the admiration of her inhuman captors. While there is life there is hope, of course; but in this case it did not seem that their chances of escape were worth hoping for. One advantage they had, however, and that was their intimate knowledge of Indian nature, acquired during their residence at the Agency, and to this and Miss Meeker's courage they probably owe their lives to-day.

On emerging from their captivity, they were met at Chief Ouray's house by Mr. Ralph Meeker, Mrs. Meeker's only son, who is an attache of the New York *Herald*, but whose visit to Colorado was in the capacity of special agent of the Interior Department to assist in the rescue of the prisoners. Mr. Ralph Meeker arrived out too late to accompany Gen. Adams, and was forced to remain at the Los Pinos Agency until his mother and sister reached there in charge of Capt. Cline, as already stated. During their journey from the Agency to the railway at Alamosa, little was talked of other than the experiences of the eventful days of their captivity and sufferings, and, at the suggestion of

her brother, Miss Meeker dictated a letter to the *Herald*, detailing the leading features of events at the Agency before, during and after the massacre, with an account of her wandering in the wilderness and final rescue by Gen. Adams' party. The narrative is too interesting to be abridged, and no apology need be made for inserting it entire:

MISS JOSEPHINE MEEKER'S STORY.

"The first I heard of any trouble with the Indians at my father's Agency was the firing at Mr. Price while he was plowing. The Indians said that as soon as the land was plowed it would cease to be Ute's land. Two or three councils were held. The Indian woman Jane, wife of Pauvitts, caused the whole trouble. It was finally settled by the Agent's moving her corral, building her a house, putting up a stove and digging her a well. But Johnson, who was not at the council, got angry with the Agent and the Indians when he found the plowing resumed. He assaulted father and forced him from his house.

"Father wrote the Government that if its policy was to be carried out, he must have protection. The response was that the Agent would be sustained. Gov. Pitkin wrote that troops had been sent, and we heard no more until the runners came, and all the Indians were greatly excited. They said there were soldiers on Bear River, sixty miles north of the Agency. The next day, the Indians held a council, and asked father to write to Thornburg to send five officers to come and compromise and keep the soldiers off the reservation. The Agent sent a statement of the situation of the Indians, and said Thornburg should do as he thought best. The Indians who accompanied the courier returned Sunday to breakfast. A council was held at Douglass' camp, and also at the Agency.

"Meanwhile, the American flag was flying over Douglass' camp, yet all the women and tents were moved back, and the Indians were greatly excited.

"Monday noon, Mr. Eskridge, who took the Agent's message to Thornburg, returned, saying that the troops were making day and night marches, and



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it must be kept secret, but Thornburg wanted it given out to the Indians that he would meet five Utes at Milk Creek, fifteen miles away from the Agency, on Monday night. He desired an immediate answer. Thornburg expected to reach the Agency Tuesday noon with the troops. The Indians, who at first were angry, brightened up, and Douglass sent two Indians with one white man, Eskridge, to meet Thornburg. But, secretly, the Utes were preparing for the massacre, for, just before Eskridge left with the Indians, a runner was seen rushing up to Douglass with news of what I since learned was soldiers fighting.

"Half an hour later, twenty armed Indians came up to the Agency from Douglass' camp and began firing. I was in the kitchen washing dishes. It was after dinner. I looked out of the window and saw the Utes shooting at the boys working on the new building. Mrs. Price was at the door, washing clothes. She rushed in and took Johnny, the baby, to fly from them. Just then, Frank Dresser, an employe, staggered in, shot through the leg. I said, 'Here, Frank, is Mr. Price's gun.' It lay on the bed. He took it, and just as we were fleeing out the door the windows were smashed in and half a dozen shots fired into the room. Frank Dresser fired and killed Johnson's brother. We ran into the milk-room, which had only one small window, locked the door and hid under a shelf. We heard firing for several hours. At intervals there was no shouting and no noise, but frequent firing. While waiting, Dresser said he had gone to the employes' room, where all the guns were stored, but found them stolen. In the intervals of shooting, Dresser would exclaim, 'There goes one of the Government guns.' Their sound was quite different from the sound of the Indian guns.

"We stayed in the milk-room until it began to fill with smoke. The sun was half an hour high. I took May Price, three years old, and we all ran to father's room. It was not disturbed. The papers and books were just as he left them. "Pepy's Diary" lay open on the table. We knew that the building would be burned, and ran across

Douglas avenue for a field of sage brush, beyond the plowed ground. The Utes were so busy stealing annuity goods that they did not at first see us. About thirty of them, loaded with blankets, were carrying them toward Douglass' camp, near the river. We had gone 100 yards when the Utes saw us. They threw down the blankets and came running and firing. The bullets whizzed as thick as grasshoppers around us. I don't think it was their intention to kill us, only to frighten us, but they tried to shoot Frank Dresser, who had almost reached the sage brush. Mother was hit by a bullet, which went through her clothing and made a flesh-wound three inches long in her leg. As the Indians came nearer, they shouted, 'We no shoot; come to us.' I had the little girl. The Indian Persune said for me to go with him. He and another Ute seized me by the arms and started toward the river. An Uncompahgre Indian took Mrs. Price and her baby, and mother was taken to Douglass' headquarters. We came to a wide irrigating canal which father persuaded the Indians to build. I said I could not cross it. The Indians answered by pushing me through the water. I had only moccasins on, and the mud and water were deep. The baby waded, too, and both of us came out wet to the skin. As we were walking on, Chief Douglass came and pushed Persune away, and, in great anger, told him to give me up. I understood some of the language. Persune refused to surrender me and hot words followed, and I feared the men would fight. For a moment, I thought I would ask Douglass to take me, but, as both were drunk, I kept silent, and I was afterward glad I did not go. Douglass finally went away, and we walked on toward the river. Before reaching the stream, not more than two hundred yards away, both my conductors pulled out bottles and drank twice. No whisky was sold at the Agency. Their bottles were not Agency bottles. The Indian Persune took me to where his ponies were standing, by the river, and seated me on a pile of blankets, while he went for more. Indians were on all sides. I could not escape. Persune

packed his effects, all stolen from the Agency, on a Government mule, which was taller than a tall man. He had two mules; he stole them from the Agency. It was now sundown. The packing was finished at dark, and we started for the wilderness to the south. I rode a horse with a saddle but no bridle. The halter-strap was so short that it dropped continually. The child was lashed behind me. Persuade and his assistant rode each side of me, driving the pack-mules ahead. About twenty other Indians were in the party.

"Mother came later, riding bareback behind Douglass, both on one horse. She was sixty-four years old, feeble in health, not having recovered from a broken thigh caused by a fall two years ago. Chief Douglass gave her neither horse, saddle nor blankets. We forded the river, and, on the other side, Persuade brought me his hat full of water to drink. We trotted along until 9 o'clock, when we halted half an hour. All the Indians dismounted, and blankets were spread on the ground, and I lay down to rest, with mother lying not far from me. Chief Douglass was considerably excited, and made a speech to me with many gestures and great emphasis. He recited his grievances and explained why the massacre began. He said Thornburg told the Indians that he was going to arrest the head chiefs, take them to Fort Steele and put them in the calaboose, and perhaps hang them. He said my father had written all the letters to the Denver papers, and circulated wild reports about what the Indians would do, as set forth by the Western press, and that he was responsible for all the hostility against the Indians among the whites in the West. He said that the pictures of the Agent and all his family, women and children, had been found on Thornburg's body just before the attack on the Agency, and the pictures were covered with blood and showed marks of knives on different parts of the bodies. The throats were cut, and the Agent had bullet-holes in his head. I was represented by the picture as shot through the breast, and Douglass said father had made these pictures, representing the

prospective fate of his family, and sent them to Washington to be used to influence the soldiers and hurry troops forward to fight the Indians.

"This remarkable statement, strange as it may seem, was afterward told me by a dozen other different Indians, and the particulars were always the same. While Douglass was telling me this, he stood in front of me with his gun, and his anger was dreadful. Then he shouldered his gun and walked up and down before me in the moonlight, and said that the employes had kept guard at the Agency for three nights before the massacre, and he mocked them and sneered and laughed at them, and said he was 'a heap big soldier.' He sang English songs, which he had heard the boys sing in their rooms at the Agency. He sang the negro melody, 'Swing low, sweet chariot,' and asked me if I understood it. I told him I did, for he had the words and tune perfectly committed.

"He said father had always been writing to Washington. He always saw him writing when he came to the Agency. He said it was 'write, write, write,' all day. Then he swore a fearful oath in English. He said if the soldiers had not come and threatened the Indians with Fort Steele and the calaboose and threatened to kill all the other Indians at White River, the Agent would not have been massacred. Then brave Chief Douglass, who had eaten at our table that very day, walked off a few feet and turned and placed his loaded gun to my forehead three times, and asked me if I was scared. He asked if I was going to run away. I told him that I was not afraid of him and should not run away.

"When he found his repeated threats could not frighten me, all the other Indians turned on him and laughed at him, and made so much fun of him that he sneaked off and went over to frighten my mother. I heard her cry 'Oh!' and I suppose she thought some terrible fate had befallen me. I shouted to her that I was not hurt, that she need not be afraid, that they were only trying to scare her. The night was still, but I heard no response. The Indians looked at each other. All

hands took a drink around my bed, then they saddled their horses, and Persune led my horse to me and knelt down on his hands and knees for me to mount my horse from his back. He always did this, and when he was absent his wife did it. I saw Persune do the same gallant act once for his squaw, but it was only once, and none of the other Indians did it at all.

"We urged our horses forward and journeyed in the moonlight through the grand mountains, with the dusky Indians talking in low, weird tones among themselves. The little three-year-old, May Price, who was fastened behind me, cried a few times, for she was cold and had had no supper, and her mother was away in Jack's camp; but the child was generally quiet. It was after midnight when we made the second halt, in a deep and sombre cañon, with tremendous mountains towering on every side. Mother was not allowed to come. Douglass kept her with him half a mile further down the cañon. Persune had plenty of blankets, which were stolen from the Agency. He spread some for my bed and rolled up one for my pillow, and told me to retire. Then the squaws came and laughed and grinned and gibbered in their grim way. We had reached Douglass' camp of the women who had been sent to the cañon previous to the massacre. Jack's camp, where Mrs. Price was kept, was five or six miles away in another cañon. When I had laid down on my newly made bed, two squaws, one old and one young, came to the bed and sang and danced fantastically and joyfully at my feet. The other Indians stood around, and when the women reached a certain point of their recital, they all broke into laughter. Toward the end of their song, my captor Persune, gave each of them a newly stolen Government blanket, which they took, and then went away. The strangeness and wild novelty of my position kept me awake until morning, when I fell into a doze and did not open my eyes until the sun was shining over the mountains. The next day, Persune went to fight the soldiers, and placed me in charge of his wife, with her three children. That

same day, mother came up to see us, in company with a little Indian. On Wednesday, the next day, Johnson went over to Jack's camp and brought back Mrs. Price and baby to live in his camp. He said he had made it all right with the other Utes. We did not do anything but lie around the various camps and listen to the talk of the squaws whose husbands were away fighting the soldiers. On Wednesday, and on other days, one of Sufansesixits' three squaws put her hand on my shoulder and said: 'Poor little girl, I feel so sorry, for you have not your father, and you are away off with the Utes so far from home.' She cried all the time, and said her own little child had just died, and her heart was sore. When Mrs. Price came into camp, another squaw took her baby, Johnny, into her arms, and said, in Ute, that she felt very sorry for the captives. Next day, the squaws and the few Indians who were there packed up and moved the camp ten or twelve miles into an exceedingly beautiful valley, with high mountains all around it. The grass was two feet high, and a stream of pure, soft water ran through the valley. The water was so cold I could hardly drink it. Every night, the Indians, some of whom had come back from the soldiers, held councils. Mr. Brady had just come up from the Uncompahgre Agency with a message from Chief Ouray for the Indians to stop fighting the soldiers. He had delivered the message, and this was why so many had come back. On Sunday, most of them were in camp. They said they had the soldiers hemmed in in a cañon, and were merely guarding them. Persune came back wearing a pair of blue soldier pantaloons, with yellow stripes on the legs. He took them off and gave them to me for a pillow. His legs were well protected with leggings, and he did not need them. I asked the Indians, before Brady came, where the soldiers were. They replied that they were still in 'that cellar,' meaning the cañon, and the Indians were killing their ponies when they went for water in the night. They said: 'Indians stay on the mountains and see white soldiers. White soldiers

no see Indians. White soldiers not know how to fight.' One of their favorite amusements was to put on a negro soldier's cap, a short coat and blue pants, and imitate the negroes in speech and walk. I could not help laughing, because they were so accurate in their personations.

"On Sunday, they made a pile of sage brush as large as a washstand, and put soldier's clothes and a hat on the pile. Then they danced a war dance and sang as they waltzed around it. They were in their best clothes, with plumes and fur dancing-caps made of skunk-skins and grizzly-bear skins, with ornaments of eagle-feathers. Two or three began the dance; others joined until a ring as large as a house was formed. There were some squaws, and all had knives. They charged upon the pile of coats with their knives, and pretended that they would burn the brush. They became almost insane with frenzy and excitement. The dance lasted from 2 o'clock until sundown. Then they took the coats and all went home. On Sunday night, Jack came and made a big speech; also Johnson. They said more troops were coming, and they recited what Brady had brought from Chief Ouray. They were in great commotion, and did not know what to do. They talked all night, and next morning they struck half their tents and then put them up again. Part were for going away, part for staying. Jack's men were all day coming into camp. They left on Tuesday for Grand River, and we had a long ride. The cavalcade was fully two miles long. The wind blew a hurricane, and the dust was so thick we could not see ten feet back in the line, and I could write my name on my face in the dust. Most of the Indians had no breakfast, and we traveled all day without dinner or water. Mother had neither saddle nor stirrups—merely a few thicknesses of canvas strapped on the horse's back, while the young chiefs pranced around on good saddles. She did not reach Grand River until after dark, and the ride, for an invalid and aged woman, was long and distressing. The camp that night was in the sage brush.

"On the morning of Wednesday, we moved five miles down the river. A part of the Agency herd was driven along with the procession, and a beef was killed this day. As I was requested to cook most of the time, and make the bread, I did not suffer from the filth of ordinary Indian fare. While at this camp, Persune absented himself three or four days, and brought in three fine horses and a lot of lead, which he made into bullets. Johnson also had a sack of powder. The chief amusement of the Indians was running bullets. No whites are admitted to the tents while the Utes sing their medicine songs over the sick, but I, being considered one of the family, was allowed to remain. When their child was sick they asked me to sing, which I did. The medicine-man kneels close to the sufferer, with his back to the spectators, while he sings in a series of high-keyed grunts, gradually reaching a lower and more solemn tone. The family join, and at intervals he howls so loudly that one can hear him a mile; then his voice dies away and only a gurgling sound is heard, as if his throat were full of water. The child lies nearly stripped. The doctor presses his lips against the breast of the sufferer and repeats the gurgling sound. He sings a few minutes more and then all turn around and smoke and laugh and talk. Sometimes the ceremony is repeated all night. I assisted at two of these medicine festivals. Mrs. Price's children became expert at singing Ute songs, and sang to each other on the journey home. The sick-bed ceremonies were strange and weird, and more interesting than anything I saw in all my captivity of twenty-three days.

"We stayed on Grand River until Saturday. The mountains were very high, and the Indians were on the peaks with glasses watching the soldiers. They said they could look down upon the site of the Agency. Saturday morning, the programme was for twenty Utes to go back to White River, scout around in the mountains and watch the soldiers; but just as they were about to depart, there was a terrible commotion, for some of the



Jo. W. Bowles.

scouts on the mountains had discovered the troops ten or fifteen miles south of the Agency, advancing toward our camp. The Indians ran in every direction. The horses became excited, and, for a time, hardly a pony could be approached. Johnson flies into a passion when there is danger. This time, his horses kicked and confusion was supreme. Mr. Johnson siezed a whip and laid it over the shoulders of his youngest squaw, named Coose. He pulled her hair and renewed the lash. Then he returned to assist his other wife pack, and the colts ran and kicked. While Mrs. Price and myself were watching the scene, a young buck came up with a gun and threatened to shoot us. We told him to shoot away. Mrs. Price requested him to shoot her in the forehead. He said we were no good squaws, because we would not scare. We did not move until noon. We traveled till nightfall, and camped on the Grand River in a nice, grassy place, under the trees by the water. The next day was Sunday, and we moved twenty-five miles south, but mother and Mrs. Price did not come up for three or four days again. We camped on the Grand River, under trees. Rain set in and continued two days and three nights. I did not suffer, for I was in camp; but mother and Mrs. Price, who were kept on the road, got soaked each day. Johnson, who had Mrs. Price, went beyond us, and all the other Indians behind camped with Johnson.

"Friday, Johnson talked with Douglass. He took mother to his tent. Johnson's oldest wife is a sister of Chief Ouray, and he was kinder than the others, while his wife cried over the captives and made the children shoes. Cohae beat his wife with a club and pulled her hair. I departed, leaving her to pack up. He was an Uncompahgre Ute, and Ouray will not let him return to hisband. The Indians said they would stay at this camp, and, if the soldiers advanced, they would get them in a cañon and kill them all. They said that neither the soldiers nor the horses understood the country.

"The Utes were now nearly to the Uncompahgre district, and could not retreat much further.

Colorow made a big speech, and advised the Indians to go no further south. We were then removed one day's ride to Plateau Creek, a cattle stream running south out of Grand River. Eight miles more travel on two other days brought us to the camping-ground where Gen. Adams found us. It was near to Plateau Creek, but high up and not far from the snowy range.

"On Monday night, an Uncompahgre Ute came and said that the next day Gen. Adams, whom they called Washington, was coming after the captives. I felt very glad and told the Indian that I was ready to go. Next day, about 11 o'clock, while I was sewing in Persune's tent, his boy, about twelve, came in, picked up a buffalo robe and wanted me to go to bed. I told him I was not sleepy. Then a squaw came and hung a blanket before the door, and spread both hands to keep the blanket down so I could not push it away; but I looked over the top and saw Gen. Adams and party outside, on horses. The squaw's movements attracted their attention and they came up close. I pushed the squaw aside and walked out to meet them. They asked my name and dismounted, and said they had come to take us back. I showed them the tent where mother and Mrs. Price were stopping, and the General went down, but they were not in, for, meanwhile, Johnson had gone to where they were washing, on Plateau Creek, and told them that a council was to be held and that they must not come up till it was over. Dinner was sent to the ladies and they were ordered to stay there. About 4 o'clock, when the council ended, Gen. Adams ordered them to be brought to him, which was done, and once more we were together in the hands of friends.

"Gen. Adams started at once for White River, and we went to Chief Johnson's and stayed all night.

"The next morning we left for Uncompahgre, in charge of Capt. Cline and Mr. Sherman. The Captain had served as a scout on the Potomac, and Mr. Sherman is chief clerk at Los Pinos Agency. To these gentlemen we were indebted for a safe

and rapid journey to Chief Ouray's house, on Uncompahgre River, near Los Pinos. We rode on ponies, forty miles the first day, and reached Capt. Cline's wagon, on a small tributary of the Grand. Here we took the buckboard wagon. Traveled next day to the Gunnison River, and the next and last day of fear we traveled forty miles, and reached the house of good Chief Ouray about sundown. Here Inspector Pollock and my brother Ralph met me, and I was happy enough. Chief Ouray and his noble wife did everything possible to make us comfortable. We found carpets on the floor and curtains on the windows, lamps on the tables and stoves in the rooms, with fires burning. We were given a whole house, and after supper we went to bed and slept without much fear, though mother was still haunted by the terrors she had passed through. Mrs. Ouray shed tears over us as she bade us good-bye. Then we took the mail wagons and stages for home. Three days and one night of constant travel over two ranges of snowy mountains, where the road was 11,000 feet above the sea, brought us to the beautiful park of San Luis. We crossed the Rio Grande River at daylight, for the last time, and, a moment later, the stage and its four horses dashed up a street and we stopped before a hotel with green blinds, and the driver shouted 'Alamosa.'

"The moon was shining brightly, and Mt. Blanca, the highest peak in Colorado, stood out grandly from the four great ranges that surrounded the park. Mother could hardly stand. She had to be lifted from the coach; but when she caught sight of the cars of the Rio Grande Railroad, and when she saw the telegraph poles, her eyes brightened, and she exclaimed, 'Now I feel safe.'"

Mrs. Meeker and Mrs. Price also published statements of their individual experiences, but, in the main, they corresponded with the foregoing, except that both bore testimony to the coolness and unflinching courage of Miss Meeker in the presence of every danger, even in the awful ordeal through which they passed at the Agency on the day of the

massacre, and subsequently when the "brave" Chief Douglass pointed his gun at her head and flourished his scalping-knife in her face. Douglass had sent a magniloquent message to Chief Ouray that the women and children were "safe" under his protection, also that the papers and money of Mr. Meeker had been turned over to Mrs. Meeker. When the truth became known, it appeared that Douglass was not only guilty of persecuting the prisoners but actually had stolen Mrs. Meeker's little store of money! Wily old Ouray knew that such petty meanness would be quoted against his tribe, and demanded that the money be returned, but it was not handed over until some time afterward. It is generally believed that Ouray, failing to recover the money from Douglass, paid it out of his own pocket and represented that it came from Douglass.

When Miss Meeker told the story of her captivity to the people of Denver, she introduced some facts and incidents not noted in her New York *Herald* narrative. She was particularly happy in her description of Indian habits and customs, upon which topic she enlarged considerably. She also gave an interesting account of a visit paid to her in secret by a Uintah Ute, whom she described as being a remarkably bright and intelligent savage, and almost gentlemanly in his demeanor—quite a romantic savage, indeed. He did not, however, make any effort or promise to secure her release, further than that he volunteered to carry, and did carry, a message from her to the Agent of the Uintahs. He asked her many questions about the outbreak, the massacre, her captivity, her treatment by the Indians, and, with the skill of a first-class criminal lawyer, elicited all the information she had upon these various subjects. He was lawyer-like, too, in his own reticence and non-commitalism. He simply listened. After hearing her story, he went off, agreeing to return in the morning for the letter which he was to carry to the Agency.

Miss Meeker was not supplied with writing materials, and the suspicious Indians refused to let her

have such as they happened to possess, which were, in fact, rather infinitesimal. Finally, Susan, wife of Chief Johnson and sister of Ouray, afterward to become famous under her new *sobriquet* of "God bless Susan," whose kindness to the captives was a bright oasis in the desert of their misery, managed to secure the stub of an old lead pencil for Miss Meeker, and the latter found a scrap of paper, upon which she wrote the following message:

GRAND RIVER (forty to fifty miles from Agency),
October 10, 1879.

To the Uintah Agent:

I send this by one of your Indians. If you get it, do all in your power to liberate us as soon as possible. I do not think they will let us go of their own accord. You will do me a great service to inform Mary Meeker, at Greeley, Colorado, that we are well, and may get home some time. Yours, etc.

JOSEPHINE MEEKER,
U. S. Indian Agent's daughter.

The gentle Douglass proved to be an angel of very variable temper. When drunk, he was vaporous and insulting; but after a debauch, he was a whining and insipid savage. At such times, he

would bemoan his unhappy fate, and blame Father Meeker for bringing on the Agency troubles. The loss of his Agency supplies seemed to weigh upon him heavily, and frequently he would repeat: "Douglass heap poor Indian now."

Brady, the white messenger sent by Ouray with orders to the White River Utes to stop fighting, was not permitted to see the captives at all, or to communicate with them. Miss Meeker heard of his arrival, and asked to see him, but was told that he was "heap too much hurry" to make any calls of state or ceremony.

Taken altogether, the captivity of the Meekers and Mrs. Price has no redeeming feature, save the fact that they were ultimately released, and their release, as already shown, was not the willing act of their captors, but a sort of military necessity, whereby it was hoped not only to check the advance of the troops, but also to pave the way for a peaceable solution of the pending difficulty. The horrors of their captivity were dreadful enough, even without the crowning horror which they so narrowly escaped.

CHAPTER VIII.

UTE ATROCITIES IN COLORADO.

IN the early days of Colorado's history, the Utes were not particularly troublesome. It is related that a small force of United States soldiers, under command of Maj. Ormsby, once had an engagement previous to 1860, with a band of Utes near Pike's Peak, and that the soldiers were victorious. Fort Garland, in Costilla County, was built for the purpose of protecting the country against any outbreak of the Utes. Quite a number of them went to war early in the sixties, but old Kit Carson, being in command there, succeeded in pacifying them without bloodshed. Since then, the Utes have been moderately peaceable as a whole, though they have always been more or less troublesome, especially in small bands and as

individuals. In fact, there scarcely has been a time since the first settlement of Colorado when they have not been an annoyance. The greater share of trouble has, however, been due to the southern bands of the tribe, while the White River Utes have been, upon the whole, peaceably inclined. Colorow and Piah and their bands have proven exceptions, but they did not for years cause serious trouble until in 1878.

The Utes cannot make complaint against the whites with the force usually brought to bear on the subject by the aborigines. They have not been persecuted by settlers. In fact, the white settlers have been an actual protection to the Utes. When the white people came into this country,

the Utes and the Plains Indians, the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes, were deadly enemies, and the Plains Indians were generally considered the superiors of the Utes as Indian fighters. The whites were compelled, for their own protection, to rid the country of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and in doing so they also relieved the Utes. Hence the latter tribe owe the whites a real debt of gratitude.

The Utes have never made any attack upon large parties of whites except once. It was in 1872 that a party of eleven white men, under the leadership of John Le Fevre, ventured into North Park prospecting. One day, a majority of the party went out to kill game enough to eat, and, while out, very unexpectedly ran upon a band of fifty Utes, under the leadership of the infamous old renegade Colorow. The party were met face to face by the Indians, who seemed to have planned the meeting.

"Here! dam! you shoot my antelope."

"Oh, no! Only one to eat."

"Yes, you do; you heap dam lie."

The whites insisted that they were not unnecessarily butchering the antelope. But Colorow said that if the whites were not out of the park the next day he would scalp all of them. There was one sick man with them. Colorow said he could have twenty sleeps and then he must go. Le Fevre and one man took the hint and left. None of the others were seen again. But eight skeletons were found in the locality in which they had been left, a few years afterward; and some time after this discovery another pile of bones accounted for the ninth. A note pinned on the door of the cabin in which the sick man had been confined, completed the story. He stated that Colorow had been about a great deal; that he had threatened to kill all hands, and that he, the writer, never expected to see the land of the white man. There is no doubt in the minds of any of the old inhabitants of North or Middle Park but what Colorow killed the nine men who were following the legitimate pursuit of prospecting in a country near the Ute country, but to which they had no earthly

claim. Many other small parties have been threatened just as this was, and doubtless would have met with the same horrible fate had they not concluded that prudence was the better part of valor, and left at his command. There is no use in disguising the fact, the Indians are a drawback to the State, and people who venture out upon our frontier, whether they cross the line or not, are in danger. It has been but a little over two years since, in La Plata County, the southern half of the tribe were making demonstrations which, if the culprits had been white men, would have entitled them to a term in the penitentiary, or to have their bodies swinging in the air. It was nothing for a lone white man to be stopped and threatened. In 1875, a man was killed in cold blood in South Park.

There are few Colorado people that do not remember the fate of poor Joe McLane. Joe was decoyed off and murdered by a band of Utes, near Cheyenne Wells, over a hundred miles east of Denver, and three or four hundred miles from the Ute reservation, showing that people are not safe in any part of the State when those Indians are about. This same band, under the leadership of Shevenau, Washington, Piah and Colorow, fled to Middle Park, where they continued their devilish work by robbing and threatening, which was only cut short when one of the Indians had a bullet put through his body. In their flight, they deliberately stopped on the road and shot an inoffensive, quiet old man named Elliott, who had for years lived a next-door neighbor to them, and who had never done a single act to provoke them. The whole State was alarmed, and the military was called out. The result was great fear among the frontier settlers, a fortnight's campaign in the mountains, and heavy expenses. This occurred in August, 1878—one year ago.

The following meager outline of crimes recently published, will bear repetition here:

Killing of three miners in North Park in 1860.

Murder of G. P. Marksberry near Florissant, El Paso Co., Colo., 1874.



A A Barker

Murder of "Old Man" Elliott on Grand River, near Hot Sulphur Springs, 1878.

Burning of house and blacksmith-shop belonging to W. N. Byers, at Hot Sulphur Springs, Grand Co., Colo., 1875.

Burning of Frank Marshal's house, corral and fence at "Marston Tourrs," Egeria Park, 1875.

Burning of Richard Weber's house at foot of Gore Range, 1875.

Burning of houses, corral and fence belonging to John Jay and Asa L. Fly, on Bear River, Colorado, 1875.

Burning of John Tow's house on Bear River, 1875.

Burning of W. Springer's house, corral and fences on Bear River, 1875.

Burning of D. G. Whiting's house, stable, corral, fences and hay, on Bear River, 1876.

Burning of T. H. Iles' hay, on Bear River, 1876.

Burning of G. C. Smart's cabin on Bear River, 1879.

Burning of houses and hay belonging to A. H. Smart and J. B. Thompson, on Bear River, 1879.

Destruction of pine timber in and about North, Middle and Egeria Parks, 1879. Estimated value, \$10,000,000.

Destruction of 100,000 acres of grass in the parks and on Bear and Snake Rivers.

Indiscriminate slaughter of elk, deer and antelope out of season, and merely for the hides.

But the Meeker massacre was the crowning infamy, and the most earnest desire of the people of Colorado is that the assassins should be punished, and that right speedily. So many crimes of the Indians have been condoned, or only winked at by the Government, which assumes the prerogative of dealing with the Indians directly, instead of leaving them in the hands of the courts, that Colorado has had enough, and more than enough, of such business. If any foreign power, however high and mighty, had massacred Meeker alone, to say nothing of his associates, the United States would have

demanding and exacted instant reparation, instead of appointing peace commissioners to "investigate" the affair, and, if possible, to "arrest" the murderers. Father Meeker was dear to the people of Colorado, and his untimely and awful taking-off was a terrible shock even to those long accustomed to Indian duplicity, treachery and barbarity.

The following sketch of Mr. Meeker's life will serve to show that he was no ordinary man, and it will be found interesting. It was written before the news of his death was received:

"Nathan C. Meeker, the Agent at White River, is about sixty-four years of age. He was born in Euclid, Ohio, near Cleveland. The place is now known as Callamer. At an early age, he began to write poems and stories for the magazines. When he was still in his boyhood, he traveled on foot most of the way to New Orleans, where he arrived without money or letters of recommendation. He succeeded in getting work on the local staff of one of the city papers, which barely gave him a living. In a year or two, he returned to Cleveland, and taught school until he could earn enough to pay his way to New York, whither he went with the friendship of George D. Prentice, whom he had met during his Southern travels. In New York, he was encouraged by N. P. Willis, and he contributed poems and sketches regularly to the New York *Mirror*, a literary journal edited by Willis, and which attracted considerable attention from good writers of that day. The young man's style was quaint and somewhat melancholy, and his poems were copied, but he could scarcely earn bread to eat, and his sufferings were so great that he abandoned poetry for the rest of his life. He managed to raise money enough to enable him to proceed on foot to Pennsylvania, where he taught school and continued his literary studies. Afterward, he returned to Ohio, and, in 1844, when about thirty years old, married the daughter of Mr. Smith, a retired sea captain, at Claridon, and took his bride to what was known as the Trumbull Phalanx, which was just being organized at Braceville, near Warren, Ohio. The society was a branch of

the Brook Farm and the North American Phalanx, of which Hawthorne, Curtis and Greeley were leading members. The Ohio Phalanx was composed of young and ardent admirers of Fourier, the socialist. There was no free love, but the members lived in a village, dined at common tables, dwelt in separate cottages, and worked in the community fields together and allowed the proceeds of all their earnings to go into a common fund. Manufactories were established, the soil was fertile, and prosperity would have followed had all the members been honest and the climate healthful. Fever and ague ran riot with the weeds, and the most ignorant and avaricious of the Arcadian band began to absorb what really belonged to the weaker ones, who did most of the hard labor. Mr. Meeker, who was one of the chief workers, was glad to get away alive with his wife and two boys, the youngest of whom was born shaking with the ague. Mr. Meeker was the librarian and chief literary authority of the community, but he lost most of his books, and when he reached his Cleveland home he had but a few dollars. In company with his brothers, he opened a small store and began business on a 'worldly' basis; and he prospered so that he was invited to join another community, the disciples and followers of Alexander Campbell, a Scotch-Irishman, the founder of the religious sect the members of which are sometimes called 'Campbellites.' Gen. Garfield is a follower of this faith, and he became a fellow-townsmen of Mr. Meeker. The 'disciples' were building a large college at Hiram, Ohio, and Mr. Meeker moved his store thither and received the patronage of the school and church. While there, he wrote a book called 'The Adventures of Captain Armstrong.'

"In 1856, when the great panic came, he lost nearly everything. Then he moved to Southern Illinois, and, with the remnant of his goods, opened a small store near Dongola, in Union County. For several years his boys 'ran' the store, while he worked a small farm and devoted his spare hours to literature. His correspondence with the Cleveland *Plaindealer* attracted the attention of Ar-

mas Ward, and the result was a warm personal friendship. When the war broke out, he wrote a letter to the *Tribune* on the Southwestern political leaders and the resources of the Mississippi Valley. Horace Greeley telegraphed to A. D. Richardson, who was in charge of the *Tribune* at Cairo, this dispatch:

" 'Meeker is the man we want.' Sidney Howard Gay engaged him, and, after serving as a war correspondent at Fort Donelson and other places, at the close of the war, Mr. Meeker was called to New York to take charge of the agricultural department and 'do general editorial work on the *Tribune*. He wrote a book entitled 'Life in the West,' and his articles on the Oneida Community were copied into leading German, French and other European journals. In 1869, he was sent to write up the Mormons; but finding the roads beyond Cheyenne blockaded with snow, he turned southward and followed the Rocky Mountains down to the foot of Pike's Peak, where he was so charmed with the Garden of the Gods and the unsurpassed scenery of that lovely region, where birds were singing and grasses growing in the mountains, that he said, if he could persuade a dozen families to go thither, he would take his wife and girls to live and die there. Mr. Greeley was dining at the Delmonico when he heard of it.

" 'Tell Meeker,' exclaimed he, 'to go ahead. I will back him with the *Tribune*.'

"A letter was printed, a meeting held, subscriptions invited, and \$96,000 were forwarded to the Treasurer immediately. Mr. Meeker was elected President of the colony, and Horace Greeley made Treasurer. So many applications were sent in that it was thought a larger tract of land would be needed than seemed to be free from incumbrance at Pike's Peak. Several miles square of land were bought on the Cache-la-Poudre River, where the town of Greeley now stands, and several hundred families were established in what had been styled 'The Great American Desert.' Horace Greeley's one exhortation was:

" 'Tell Meeker to have no fences nor rum.'

"On this basis the colony was founded. To-day, Greeley has 3,000 population, 100 miles of irrigating canals, a fine graded school, and is the capital of a county 160 miles long.

"Mr. Meeker went to the White River Agency with his wife and youngest daughter, Josephine, who taught the young Indians, and was a general favorite. Mr. William H. Post, of Yonkers, was his 'boss farmer' and general assistant. Mr. Post had been a competent and very popular Secretary of the Greeley Colony. He was at the Agency at the time of the outbreak.

"Mr. Meeker's plan was to have the Indians raise crops and support themselves in an improved way. He encouraged them to live in log houses and have some of the miscellaneous conveniences of civilization. Mr. Meeker's family consists of three daughters and one son. Two of the daughters, Mary and Rose, are at the homestead in Greeley, while Josephine, aged twenty-two, is supposed to have shared the fate of the father and mother, both of whom are of venerable years."

All that could be said against Father Meeker was, that his rugged honesty and almost Puritanic devotion to principle, instead of "policy," unfitted him for Indian management on the most successful plan. He was inflexibly just, rather than preternaturally kind. He would not compromise with wrong, or what he thought to be wrong. Perhaps his idle, dissolute and vicious wards did find his words bitter at times, but his heart was softer than his tongue. He might rebuke them for their misdeeds, but he would have shared his last crust with them with equal pleasure.

It is a singular fact that the foregoing history of Ute depredations in Colorado includes but one solitary instance in which the Indians suffered at the hands of the whites. One Ute was shot in Middle Park, in the summer of 1878, by a party of ranchmen, who had banded together for protection from the insolence of marauding Indians. The rest of the gang suddenly departed from the Park, but as they rode past Mr. Elliott's ranch they saw the old gentleman standing peaceably in his doorway, and shot him down as they would a deer or a dog.

CHAPTER IX.

THE "PEACE COMMISSION" FARCE.

THIS record closes in the last half of December. Nearly three months have elapsed since the Thornburg fight and the Meeker massacre. The captives were released two months ago. Merritt's magnificent army still waits at the ruins of the White River Agency, and Gen. Hatch's soldiers are still spoiling for a fight down south. The hostile Indians are quiescent, but are still resting on their arms and the laurels of their late victories. Nothing is being done toward wiping out the miserable murderers, but a "Peace Commission" has been taking Indian testimony at the Los Pinos Agency.

Of all the dreary, disgusting farces ever played in Colorado, this has been the worst, and the white

members of the Commission have been nearly if not quite as much disgusted with their work as have the people of the State. Acting not only under instructions but by daily direction of the Interior Department, the Commissioners have had neither choice nor discretion as to what they should do or leave undone.

The Commission, as constituted by appointment of Mr. Secretary Schurz, consisted of Gen. Hatch, who was elected President of the Board; Gen. Adams, nominal Secretary, and Chief Ouray, who represented the Indians. Besides the Commissioners, there was a sort of Judge Advocate General, in the person of Lieut. Valois, of Gen. Hatch's staff, and an official stenographer.

The Commission was created at the instance of Chief Ouray, who assured Gen. Adams that, if permitted an opportunity, he would ferret out every Indian concerned in the uprising, and turn them all over to the Government for such punishment as it saw fit to inflict upon them. This apparently generous offer was well calculated to satisfy the heads of the Indian Bureau, and was accepted with a flourish of Schurz trumpets, as an evidence that the Utes were "good Indians" at heart, and deeply regretted the unfortunate occurrences at the Agency and Milk River.

The Commissioners received notice of their appointment immediately after the return of Gen. Adams from his pilgrimage in search of the prisoners, and Ouray agreed to have the hostile Indians in his camp within ten days. The ten days would expire Saturday, November 8, and the first meeting of the Commission was fixed for that day at the Los Pinos Agency. Gen. Adams came north in the interim, and took the written and sworn testimony of Mrs. and Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price, at Greeley, soon after they had reached home from their captivity.

Returning immediately south, Gen. Adams reached Los Pinos about the time for the first session of the peacemakers, but Gen. Hatch was detained until the Wednesday following, and the work of the Commission dates from November 12.

The first sessions of the Commission were not marked by any wonderful revelations of fact by the Indian witnesses, but, on the contrary, their dense ignorance of what had happened up north was something fearful to be contemplated. Before testifying to anything, they required the dismissal of Mr. McLane, who had accompanied Gen. Hatch to the Agency. Their antipathy to McLane resulted very Indianaturally from the fact that, last summer, they had murdered his brother on the plains, east of Denver, and suspected that his visit to the Agency boded no good to his brother's murderers. It should be borne in mind, too, that they did not know, except inferentially, what McLane was there for, but they didn't want him

there on general principles. Gen. Hatch held that McLane was there as a witness, and had as much right to remain as the Indian witnesses, but Adams and Ouray said that Mr. McLane should go, to please the Indians. He went. First blood for the Utes.

After the solitary white witness had been bounced, the Indians began testifying, the Commission sitting with closed doors and most of the witnesses with closed mouths. They were the "squaw Indians," as those engaged in the Agency massacre were designated to distinguish them from the fighting men who, under Chief Jack, defeated Thornburg. These squaw Indians were the followers of Douglass and Johnson, principally. The testimony of the late captives had directly implicated most of them in the massacre, but when they took the witness' stand and the Ute oath (the latter with great solemnity, to all outside appearances), most of them swore, with equal solemnity, that they had never heard of the massacre and didn't know Mr. Meeker was dead. The following burlesque report of Johnson's examination is but a trifling exaggeration of the actual facts:

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Grapevine Telegram to Laramie Times :

LOS PINOS, Colo., November 17, 1879.

Chief Johnson was again called to the stand this morning, and administered the following oath to himself, in a solemn and awe-inspiring manner:

"By the Great Horn Spoons of the Paleface and the Great Round-faced Moon, round as the shield of my fathers; by the Great High Muck-a-Muck of the Ute Nation; by the Beard of the Prophet; by the Continental Congress and the Sword of Bunker Hill, I dassent tell a lie!"

When Johnson had repeated this solemn oath, at the same time making the grand hailing sign of the secret order known as the Thousand and One, there was not a dry eye or seat in the house. Even Gen. Adams, who is accustomed to the most ghastly, bloody forms of horrible death on the gory battle-field, sobbed like a little half-fare child.



RESIDENCE OF J. F. BROWN,
DENVER, COL.

Question by Gen. Adams—What is your name, and where do you reside?

Answer—My name is Johnson—just plain Johnson. The rest has been torn off. I am by occupation a farmer. I am a horny-handed son of toil, and don't you forget it. I reside in Greeley, Colo.

Q.—Did you or did you not hear of a massacre at the White River Agency during the fall, and if so, how much?

Objected to by defendants' counsel, because it is irrelevant, immaterial, unconstitutional and incongruous. Most of the forenoon was spent in arguing the point before the court; but it was allowed to go in, whereupon defendants' counsel asked to have the exception noted on the court moments.

A.—I did not hear of the massacre until last evening, when I happened to pick up an old paper and read about it. It was a very sad affair, I should think, from what the paper said.

Q.—Were you or were not present at the massacre?

Objected to by defendants' counsel, on the ground that the witness is not bound to answer a question which would criminate himself. Objection sustained, and question withdrawn by prosecution.

Q.—Where were you on the night that this massacre is said to have occurred?

A.—What massacre?

Q.—The one at White River Agency.

A.—I was attending a series of protracted meetings at Greeley, in this State.

Q.—Were Douglass, Colorow and other Ute chiefs with you at Greeley?

A.—They were.

Court adjourned for dinner. Gen. Adams remarked to a reporter that he was getting down to business now, and that he had no doubt that, in the course of a few months, he would vindicate Schurz's policy and convict all those Utes of falsehood in the first degree.

After dinner, court was called, with Johnson still at the bat, Douglass on deck, Gen. Adams short-stop, and Ouray center field.

Q.—You say you were not present at the massacre at White River; were you ever engaged in any massacre?

Objected to, but objection afterward withdrawn.

A.—No.

Q.—Never?

A.—Never.

Q.—What! never?

A.—Well, dam seldom.

Great applause and cries of "Ugh!"

Q.—Did you or did you not know a man named N. C. Meeker, or Father Meeker?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Go on and state if you know where you met him, and at what time.

A.—I met him at Greeley, two or three years ago. After that, I heard he got appointed Indian Agent somewhere out West.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything of him after that?

A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Did the account of the White River massacre which you read mention the death of Mr. Meeker?

A.—No. Is he dead?

Gen. Adams.—Yes, he is dead.

At that announcement the witness gave a wild whoop of pain and anguish, fell forward into the arms of Gen. Adams and is still unconscious as we go to press.

We do not wish to censure Gen. Adams. No doubt he is conducting the investigation to the best of his ability; but he ought to break such news to the Indians as gently as possible.

Ridiculous as this nonsense may sound, it was almost duplicated a few days later by the testimony of Sowerwick, an Indian upon whom Gen. Adams relied for "reliable" testimony. Sowerwick said that he knew nothing and had heard nothing about any trouble at the Agency; whereupon Adams asked him how the women and children happened to be captives in the Indian camp. He denied all knowledge of the captives, too, though Adams had met him and talked with him when

the prisoners were recovered, and Sowerwick had taken an active part in the council which was held before the prisoners were surrendered.

Said Adams, "Now, Sowerwick, didn't I meet you in the captive camp, on Plateau Creek, and didn't I talk with you in your own tent about the women and children?"

The innocent savage turned half around to look Adams in the eye, and unblushingly answered, "No."

It was a monumental falsehood, for Adams had known Sowerwick intimately for years, and could not possibly be mistaken. Moreover, the Indian had not denied or attempted to conceal his identity at the time mentioned, but had met Adams as an old friend whom he was glad to see, even under circumstances which, ordinarily, might be embarrassing.

Of course nothing was gained by such testimony, and finally Gen. Hatch refused to hear any more of it. Ouray was also terribly disgusted, but was powerless to compel the Indians to testify. They were afraid to say anything, lest they should give themselves away. They were terribly suspicious of the Commission, and Ouray was compelled to guard the white men at the Agency, to save them from assassination. Richelieu was completely nonplused. He begged for time, which was granted him, and which he used in haranguing the Indians, but to no avail. The story of the Agency massacre never passed their lips.

The testimony of the captives was read to Ouray, and objected to by him as "squaw-talk." Hatch and Adams, however, said the testimony should stand unless disproved by the Indians implicated. Another lease of time was asked and granted by direction of Schurz.

Days dragged into weeks and weeks dragged away. At last Ouray announced a grand *coup*. Jack and Colorow were coming in. They came. They mounted the witness stand. They acknowledged their leadership in the attack on Thornburg, and told the story of the fight—told it straight, too, but of course laid all the blame on

poor dead and gone Thornburg. They didn't want to fight; oh no. They were driven into the battle by a stress of unfortunate circumstances, over which they had no control. If they had been printers, no doubt they would have called it a typographical error.

Finally, after exhausting the story of the Milk River "accident," they were asked about the Meeker massacre, and every ear was strained to hear the first syllable of their reply. The first syllable was "katch." It was also the last and the middle and the whole answer. "Katch" has no English synonym; it is too expressive for that. It means, in a general way, that the speaker has no information on the subject, and nothing to say. And thus ignominiously was ended the hearing of testimony by the Ute Peace Commission—testimony as valueless as can be imagined.

There was great curiosity in Colorado to know why Jack and Colorow came forward and testified so freely about the Thornburg fight; but curiosity was soon exchanged for disgust when it became known that they testified under a guarantee of immunity from punishment. It appeared that an arrangement was effected between Schurz, Ouray and Jack (a sort of tripartite alliance), by which Jack and his band were to be whitewashed, provided they came forward and testified and consented to the surrender of the "squaw Indians," Douglass, Johnson, et al., or, rather, the surrender of twelve of them named by the captives as participants in the Agency massacre. But the crafty savages, as usual, got the best of Mr. Schurz. They only testified to what he knew already, and to what everybody knew. They paused at the very point where their testimony might have proved valuable.

The next question was in relation to the surrender of the twelve assassins already spotted, and more time was asked, as usual, and, as usual, was given—by orders from Washington. The Indians assembled at Ouray's house and deliberated for several days, varying the monotony by an occasional war-dance, in which Ouray (although,

nominally, one of the "Peace" Commissioners) joined, in full war-paint and feathers.

Finally, the Commission was reconvened to hear the verdict of the defendants. The Indians came in heavily armed, and filled the council-room. Ouray announced the ultimatum. The twelve would be surrendered, provided they could be tried at Washington. Colorado justice had no charms for them. Colorado was all against the Utes. The Commission was against them. Adams and Hatch were their enemies. The poor Indians had no friends this side of Washington. The twelve must be tried there, and a delegation of chiefs, headed by Ouray, must go and see fair play, talk with the President, and have a good time generally.

Adams withdrew in disgust, but that stern warrior, Gen. Hatch, opened out on the Indians with

undisguised bitterness. His remarks were interrupted by Colorow drawing his knife and throwing it down on the floor—the gauge of battle. Every other Indian drew a knife or revolver, but as the whites present made no answering demonstration, no conflict resulted.

The conference broke up in disorder, and the Indian demand was telegraphed to Washington, whence the answer came back that the ignominious terms must be accepted. Further time was then demanded for the surrender of the twelve, and that, too, was granted. It has now expired, however, and the surrender has not been made, though Ouray still promises that it shall be done. Perhaps it will, as the twelve have little to fear from the results of a trial—at Washington.

CHAPTER X.

THE UTE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

DEEPLY disappointed, not only with the results of the negotiations just noted, but still more deeply at the failure of the Government to allow the troops an opportunity of settling with the still hostile Utes, the eyes of the people turned naturally to Congress, as a court of last resort, where the foul wrongs which they had suffered would be atoned in some measure. They were prepared, by the experiences of the past few weeks, to see the Meeker and Thornburg assassins go unpunished, but they insisted that Colorado could no longer shelter the savages whose hands were still steeped in blood.

Congress assembled on the 1st day of December. Senators Teller and Hill and Representative Belford were in attendance, and, early in the session, introduced several separate measures for the removal of the Utes from Colorado, claiming, in general terms, that the Indians had forfeited their rights under the Brunot treaty, by which they bound themselves to live in peace with the whites.

Judge Belford's bill for their removal did not suggest any asylum for the assassins, but simply provided that they must depart from Colorado. Senator Teller introduced a joint resolution to the same effect. Senator Hill's measure authorized the President to treat with them, with a view to their removal. It would have been better, perhaps, if the three movements had been consolidated in a simple demand for their removal, leaving all else out of consideration.

The first opposition to the bill came from Western and Southern members, who suspected that the design was to remove the Utes to the Indian Territory. This was met and silenced by a proviso that the Indian Territory should not be selected for their residence.

Then the real opposition to their removal to any point began to be manifested in various forms. The question was raised as to whether the Southern tribes had done anything to demand their removal from the State. Then somebody wanted

to know whether the outbreak had not been the natural result of "encroachments" on the reservation. Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Hayt were each on record with statements that the miners were crowding the poor Indians uncomfortably on their 12,000,000 acres.

This was, of course, vigorously disputed, not only by the Colorado delegation but by many other members who knew, by personal observation, how false it was. Many Congressmen had visited Colorado during the summer, and each one of them sided with our own members.

Senator Teller introduced a resolution requiring the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to substantiate his statement that miners were on the reservation by detailed accounts of the "encroachments" to which he had referred in his report to Congress. The resolution directed him not only to specify the violations of the Brunot Treaty by white settlers, but also to state what steps, if any, the Indian Bureau had taken to protect the reservation, as required by the treaty "and such other information as was in his possession," for the information of the Senate.

To this resolution there has been no response, as yet, and none is expected—for the sufficient reason that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs cannot point to one violation of the treaty by white men. The Utes have looked out for that themselves. It has been death for a white man to violate the treaty.

As a part of the history of Colorado Indian troubles, and to show the temper of Congress on the question, the following report of one of the debates in the House of Representatives is reproduced:

"WASHINGTON, December 19.—In the House yesterday, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the relinquishment of their reservation in Colorado, and their removal and settlement, with amendments requiring the consent of the Indians to the cession of any part of

their reservation, and providing that no agreement shall be valid unless agreed to by three-fourths of all adult males who have not forfeited their treaty rights, and unless confirmed by Congress.

"Mr. Springer said the time had arrived when civilization had reached the boundaries of the Ute reservation, and all efforts to preserve peace there would be futile in the future. Congress must look, then, at the question squarely, fairly and plainly, and must decide it in the interest of justice. He did not believe in treating with the Indians as equals; he believed in the policy of regarding the whole of the lands within the limits of jurisdiction as public domain, and Indians as citizens of the United States, and of teaching them to obey the law, and to understand that, when they killed innocent persons, they were guilty of murder.

"Mr. Belford stated that the Ute reservation, in Colorado, consisted of 12,000,000 acres, or 4,000 for every man, woman and child, in the Ute tribe. He was opposed to the committee amendments to the Senate bill, and he predicted that if they were adopted, that next year would witness a renewal of the conflict which had recently attracted the attention of the country. He challenged Conger, or any officer of the Interior Department, to point his finger to a complaint ever made by the Ute Indians against the people of Colorado. If those amendments were adopted, as certain as God reigned above, next spring the teeming thousands which would pour into Colorado would cross the line of that reservation, and would prospect the mountains for mineral wealth, and the Government would not have the power to arrest the progress of the vast tribe. If the Government desired to prevent war and protect the people of Colorado, it must provide some method that would secure the removal of the Indians from the State. In coming to Washington to take his seat, he had passed through large States, every acre of which has been stolen from the Indians; and, the gentleman said, 'while our fathers robbed the Indians, we want you to belong to the goody class of people in the West.' He called the attention of Conger to the fact that



Albert Brown

the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1878, showed that more frauds had been committed against the Indians in Michigan than in any other State or Territory.

“Mr. Hooker said that Belford and Springer proposed, in violation of the most solemn treaties, to rob the Indians of the territory which had been conceded to them by the Government. If they were a powerful nation, with a great army at their backs which could point cannon at their faces and demand justice, these gentlemen would not dare to take the position they do. He held the Government was powerful enough to do what was right, and to see that justice was done, even though the people who demand it demand it in the name of law and moral right, and not because they have physical power to compel it.

“Mr. Belford said the tide of civilization—of Anglo-Saxon civilization—is sweeping over the country, and that the Indians must yield to it.

“Mr. Conger asked what sort of bill this was which required for its sanction and support a reference to all the world-renowned rascalities practiced on the Indians since the discovery of America. This great nation had made a treaty eleven years ago with a mountain tribe of Indians, by which those Indians were permitted to go far into unknown mountains, supposed to be uninhabitable by civilized people, and remain there. They had been driven away from all the land which it was then thought the avarice and greed of white men might desire. But now the enterprise and avidity of the white man had discovered treasures of silver and gold in the neighborhood of these mountains, and one had been found within twenty-five miles of the Ute reservation. In former years, men had waited until miners or agriculturists had stepped over the lines of Indian reservations, but now they were becoming bolder, and now as soon as they came in sight of the mountains—as soon as they came in sight of the foot-hills, twenty-five miles off, the Commissioners appointed to protect the Indians in their rights, brought in a bill to remove the Indians from their territory and

reservation. The whites had not yet passed into their reservation.

“Mr. Haskell denied the last statement, and said already the mountains to the east of Leadville and in the Ute reservation were filled with miners, and the conflict with those miners brought about these difficulties.

“Mr. Conger asked why have the miners gone on this reservation? Why have the citizens of the United States violated the treaty? Because they have power to go there, and because they can make a disturbance there and excite the Indians, and can then rush to Congress and demand that the Indians be driven from their reservation. The history of the past and the history of the present run on all fours.

“Mr. Belford—I most emphatically deny that the people of Colorado have given these Indians any occasion for the late outrages, and I challenge the gentleman to point to anything of the kind. The statement of the gentleman from Kansas, Haskell, is not correct.

“Mr. Conger—I thought it was not correct, but I did not dare to correct it myself. I was feeling my way.

“Mr. Haskell—I re-assert what I asserted before, that the miners are on that reservation today.

“Mr. Conger—I do not enter into the question of veracity between these gentlemen. My friend from Kansas may, possibly, be able to stand on the plains of Kansas and know more about what is taking place on the mountains of Colorado than the gentleman from that State knows. (Laughter.) If there be any trouble there, it has arisen from the violation by the citizens of the United States of the treaty made within eleven years, and the government, it seems, has taken no pains whatever to enforce the treaty, and to keep out of this Indian reservation those who have no right to go there. The very battle to which allusion has often been made, the very fight with our troops, was caused by sending an armed force into the reservation contrary to treaty stipulations, and without notice.

"Mr. Belford—They were sent at the request of the Agent.

"Mr. Conger—That may be; it was because individual miners went over the bounds of the reservation and violated the treaty, that all the trouble had arisen. I venture to assert that fair investigation will show that more than nineteen-twentieths of our Indian troubles from the commencement of the Government till now have been caused by the violation of the treaty on the part of our citizens. I assert that the provisions of this bill are in violation of the treaty itself, which provides that there shall be no concession of territory except with the consent of three-fourths of the male Indians. I condemn the bill because Congress has no right to resolve that no agreement be made to break a treaty made with any power; I oppose the bill because it is unjust to the Indians; I oppose it because its very advocates say that the Indians must be removed, because they are in the way of the white men; I oppose it because it provides that these Indians shall be located in some other part of Colorado; I oppose it because I think it the duty of the United States, with the strong arm of its power, to protect the Indians in their reservation."

Mr. Conger represents a State (Michigan) which, more than any other in the Union, has, in the past, defrauded the Indians of their rights; but of course that does not matter if Colorado is no nearer right than Michigan was when she drove out the Indians, to possess herself of their inheritance.

It is not a question of comparison, but of fact. If the Utes of Colorado have, as Mr. Belford claims, forfeited their treaty rights by outlawry and resistance, why should the "strong arm of the Government" reach out to "protect the Indians in their reservation?"

The duty of the Government to protect the Indians existed when the latter were living at peace with the Government; and if there had been, as there were not, any "encroachments" upon the reservation by white men, it was clearly

the duty of the Government to have removed the usurpers. It was also the duty of the Government to protect the people of Colorado from Indian encroachments and outrages, by keeping the latter on their reservation at the same time the whites were kept off of it. But the Government did neither.

It left the Indians free to roam over the entire State at will, armed and equipped for robbery, arson and murder, all of which crimes have been committed from year to year, until the very day when Mr. Conger rose in his place and demanded—what? Not that the murderous and trespassing Utes should be restrained, but that they should be "protected." Congress has no power, says Mr. Conger, to break a treaty. Then the Utes are more potent than Congress, for assuredly they have broken the treaty of 1868, and have defied the "strong arm of the Government," by making war upon its army and massacring its Agents.

Apparently, however, there is no power on earth which will convince the East that Colorado does not want the Utes removed, in order that she may inherit after them. Even if this were as true as it is false, there would be both reason and justice in the demand. Their reservation is enormously too large for their diminished numbers, and its mineral wealth is of no value to them whatever. They ceded the rich San Juan country to the United States for a consideration, and it has more than repaid the outlay already, while the Utes themselves are no poorer, or would not be if the Interior Department would pay them their just dues. Now the Government might go down into its pocket a little deeper and buy the rest of the reservation, with equal or exceeding profit. Pay the Indians as much or as little as may be necessary for their land. Colorado does not demand that they shall be robbed, even by the Indian Bureau.

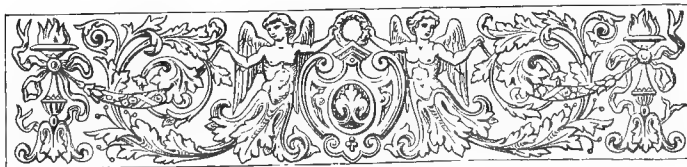
Congress cannot be expected, however, to rise above the influences of the Interior Department in this Ute business, and the people of Colorado

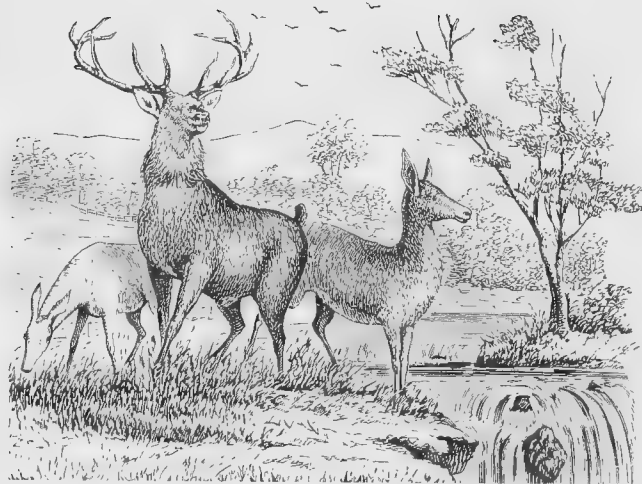
expect little from that quarter. A "delegation" of Indians is going on to Washington, and the average Congressman is no match for the guileless child of the forest when the latter has a grievance. Ouray will have a larger, more sympathetic and far more powerful audience at the Capitol than Teller, Hill and Belford combined. Capt. Jack will be the hero of the day—the Indian who whipped Thornburg in a "fair fight"—so called by the Ute apologists, although the brave men who died with Thornburg in that death-cañon of Milk River may have entertained a different idea as to the fairness of that foul attack. Capt. Jack will claim that it was a fair fight, of course. Congress will believe him, and the penny-a-liners will dilate upon the "wrongs" of the poor Indian, *ad nauseam*. After settling the Ute question to suit themselves, the Indians will come back to Colorado and become ten times more intolerant and dangerous than before, feeling that they have nothing to fear from the "strong arm" of the paternal but, apparently, idiotic Government.

The Ute war is not over, though a truce is called for the moment. The inquiry now in progress at Washington as to the merits of the matter is too superficial and *ex parte* to result in anything but a complete surrender to the Indians. Apparently, there is no disposition to hear white testimony on

the question. The House Committee on Indian Affairs was, some time since, notified that Gov. Pitkin, of Colorado, was a material and competent witness for his people; but, while a palace car load of Utes are sent on, at Government expense, to justify the murders committed by themselves and their kinsmen, the Governor of the commonwealth is not even asked to be present when they are examined, nor is it known that a single white man, other than Government agents, will be present with them in Washington.

The result will be, no doubt, that Congress will do nothing toward their removal or better management, and, in the early spring, there will be more and greater troubles between the hostile Utes and the white settlers, but with this difference—the whites will not get the worst of it in the next encounters. The misfortune of this will be that, in addition to the inevitable casualties of these conflicts, the people of the State will be accused of waging a mercenary war upon the Utes. In that case, they must answer that the "strong arm" of the Government was not raised for their protection, and it became a virtuous necessity to defend themselves. The blood of the martyred Meeker cried from the ground in vain to the Government in whose service he was assassinated, but the brave men of Colorado are not deaf to its demands.





PART II.

SKETCH OF ARAPAHOE COUNTY AND LITTLETON.

THERE was a time, in the not very far distant past, when the county of Arapahoe, then in the State of Kansas, was one of the richest counties in the United States. It embraced nearly all the territory since included in the State of Colorado. The wealth of Leadville lay locked up within its limits, to say nothing of Gilpin, Clear Creek and other mining districts, since developed so wonderfully. Its shining sands carried a wealth of golden grains, which, in later years, made fortunes for thousands. Nevertheless, in its infancy, it was distinguished for nothing but magnificent scenery and some uncertain reports of hidden riches, which might, or might not, be verified.

The first political division of that portion of the State of Kansas, which embraced the Pike's Peak gold region, was organized by the people of Auraria, in the fall of 1858. Its boundaries seem to have been rather loosely defined, but the intention was to embrace all the country which had been explored as well as all which had been settled up to that time. The great chain of parks was included together with most of the mountain ranges and river valleys encircling them. Auraria was the county seat, and the only settlement. It wasn't much of a settlement, to be sure, but the absorbing interest in politics which has since characterized Colorado, was developed in the early days of the settlement, and Auraria, instead of growing up on a milk-and-water diet of politics, seemed to spring at once, full-panoplied, into existence as a political center. A mere handful of men organized the county and sent its first representative to the Kansas Legislature. History is silent as to the effect his appearance produced in that body, but, as he drew his pay along with the other Solons, it is to be presumed that he did his share

of the talking and voting, and perhaps attracted no more attention at the capital than the average member from the counties on the western limit of settlement, save in the amount of mileage to which he found himself entitled.

The present boundaries of Arapahoe County were defined by Government Surveyors in 1861. The Territory of Colorado had been established by an act of Congress, and William Gilpin had been commissioned Governor. It was under his direction that the Territory was subdivided into thirteen counties, of which Arapahoe was still the chief in importance though not in size. Weld, on the north, was more than twice as large, and on the south, Douglas, since divided into Douglas and Elbert, was considerably larger. Arapahoe County was then, and is now, a parallelogram, thirty miles wide, and 162 miles long from east to west, extending from the line of Kansas on the east to within a few miles of the mountains.

As originally constituted, there did not seem to be much "outcome" in Arapahoe County. Of gold it had no abundance. The Cherry Creek and Platte sand showed "color," but it was little worked in Arapahoe County, except a few bars on Dry Creek, a few miles above Auraria, on the Platte. At that time, agriculture and stock-growing were undeveloped industries, and, without gold, little could be expected, even of such an ambitious "settlement" as Denver. To the east the Great Plains stretched out almost into infinity, abandoned to the buffalo and Indians. The Platte crossed the western end of the county, but its Nile-like valley gave forth no promise of future prosperity. Gov. Gilpin's strong faith in the future of Denver as a commercial metropolis was not generally shared by the people of the town and

county, and, if the latter had been put up at auction, in 1861, it would have gone cheap, if it had sold at all.

The county, however, was well watered, considering the fact that it lay entirely on the plains, and possessed all the peculiarities of the arid belt. Besides the Platte, it could boast of such waterways as Cherry Creek, a portion of Clear Creek, the Kiowa, Bijou and Beaver, and the middle fork of the Republican, known as the Arickarce, from the Indian tribe of that name. All the last-named streams are now lined with cattle instead of buffalo, and the eastern part of the county is increasing fast both in wealth and population.

Before Gov. Gilpin "reconstructed" Arapahoe County, however, and while it was still a dependence of Kansas, Capt. Richard Sopris, now Mayor of Denver, represented the county in the Kansas Legislature. The Captain was also largely instrumental in keeping up "friendly relations" between the State and county, when the latter, beginning to "feel its oats," began to throw off its county allegiance and to set up a home-rule government of its own. For a time, it was hard to tell where the people belonged, some of them adhering to the Kansas *regime*, some to the provisional Territorial government, and others recognizing only "miners' law," which, by the way, was about the best of the lot.

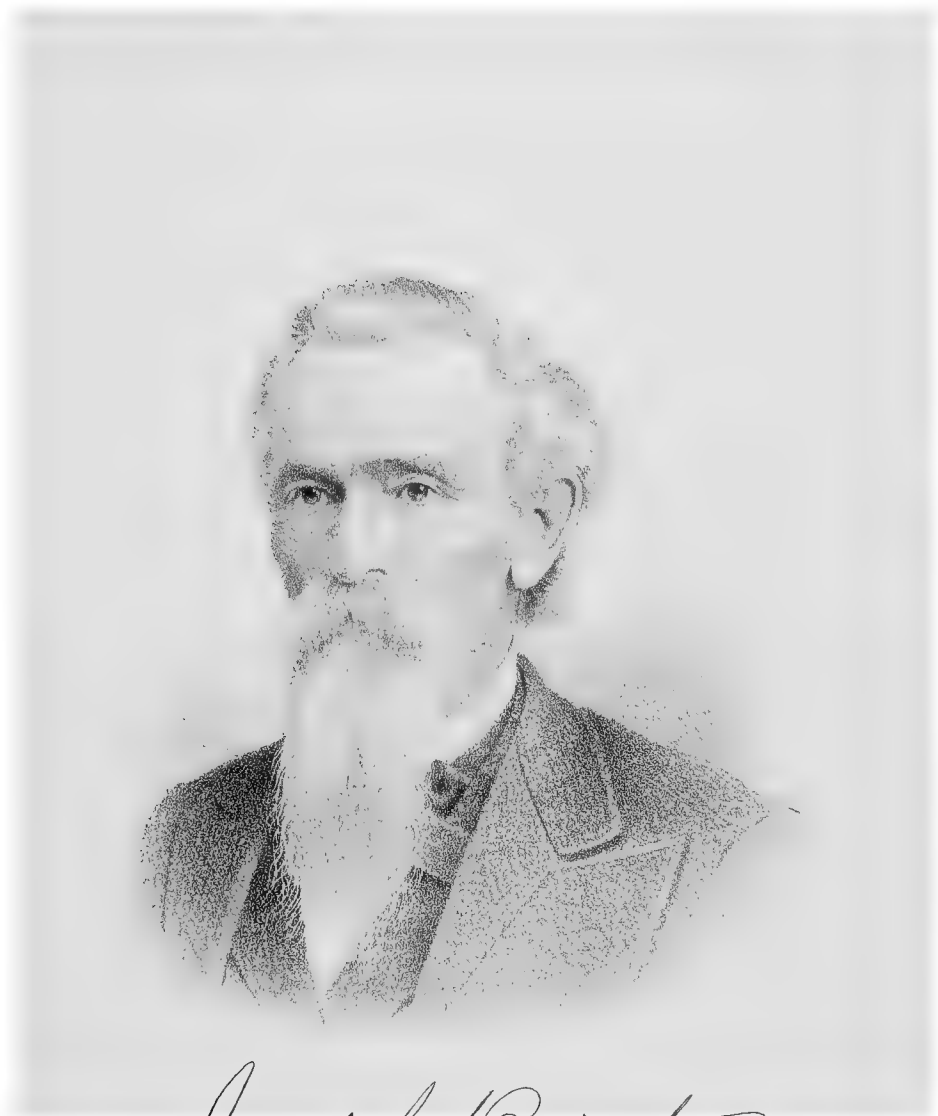
Although, as has been said, the first discoveries of gold, in paying quantities, were made in Arapahoe County, the amount was inconsiderable, and the diggings were soon exhausted or abandoned for the more promising fields of the mountain gulches. No subsequent discoveries were made; for, though the Boulder coal measures have been developed to the very line of Arapahoe County, coal has not been mined inside of its limits. The fossil remains of the county are no doubt interesting to geologists, but even these have attracted as yet but little attention. Arapahoe County is also almost destitute of timber, with the exception of a few cottonwoods along the Platte and its tributaries. The magnificent forest which enfolds

Denver, is of artificial growth, and so are most of the trees surrounding the adjoining farms and farmhouses.

For a long time, Denver and its immediate suburbs (now consolidated), were the only "towns" in the county; but with the era of railways, came several more or less pretentious way stations, which will eventually, no doubt, grow in substantial and enduring prosperity.

Of these, Littleton, on the Denver and Rio Grande railway (ten miles south of Denver, and in the extreme southwestern corner of the county), is the most important. It is located on the Platte River, and is surrounded by a fine farming country, well watered and well tilled. Its proximity to Denver reduces its trade to small proportions; but, otherwise, Littleton is a flourishing suburb, and is steadily growing in size and natural beauty. In the summer months, it is almost embowered in a mass of foliage, through which its white cottages gleam and shine like a New England village in its bower of elms. In time, no doubt, Littleton will become, in fact, a rail suburb of Denver, and night and morning trains will carry back and forth denizens of the latter city to their delightful cottages in the former. Littleton has long boasted of the leading flouring-mill in the country, and its famous "Rough and Ready" brand of fancy flour is known almost as well in Boston and New York as in Denver. It was the product of this mill which first attracted the attention of the East to the superior qualities of Colorado flour, which is now admitted to be the best the country affords.

On the Kansas Pacific road, there are several small stations in Arapahoe County, all of which as yet are merely headquarters for stock men. Of these, Deer Trail is the most important, being a considerable shipping-point for cattle, and provided with extensive stock yards built by the Company. Deer Trail is fifty-seven miles east of Denver, and is in the center of an extensive and well-watered stock range. Mr. John Hittson, a well-known stock man, makes his headquarters here. Mr. Hittson was formerly a heavy



Joseph Brinkley

operator, but, of late years, his rivals have outstripped him in the race for supremacy, and the former cattle king is now in effect a dethroned monarch.

The Denver Pacific as yet has furnished forth no suburb worthy of note in Arapahoe County, although the Platte Valley, along which the railroad runs, is well settled and highly cultivated. Island Station, about twelve miles out of Denver, is only a flag station. Hughes, seven miles further on, is the junction of the Boulder Valley Branch with the main line, but has no population.

Arapahoe County has seventeen voting precincts, of which six are in Denver, and the remainder outside. It has a population of about fifty thousand souls, three-fourths of whom are in its principal city. Its taxable wealth is \$20,000,000, according to the Assessors' returns—about one-half its actual value by any other computation.

The county government has been well administered, and its finances are in good shape, although there is an indebtedness for railway bonds which requires a considerable annual tax levy. Bonds were first voted to the amount of half a million dollars in aid of the Denver Pacific road, and afterward \$300,000 more were voted to the Denver & South Park. The latter has proved a good investment in every sense, but the former has only indirectly benefited the county, and the stock issued for the county bonds is now absolutely worthless, the road having been sold out to the bond-holders. Nevertheless, it was the issue of these bonds and the consequent building of this road, which brought the Kansas Pacific into Denver and gave a direct connection between Denver and the East, at a time when such connection was most desirable.

The public buildings of Arapahoe County are neither numerous nor imposing. Though her warrants are at par, and her wealth constantly increasing, she has never erected a building for her courts and officers, although a block of ground has been bought for that purpose. An elegant

Court House is likely to be erected at an early day, however, and, when built, it will be paid for without plunging the county in debt. A well-built jail and a comfortable hospital have been constructed.

The history of Arapahoe County is so interwoven with the history of Denver that a separate chapter in regard to the former seems out of the question, and for further information of the county and the men who have made it, reference should be had to the succeeding chapters and accompanying biographies. It is well to note, however, that the future of Arapahoe County may be largely influenced by the building of a railway already projected up the Arickarce into Denver, which will open up the eastern end of the county very rapidly, and may result in the building-up of a new metropolis 100 miles east of the present county capital.

DENVER'S FINEST SUBURB.

The elegant little village of Littleton has already been mentioned in general terms at some length, but a short sketch of its history should not be omitted from a work of this character. Mr. R. S. Little, from whom it takes its name, is literally the father of the settlement, having located there in 1860, when there were no settlers between him and the mountains, in the valley of the Platte. As time went on, the rich agricultural lands of the neighborhood attracted other settlers, and, in the winter of 1863-64, a school was established, the district including the entire corner of the county down to within three miles of Denver, a scope of country now divided into five flourishing school districts. The first school was opened in a small log cabin at Brown's bridge, about two miles north of the present site of Littleton.

In 1873, a model brick schoolhouse was built at Littleton, and furnished with all the modern improvements, so that the town has a first-class school in every respect, with a good corps of teachers and about one hundred pupils in attendance.

The first step in the transition toward a village was taken in 1867, when Mr. Little, L. A. Cole, John G. Lilley and Jesse Estabrook built the Rough and Ready Mills, which have since become so famous as manufacturing the best flour in the world. Some land adjoining the mill property was laid off into town lots for the use of the employes, a store was soon started, and sooner than its founders expected, Littleton became a "center." The mill did a good business from the first, being well supplied with excellent grain from its own immediate neighborhood, which is one of the wheat gardens of Colorado. A quarter of a million of bushels of wheat are said to have been harvested this year within a radius of ten miles from Littleton, and the estimate does not seem to be exaggerated. But although prosperous in so many respects, the Rough and Ready Mills have been singularly unfortunate as to fire, having been twice totally consumed, with large stocks of grain in store. The first fire occurred in January, 1872, inflicting a loss of about \$40,000; the second, two years later, with a heavier loss. After the last fire, however, the mill was rebuilt of stone, and fire-proof throughout. The machinery is new and first-class and capable of grinding five hundred bushels of wheat per day.

Although the village grew steadily from the start, previous to 1871, the religious privileges of the people were limited to an occasional sermon by a Denver clergyman, either in the neighboring schoolhouses or in private residences. Early in 1871, however, Mr. Little and others, with some outside assistance, built a handsome Episcopal Chapel since known as St. Paul's. For several years, Mr. L. and his wife were the only commu-

nicants, but now the Church has forty members. Until 1873, it was a mission of St. John's Church, in Denver, but in that year Rev. T. James McFadden became its Rector, remaining one year, when he became identified with the Reformed Episcopal Church and organized a congregation in Littleton. He was succeeded at St. Paul's by Rev. Charles De Garmo, and in turn Mr. De Garmo was followed by the present Rector, Rev. M. F. Sorenson, who came in 1876. In addition to the neat church edifice proper, St. Paul's boasts of a comfortable rectory, built in 1875, and costing about \$2,000.

The Reformed Episcopal Church was built in 1874. It is a handsome brick structure, costing about \$4,000. John G. Lilley, Mr. Little's partner, was at the head of the new church movement, and was the Senior Warden, R. H. Mowbury being the other. The original vestrymen were F. Comstock, H. E. Allen, J. D. Hill, G. W. Belcher, L. B. Ames, J. M. Bowles, John McBroom, J. M. Fox, Otis Hardenburg, D. W. Powers, B. J. Berry and I. W. Chatfield. Rev. T. James McFadden, as already stated, was the first Rector, serving until 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. T. L. Smith, the present incumbent.

Though Littleton is largely Episcopal, the other denominations are represented there, and the society is excellent for so small a place. Although Denver stands in no immediate need of a suburb to live in, the time will come, no doubt, when Littleton's wealth and population will be swelled by the overflow of Denver, and no more charming country village can be found in Colorado than cozy Littleton, nestled in its groves of trees like any old New England village.



PART III.

CHAPTER I.

WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION OF TWENTY YEARS—A PROPHECY.

DENVER, the Queen City of the Plains, is to-day (1879) the most active, enterprising and flourishing city on the continent. It has barely attained its majority. Even twenty years ago, it was a straggling town of tents and mud-roofed cabins, lining the west bank of Cherry Creek at the confluence of the latter with the Platte, with an ambitious rival, "on paper," occupying the site of the now prosperous city. Even at that early day, the enterprise and vigor which has transformed the bleak, barren prairie into a great metropolis was manifested. Denver proper pitted itself against Auraria when the latter seemed to have everything in its favor, and Denver won the fight for supremacy, as she has won every successive battle, regardless of the odds against her.

Every one who noted the early history of Chicago awarded unstinted praise to the men who builded that great city in the wilderness of the then far West; but Denver was builded under circumstances tenfold more discouraging, and in spite of obstacles immeasurably greater. Chicago was backed up by other outposts of civilization, while Denver stood alone, 600 miles from anywhere. Chicago had her great inland sea carrying commerce to her very doors, while Denver lay beyond an almost trackless waste, and waited upon slow "prairie schooners" for her supplies. Chicago was surrounded by fertile fields, and her soil blossomed as the rose, while Denver, at the first, raised nothing but cactus plants, antelope and jack rabbits. The comparison might be carried infinitely farther, but enough has been said to show that the work of building a beautiful city

on a cheerless site, so far removed from the appliances of modern civilization, was something like the labors of Hercules.

There is extant somewhere, and it should be introduced in this volume, an engraving which represents "Denver in 1859." The grand old mountains tower in the background of the picture, but the foreground contains a blank perspective closed by a cabin or two, a tent and half a dozen Indian "tepees." A little fringe of cottonwood trees marks the line of the Platte River, and the course of Cherry Creek is similarly, though less boldly, outlined.

The spreading plain lies desolate. There isn't enough timber away from the streams to make a toothpick. It is hard to imagine what wild fancy possessed the first inhabitants when they laid the foundations of the future city. Gold was not found in paying quantities hereabout, nor did the early settlers pay much attention to mining in the immediate neighborhood of the city. They headquartered here, and prospected north, south and west, always returning to Denver, however, no matter where they wandered. So the town grew apace in spite of the sneers and efforts of envious rivals. Every now and then, from 1859 forward, some ambitious settlement with a high-sounding title would spring up and threaten to overshadow the Cherry Creek settlement, by reason of superior location, or something of that sort; but, one by one, they failed to effect the promised revolution. Just why they failed is as mysterious as why Denver didn't fail.

Some of the most sagacious men who ever settled in Colorado pinned their undying faith to

Golden City and invested their money there with great liberality, only to see it disappear forever from their gaze. And yet, Golden seemed to possess rare advantages. She stood in the gateway to Gregory Gulch while that was the mining center of Colorado, but even then the Golden Gate was only a turnpike station on the road to Denver. When the South Park was opened, Colorado City sprang into existence, and threatened the "commercial supremacy" of Denver, without affecting it a particle. So, when California Gulch became famous, Cañon City was established to relieve Denver of her "commercial supremacy," and didn't do it. There seemed to be a fatality about these embryo "cities" which were cities only in name, for when they dropped the "city" from their titles and became "Golden," "Cañon," etc., they began to prosper. Denver, on the contrary, was never rightly written "Denver City," and to this fact the superstitious may ascribe its prosperity.

The Denver of to-day is distributed over a good deal of territory which was not embraced in the original settlement, and a portion of the present town, formerly known as Auraria, was an older town and once a powerful rival of Denver itself. The first settlement, however, was several miles up the Platte River, and was known as Placer, or "Mexican Diggings." This embryo town was located at the mouth of Dry Creek, where gold was first discovered in paying quantities. These diggings were soon exhausted, however, and the town disappeared, no trace of it having been visible for many years.

Auraria was the next "center." The town was laid out and christened about the 1st of November, 1858; but, previous to that time, parties had been camping there, among them, Maj. D. C. Oakes, still a resident of Denver; Jack Jones, since deceased, and Green Russell's party of Georgians. William Foster surveyed the town site, and Green Russell gave it the name of Auraria, from a town of that name in Georgia, whence he had emigrated. Auraria, now known as West

Denver, was on the west bank of Cherry Creek. Jack Jones built the first house, just before the town was laid out. Its walls were of logs set on end in a trench, close together and "chinked" with the *adobe* clay of the country, which, by the way, furnished much of the building material for subsequent buildings. Those *adobe* houses soon came to be familiarly known as "dobies," and the same term was applied to the bricks or blocks of which the walls were formed. Many of them are standing to-day, not only in West Denver, but on the principal thoroughfares of East Denver itself. The *News* office, on Larimer street, is a "doby" building, with a brick front. Stone's bookstore (formerly Richards') is a log building, weather-boarded. With all its metropolitan airs and graces, Denver is still so young that its swaddling-clothes are visible, to the initiated, on every hand.

And yet it is, in all respects, a wonderful city, apparently fulfilling the destiny prophesied for it nearly twenty years ago, by that brilliant enthusiast, Gov. Gilpin, who wrote as follows in his book on the future of Colorado:

"As for the site upon which the city of Denver is founded, it is pre-eminantly cosmopolitan. It pre-occupies the auspicious focus into which nature groups all her colossal elements. We are at the base of the Eastern Cordillera, whose summit is nowhere penetrated by navigation for a distance of two thousand miles from the principal meridian which parts and unites the two hemispheres of the globe.

"Here the vast arena of the Pacific fits itself to the basin of the Atlantic edge. The goal is reached where the zodiac of nations closes its circle. The gap between the hemispheres is bridged over forever. We are upon the isothermal axis, which is the trunk line (the *thalwez*) of intense and intelligent energy, where civilization has its largest field, its highest development, its inspired form.

"There is an intoxicating grandeur in the panorama which unveils itself to the spectator, looking



J. A. Brocker

out from the crest of the neighboring Cordillera. In front, in rear and on either hand, nature ascends to her highest standard of excellence.

"Behold, to the right, the Mississippi Basin; to the left, the plateau of table-lands; beneath, the family of parks; around, the radiating backs of primeval mountains; the primary rivers starting to the seas; a uniform altitude of 8,000 feet; a translucent atmosphere a thousand miles removed from the ocean and its influences; a checkered landscape, from which no element of sublimity is left out—fertility and food upon the surface, metals beneath, uninterrupted facility of transit.

"Behold here the panorama which crowns the middle region of our Union, fans the fire of patriotism, and beckons on the energetic host of our people.

"Here, through the heart of our Territory, our population, our mines, our farms and habitations, will traverse the condensed commerce of mankind, where passengers or cargoes may, at any time or place, embark upon or leave the vehicles of transportation.

"Down with the parricidal policy which will banish it from the land, from the broadcast dwelling of the people, to force it on to the sterile ocean, outside of society, through foreign nations, into torrid heats, along circuitous routes, imprisoned for months and dwarfed in great ships.

"Railways, multiplied and spanning the continent, are essential domestic institutions, more powerful and more permanent than law, or popular or consent, political constitutions, to thoroughly complete the grand system of fluvial arteries which fraternize us into one people—to bind the two seaboard to this one continental union, like ears to the human head—to radiate the rural foundations of the Union so broad and deep, and establish its structure so solid, that no possible force or stratagem can shake its permanence—to secure such scope and space to progress, that equality and prosperity shall never be impaired or chafe for want of room.

"To Denver is secured a career into which all those favorable facts of position and circumferent area are now united. The North American people number 50,000,000 in strength; 2,000,000 annually shift their homes. This force is par excellence the pioneer army of the North American people. This movement causes an uninterrupted pressure of the people from East to West, resembling the drift of the ocean which accompanies the great tidal wave. Diurnally is the surface of the sea lifted up in silence and poured upon the coasts of the continent. Exactly similar to this is the movement, annually gathering force, and seen to impel our people through and through from the Eastern to the Western limit of the land. The inscrutable force of gravity which, with minute accuracy, holds the planets in their orbits, or causes each drop of rain to fall, sways the instincts of society. This gravitation presses to all directions upon the axis and to the focus of intensity. This regular instinct of movement has been transiently interfered with by the artificial passions and demoralization of civil strife.

"It rapidly assumes again its temper and its regularity. Our neighbors from California work up to us with miraculous energy and celerity. They bring with them the open avenue to us from Asia.

"The Mexican column reaches us from the south. On the north the activity is great and in close contact. These several columns simultaneously converge upon us. They increase every moment in numbers, weight and celerity of motion. We no longer march into the blind wilderness dependent upon and chained exclusively to Europe in the rear. We open up in front the gorgeous arena of the Asiatic Ocean. At present the huge city of London monopolizes the imports from the Oriental world. These are stored there and retailed to the people residing in the basin of the Atlantic.

"Upon the labor of the American people so far as they participate in the consumption of Oriental wares, is harnessed the frightful burden to support the British people and the British Empire, and to be devoured by their voracious despotism of trade.

The work of emancipation is accomplished by the intrepid energies and conquests of the pioneer army of North America. It only remains to be appreciated and accepted by the people. We are about to supply by direct export, the food and precious and base metals to 850,000,000 of neighboring Asiatics! To Japan! to China! to India. To the gorgeous islands of Borneo! Sumatra! Java. To the Phillipines! the Celebes. To the Archipelagoes of the Sooloo Sea and Polynesia! These are larger in aggregate area, and more populous than Europe; and are nearer to us.

"Included with the equatorial zone, but approached by us through the temperate zone, they overflow with merchandises desirable to our people in multitudinous affluence. To us will belong the prodigious carrying trade upon the seas for these infinite multitudes. The equatorial heats are outflanked and avoided. The conflict for dominion over the multiplied commerce of the world is fought, and conclusive victory is won for our country. A large majority of the American people now reside within the Mississippi Basin, and in this Asiatic front of our continent, which is born from us, nascent powers, herculean from the hour of their birth, unveil their forms and demand their rights. States for the pioneers; self-government for the pioneers; untrammelled way for the imperial energies of the forces of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Sea, may not long be withheld by covetous, arbitrary and arrogant jealousy and injustice! In the conflict for freedom, it is not numbers or cunning that conquers; but rather daring, discipline and judgment, combined and tempered by the condensed fire of faith and intrepid valor. As it is my hope in these notes to contribute what may be valuable, I adhere strictly to severe facts, and reject absolutely all theory and speculation. These facts are as indestructibly established as is the alphabet and are as worthy of unquestioning faith and credence. That we may look into the gathering achievements of the near future, without obscurity, and with an accurate prophetic vision, I may without

censure submit what is within my own personal experience. It fell to my lot during the years from 1840 to 1845, alone and in extreme youth, to seek and chalk out in the immense solitudes filling the space from Missouri to China, the lines of this dazzling empire of which we now hold the oracular crown—to have stood by its cradle—to be the witness of its miraculous growth. It is not for me in this season of gathering splendor, to speak tamely upon a subject of such intense and engrossing novelty and interest. I may properly here quote the concluding sentences of a report which I was required to make on the 2d of March, 1846, to the United States Senate, at that time brimful of illustrious statesmen. What I said then and there, in the first dawning twilight of our glory, I will now repeat:

"The calm, wise man sets himself to study aright and understand clearly the deep designs of Providence, to scan the great volume of nature, to fathom, if possible, the will of the Creator, and to receive with respect what may be revealed to him. Two centuries have rolled over our race upon this continent. From nothing we have become 20,000,000. From nothing we are grown to be in agriculture, in commerce, in civilization, and in natural strength, the first among the nations existing or in history. So much is our destiny—so far up to this time—transacted, accomplished, certain and not to be disputed. From this threshold we read the future.

"The untransacted destiny of the American people is to subdue the continent, to rush over this vast field to the Pacific Ocean, to animate the many hundred millions of its people, and to cheer them upward; to set the principle of self-government at work, to agitate these herculean masses, to establish a new order in human affairs; to set free the enslaved, to regenerate superannuated nations, to change darkness into light, to stir up the sleep of a hundred centuries; to teach old nations a new civilization, to confirm the destiny of the human race, to carry the career of mankind to its culminating point; to cause stagnant

people to be reborn, to perfect science, to emblazon history with the conquest of peace; to shed a new and resplendent glory upon mankind, to unite the world in one social family; to absolve the curse that weighs down humanity, and to shed blessings round the world!

"Divine task! immortal mission! Let us tread fast and joyfully open the trail before us. Let every American heart open wide for patriotism to glow undimmed, and confide with religious faith in the sublime and prodigious destiny of his well loved country.'"

CHAPTER II.

PEN PICTURE OF DENVER IN 1859—THE PIONEERS.

THE foregoing gorgeous picture of Denver's future state had little influence on the early settlers, who cared more about gold and greenbacks than the work of laying a foundation for the "future great city" of the two continents.

Corner-lots, however, were a great attraction. A town called St. Charles had been laid out in the latter part of October, 1858, on the present site of Denver. Gen. William Larimer, whose name is now borne by the principal business street of Denver, built a log cabin, with a dirt roof, on the east bank of Cherry Creek, between Blake and Wazee streets, about where the Elephant Corral now stands. But the General had no neighbors on this side of Cherry Creek. The enterprising West Side monopolized pretty much all the business and population. The foundation of another cabin was laid about the same time, but lack of faith in the future of Denver prevented the embryo millionaire from going on and completing his habitation. Probably he hied across the creek and joined the Aurarians, who, indeed, were having everything their own way.

Auraria was, indeed, a town of importance—on paper. The boundaries of the town site included all the country for two miles up Cherry Creek and the Platte, covering about twelve hundred acres. While Gen. Larimer was waiting for somebody else to settle in East Denver and keep him company, Auraria was growing at a rapid rate. "Indian Row," on Ferry street, between First and Second, became an aristocratic quarter in a short

time after the town site was surveyed. Ross Hutchins built a log cabin there. One S. M. Rooker from Salt Lake, brought in his family and built alongside of Hutchins. Mrs. Hutchins arrived August 30, 1858, and introduced female society into the camp-life of the new settlement. She was a border-woman in every sense of the word, and was very popular with the early settlers, who soon came to look upon the "Rooker House" as a social center which did honor to the camp. Mrs. Hutchins enjoyed the distinction of being the only woman in camp until Christmas, when Uncle Dick Wooten arrived with his family from New Mexico.

The vivacious chroniclers of those days assert that 125 houses were built in Auraria during the winter of 1858-59, but not much boast is made of the character of the tenements. Neither glass nor nails entered into their construction, and board floors were all unknown. Even the dirt roofs were not impervious to moisture, and melting snows deluged the interiors to an uncomfortable extent. In the spring and early summer, when the rains descended, the floods came through the roof, and, to use a favorite expression of the time, the rains usually continued indoors for three or four days after they had ceased outside. Probably 100 of the first houses were merely "dug-outs," with an occasional log cabin built by the more aristocratic emigrants.

Denver was a trading-post almost from the first, and asserted its commercial supremacy as early as

October, 1858. Blake & Williams were the pioneers in this line. Kinna & Nye followed them in a few days, and Uncle Dick Wooten brought in a large stock of goods in December. Mr. Wooten astonished the good people of Auraria by building a "mammoth" storeroom, 20x32 feet in size, and one and a half stories high, roofed with boards instead of the standard covering of earth. It had an actual board floor, the boards being sawed by hand with a whip-saw. A four-light glass window illuminated and adorned the upper chamber of this palatial structure. Auraria felt that a new era of prosperity was opening before her, and the strife between West and East Denver became fiercer than ever, if that were possible.

But while Auraria was progressing, the rival settlement was still going forward under a new name. In November, the St. Charles town site changed hands and became known as Denver, in honor of the then Governor of Kansas, Gen. J. W. Denver, of Leavenworth. The new-town company, of which Col. Richard E. Whitsitt was Secretary, was composed of enterprising and liberal men, and they worked hard to induce new-comers to settle on their side of the creek, offering, at first, several lots as an inducement for building a house upon one or more of them. In this way, Denver very nearly kept pace with Auraria during the winter of 1858-59, but the wooden store with a plank floor laid over anything that Denver could boast, and it became headquarters for business, and gossip as well. The upper room with its aristocratic window was the scene of all public gatherings, and it was there that the politics of the young community took form and shape. It was there, too, that justice was dispensed after the simple but effectual fashion of the frontier.

Before the new year opened, Auraria and Denver were pretty well supplied with all kinds of shops, as well as the inevitable saloon where cheap whisky was sold at the highest price, and where various games of chance were indulged in by the sports who had thus early begun to gather in the

new camp. A bakery was early established, and a jewelry-shop soon followed suit. "Tom" Pollock, well known to all early settlers, opened a blacksmith-shop in Auraria, in December, 1858, and the equally well-known firm of Kasserman & Co., set up as carpenters about the same time.

The irrepressible Frenchman calling himself "Count Murat," who afterward became famous as the barber who charged Horace Greeley \$5 for a shave, made his appearance in Auraria about this time, and, on the 1st of February, 1859, opened the "Eldorado Hotel," on St. Louis street, between Fifth and Sixth. The building still stands in West Denver, or did a short time ago.

The arrival out of a saw-mill in March, 1859, was hailed with delight, and immediate arrangements were made for building frame houses in each of the rival towns. The mill was set up in the pineries on Cherry Creek, and the first load of lumber came into Denver April 21, 1859, the same day that William N. Byers reached here with the material of the *Rocky Mountain News*. The lumber, which was a fair quality of yellow pine, was bought by Tom Pollock and Dick Wooten, both of whom were building frame houses at the time, which were the first frame buildings erected on the creek.

Generally speaking, the houses in Denver were more pretentious than those of Auraria. Hewed logs were used until sawed lumber could be obtained, and substantial roofs were the rule rather than the exception. Judge H. P. A. Smith, appointed Probate Judge of Arapahoe County by Gov. Denver, of Kansas, built a fine house on Blake street, near Cherry Creek, which was unfortunately burned in the great fire of 1863.

Judge Smith was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. Through his efforts, a Lodge of Free Masons was instituted in January, 1859, working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Henry Allen was W. M. and Judge Smith, Secretary. The Lodge met in a log cabin in Auraria. The organization was maintained and presently secured a charter, by which it

became independent of Kansas jurisdiction, and formed the nucleus of the present very successful State organization, which embraces many of the most prominent men in Colorado. It is to be regretted, however, that neither the Masons nor the Odd Fellows have ever seen fit to invest their means in a permanent hall building in Denver, but have continued to meet in hired chambers up to the present time. An elegant Masonic or Odd Fellows' hall is very much needed in this city, and could doubtless be made a profitable investment, as well as an ornament to Denver.

March 28, 1859, was a big day on the banks of Cherry Creek. The first election for county officers was held at that time, and the express line to the Missouri River was formally opened.

The rivalry between the embryo cities entered very largely into this election. Auraria outvoted Denver, however, polling 231 to 144 for her rival. In those days, a corner lot on the west bank was considered worth a whole block on the east side. S. W. Wagoner succeeded Judge Smith as Probate Judge. The five outside precincts cast more votes than Denver and Auraria combined.

Before Judge Smith left the bench, however, he was called upon to preside over the first murder trial in the new settlement, the prisoner being a young man named Stofel, who had shot and killed his brother-in-law, Thomas Biencroff. The murder occurred on Clear Creek, a few miles from the city. Stofel made no defense, and listened to his death sentence in sullen silence. As there was no jail or building in which he could be securely kept, little more time was lost in carrying out the sentence than had been expended in finding it. The murder and trial both occurred on the 7th of April, 1859, and, on the following day, Stofel was hanged from a cottonwood tree within the limits of the city of Auraria.

Only eight days later, in spite of the warning given by Stofel's execution, another murder was committed in the city, not far from the scene of the recent hanging. One Carroll Wood and a

man named J. W. Scudder became incensed at a carpenter known as Capt. Bassett, and Scudder, either through the influence of Wood, or on his own account, shot and mortally wounded Bassett while the latter was at work. Both Scudder and Wood fled, the former escaping from custody, after Bassett's death, in a mysterious and rather reprehensible manner. Afterward, Scudder returned and stood trial before a people's court, but escaped punishment. Scudder has lately returned to Denver, after a long absence, but so changed that he is recognized by but few citizens.

Mention has already been made of the advent of the material from which the *News* was first printed, which arrived in Auraria April 21, 1859, and was unloaded in front of Uncle Dick Wooten's store. The second story of the building was vacated to make room for the printing office, and the first number of the paper was issued a week later, amid general rejoicing.

But while this gratifying progress was being made, there were many new-comers, whose disappointment upon beholding the new El Dorado found vent in the most unqualified terms of disgust. Among those who reached Cherry Creek in April and May, 1859, nearly one-half turned back to the States, cursing the country with as much vim and venom as "our army" swore in Flanders. Under this depressing influence, building suddenly stopped, business became dull, and only a few brave-hearted and long-headed men, who saw the end from the beginning, had faith in the future of Denver and the country.

The month of May brought encouragement to all who had pinned their faith to the new camp. Gold was discovered here and there throughout the mountains, and the news of rich mines further beyond induced immigrants to persevere after reaching Denver, instead of turning back from this point. The city also became a base of supply for all the new camps, and, even at that early day, miners who made a "stake" in the mountains came down to Denver to spend their money and have a good time while it lasted. Of all men in

the world, perhaps, unless it be sailors off from a long cruise, miners are the most reckless financiers, their only apparent object being to spend money as fast and foolishly as possible. There are many exceptions to this rule, of course, but it applies too generally, as every old citizen of Denver can attest.

By this time, the fame of Denver and Colorado had gone out through all the land, and the eyes of the country were turned in this direction. Horace Greeley, who was always advising people to go West, was deeply interested in Colorado, and started West early in the summer of 1859, to see for himself whether there was gold here in paying quantities. On the way, he picked up Mr. A. D. Richardson, who had been writing up the anti-slavery war in "bleeding" Kansas, and a third prominent journalist named Henry Villard. These three arrived in Denver June 6, *via* the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express Company, which had been running coaches to Denver from the Missouri River, since the 1st of May, the first coach having arrived in Denver May 7. Mr. Greeley's greatest surprise was to find a Constitutional Convention in session, but he took great interest in the proceedings, and advised the members to make every effort to come into the Union as a State, for the reason that a Territory labors under such serious disadvantages because of its dependency on the General Government, an argument the force of which Colorado realized to the fullest extent in after years.

Much respect was paid by the citizens to their distinguished guests. The hotels of the period being poor and crowded, a cabin was secured for Greeley and his traveling companions, who were made as comfortable as possible. Mr. Greeley was called upon for a speech the evening of his arrival, and delivered a lecture on temperance on the following Sabbath. It is not recorded that this *avant courier* of the Murphy movement in Denver turned many old toppers from their cups on that occasion, but if he had known from experience the terrific character of the liquor they were

drinking, he might have waxed eloquent in its condemnation. Prof. Goldrick states that most of the '59 whisky came from Taos, Old Mexico, and was universally and very properly known as "Taos lightning." Like genuine lightning, it never struck twice in one place, but laid its victim out the first time.

When Mr. Greeley saw Denver, it contained about three hundred houses, counting both cities as one, as they soon became, practically. He gave the people some good advice, to which they paid small heed, but he did them a substantial service, which was of the utmost value to them and to the new mining camp at that critical juncture. He visited the mines, satisfied himself that they contained gold in paying quantities, and published in the *Rocky Mountain News* a card to that effect, in which he also stated his belief that the new country had in it all the substantial elements of prosperity. His traveling companions also subscribed to the same statement, and it was published in the form of a circular, for distribution along the overland route, where many immigrants were being turned back by the stories of disaffected parties, who stated that there was no gold in the country, and little else but starvation. Greeley's contradiction of these canards not only stopped the backward flow of immigration, but gave a new impetus to the outward tide. It was received in the East as about the first authentic utterance on the question of gold in the Pike's Peak country, and, with his letters to the *Tribune*, it constituted the best advertisement Colorado ever had. If proof were needed to show that honesty and integrity are invaluable in journalism as well as in all other walks of life, this might easily convince the most skeptical. The word of this one journalist was accepted far and wide as conclusive evidence of the existence of gold in these mountains, and no one questioned the correctness of the verdict which he rendered.

Mr. Greeley was much amused at the intense rivalry existing between Denver and Auraria, and pointed out the fact that they were practically one



Very Truly
R. G. Bingham

settlement, but without avail to overcome the bitterness between the east and west banks of Cherry Creek. In this intense rivalry, political divisions were swallowed up, and the electoral contests were waged wholly between Denver on the one side and Auraria upon the other.

All accounts agree that Denver was particularly lively throughout the summer of 1859. The Constitutional Convention was twice in session in Wooten's Hall during the season, and succeeded in framing a Constitution for the State of Jefferson, which was defeated when submitted to a vote in September. Still another Convention organized a Territorial form of government, and this was generally recognized. It was under this *quasi* government that Mr. B. D. Williams was elected Delegate to Congress, succeeding H. J. Graham, who had been informally elected in the fall of the preceding year.

Even at that early day, Denver was a cosmopolitan city in embryo. The population was made up of all elements and almost every nationality. The social life of the community had not taken shape, and no usages or customs had been established. The men from the South, of whom there were many, brought to the new settlement the manners and methods of their old home, and sought to implant them on the soil of the incipient State. Matters were fast becoming complicated, when an event occurred which had a decidedly good effect upon the community. It was a duel between two prominent citizens, one of whom is now dead, while the other is still one of Denver's most respectable business men. For these reasons, their names will be omitted here; but a short account of the affair may be introduced as showing the spirit of the times.

The survivor of the affair was a Northern man, while his adversary was a fiery Southerner; and, of course, the challenge came from the latter. It was based upon the outcome of a commonplace business transaction, and the sending of the challenge, to put it mildly, was looked upon as a big bluff by the party of the first part, who may be designated as A, while B will answer as well as any other initial for the title of the second party. The fighting men of the camp, underestimating B's personal courage, expected him to decline the challenge; but, to their surprise, he at once replied that, while he wasn't "spoiling for a fight," he had nothing to take back, and would not apologize. The meeting was arranged. A was early on hand with his friends, and so was B. Some efforts to arrange the difficulty were made by the friends of both parties, and Mr. A seemed willing enough; but Mr. B insisted that, as he had been forced into the affair, he wouldn't be forced out of it without an unconditional surrender in his favor. His manly bearing made a most favorable impression on the spectators, which was visibly increased when he "plugged" his adversary and escaped unhurt himself. Mr. A's wound was not fatal, and he soon recovered, for which happy result his old adversary is grateful to this day, as he had no bloodthirsty motive in accepting the challenge. From that day forward, however, he found himself an involuntary hero among the "fighting men," whose respect for him was not only unbounded, but rather annoying. However, he used his accidental power over the turbulent element to good advantage in quelling disturbances and counseling peace and order, and he was never again called upon to assert his manhood on the field of honor.



CHAPTER III.

THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

THOUGH a good many people returned to the States in the fall of 1859, expecting a hard winter in the new camp, enough remained to make both towns very lively, especially as most of the miners from outside camps came into Denver or Auraria for the winter, soon after the first snow fell. Among the amusements provided for their delectation, theatricals figured very prominently, rival theatres having been opened in October, 1859. Apollo Hall, the pioneer institution, was located on Larimer street. Reed's theater was in Cibola Hall, on Ferry street. Charley Thorne was the pioneer manager, and Mlle. Haydee was the first "leading lady" who captivated the playgoers of the new Territory. She seems to have been a prime favorite, not only at the capital but in the provinces, as the New York papers say of Boston and Chicago. Haydee was a very beautiful woman, and her beauty probably disarmed hostile criticism, at least she was not criticised by the press of that remote period. Among the early comedians of note in the country were Mike Dougherty and the still popular Jack Langrishe, who afterward, in 1862, became manager of the old "Denver Theater," which, until a few years ago, occupied the corner of Lawrence and Sixteenth streets, but was destroyed by fire. It was for many years the leading theater of Denver, and was also the scene of many stirring political meetings, conventions, etc. Architecturally, it was not a handsome building, resembling a Pennsylvania frame barn in everything except color, and growing shabbier with each succeeding year, until the "devouring element" obliterated at once its ugliness and its usefulness. Its leading characteristic as a building was excessive ventilation in cold weather, and it used to be said that the coldest place about the old theater was inside of it.

The population of the twin cities at this time was about 1,000 and increasing, the tide of immigration having been checked but not stopped by the approach of winter. Contrary to expectations, the season was not particularly inclement, and the stages made regular trips, keeping up communication with the outside world. The mails were carried by the stages as express matter, and the modest sum of "two bits" was demanded and freely paid as postage on each letter. On the arrival of the mails at the express office, which was located on the corner of Blake and Fifteenth streets, where the Exchange Bank now stands, the crowd would form in line in the street, and march past the delivery window, where Hon. Amos Steck, now Judge of Arapahoe County, would hand out the mail. As usual, the Post Office Department was slow to recognize the necessity for mail service so far West, and it was some time ere a post office was located in Denver.

Schools and churches were established in both cities about this time, and flourished despite the wickedness by which they were surrounded. Revs. George W. Fisher and Jacob Adriance, with Father Kœhler, were the first ministers; Prof. Goldrick the first school teacher.

No sketch of Denver would be complete without mention of this amiable, accomplished, but rather erratic gentleman, who is still, as he has long been, one of the best-known citizens of Denver, and editor of the *Herald*. Mr. Goldrick is an educated Irishman, a graduate of a leading Irish University. Like most of his warm-hearted but impulsive countrymen, he is an "irrepressible," and accepts the smiles or frowns of fortune with supreme indifference, equally content whether he smokes his "dhudeen" or 50-cent cigars. It is said that he "whacked" a bull-team across the Plains, and entered Denver faultlessly attired in a

suit of black, with a shining silk hat on his head, around which his ox-whip circled as it descended upon the backs of his bovine chargers. He himself admits that he landed in Denver with 50 cents in his pocket, half of which he invested in a cigar, and the rest in "Taos lightning," after which he walked up the street with an air so lordly that people looked at him as though he had just bought the town, and would take possession as soon as the papers were made out. In point of fact, however, with all his peculiarities of style and manner, Prof. Goldrick has been and is to-day a valuable member of the community, and enjoys the warmest friendship of the pioneer element.

On November 7, 1859, the first Legislature of the provisional Territory of Jefferson met in Denver, and during its session considerable business was done, most of which amounted to nothing, as

the country still belonged to Kansas, and was represented in the Kansas Legislature by Capt. Richard Sopris. The political history of the Territory being given elsewhere, it will be unnecessary now to enter into details of the doings of this Legislature at this or the subsequent session in January, 1860.

Building was continued with little interruption throughout the winter, and a better class of buildings, including some brick stores and residences, were added to the frame houses and log cabins hitherto mentioned. Maj. D. C. Oakes, of Denver, brought in the second steam saw-mill, and located it up Cherry Creek, in the nearest pine-ries. From this time forward, lumber and brick were plentiful enough to supply the demands of builders, and Denver especially began to assume the air of a metropolitan city.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CITY OF DENVER IN 1860—LOT JUMPING, ETC.

AMONG the acts of the provisional Legislature was one granting a charter to the city of Denver, and, under it, a city government was organized by the election of John C. Moore as Mayor, December 19, 1859. This, however, did not prevent occasional outbreaks of lawlessness, and an affair, which threatened serious results, marked the closing days of January, 1860. This was the claim-jumpers' war. Some enterprising citizens "jumped" a portion of the town site, and the resulting conflict between them and the town company came near ending in bloodshed; but the better class of law-abiding citizens interfered and arranged a compromise of the difficulty. Col. Dick Whitsitt, Secretary of the town company, had a rifle leveled at his head during the controversy, but was saved by the interference of friends. Maj. R. B. Bradford was shot at three times, at short range, by a party named Parkinson; but the latter was a poor marksman, and missed every

time. Disgusted with his bad aim, Parkinson retired from the field, and the Major went about his business as if nothing had happened.

While the Denverites were settling the town site question, the denizens of Auraria were ridding themselves of certain obnoxious characters who had been making free with the property of others. The thieves and their friends offered a show of fight, parading the streets heavily armed and occasionally firing a shot at some peaceable citizen. They were driven out of town, however, and peace was soon restored. Had a few of them been hung, it might have been better for the city, for its effect on those who remained behind.

It was about this time that the famous attack on the *News* office occurred. A desperado, known as Charley Harrison, shot an inoffensive negro, and the *News*, in condemning the act, added some very severe strictures upon the sporting fraternity, particularly the "Criterion gang," as it was then

known. This greatly incensed both Harrison and his gang, and they threatened to "clean out" the *News* office. Mr. Byers, the editor, was threatened with assassination, and was actually seized at one time, with the evident determination, on the part of the roughs, to murder him, but he was finally released. Then the *News* force was armed to resist attack, and a volunteer guard of citizens, armed with rifles, remained at the office each night for some time. One of the rifles in use during this "guard mounting," remains in the editorial room to this day, as a reminiscence of the stirring events of that time. Finally, one of the roughs, named Steele, primed himself with fighting whisky, mounted a horse, and rode past the office, discharging two shots into it as he passed. The shots were returned. The firing aroused the citizens, who turned out en masse to capture the would-be assassin. Steele was shot dead, and preparations were made to move on the rest of the gang, when they suddenly decamped. One of them, named Wood, was captured and tried by the people's court, but his participation in the acts of violence was not clearly proven, and he was permitted to leave the country, which he did without any loss of time. An interesting sequel to this story is told to the effect that Harrison and several more of the same gang who attacked the *News* office, were killed during the war under peculiar circumstances, and in a horrible manner. In 1863, it will be remembered, secret agents were sent from Richmond all over the West and Northwest to inaugurate a new rebellion, their mission being to organize the "Knights of the Golden Circle." It appears that Harrison was selected to operate in Colorado, but he never reached the scene of his labors. In crossing Kansas with his party, he encountered a troop of wild Osage Indians who were scouting for the Government, with a view to checking guerrilla raids into that portion of the country. The Indians were not very particular to inquire into the character of their game before killing it, and so opened on Harrison and his men on sight, killing

the entire party, and bringing their heads into camp as ghastly trophies. Papers found on the bodies of the dead men established the fact that, although traveling peaceably through a peaceful country, their mission was one of evil and their death deserved.

It is amusing to hear the old employes of the *News* tell about the experiences of that eventful period. The editors wrote with their rifles beside them and revolvers cumbering the desk, while each compositor and others employed had a rifle in easy reach, and generally laid his hand affectionately upon it whenever the door opened. The item gatherers went about with a body guard, and always took the middle of the street. The lamented A. D. Richardson, then employed on the paper, describes all these events at length in his excellent book entitled "Beyond the Mississippi."

About this time, the number of buildings in Denver began to give it a symmetrical shape, so that the eye could understand the general outlines of the survey of the town plat. The streets, which were eighty feet wide, were laid out "across the compass," or diagonally with the cardinal points of the instrument, running northeast and southwest, with cross streets at right-angles. All the northwest and southeast thoroughfares gave full views of Long's Peak in the distance, and, in the winter, the view was particularly fine. The blocks were large, having each thirty-two lots, 25x125. The streets were originally lettered from southwest to northeast, but this lettering subsequently gave way to numbers, by which means F street became Fifteenth, G Sixteenth, etc. Cherry Creek, although a dividing line in the rural districts, was never so regarded by Denver and Auraria until after the flood of 1864, and no line was ever established between the two cities, previous to that time. Streets and lots were laid out in the dry bed of the stream by both towns, and a splendid crop of lawsuits was springing up when the flood came and washed them away, together with all the improvements that had been made in the bed of the stream. Many of the



C. S. Birdsat

citizens of Denver still hold the fee simple of Cherry Creek lots for which they paid big money in early days, but which are valueless now, unless a wild scheme for turning the channel of the creek can be successfully accomplished.

In 1860, and for some years thereafter, Blake street was the business thoroughfare of the city. Holladay street was then known as McGaa street, taking the name of William McGaa, *alias* Jack Jones, an early settler. The old *News* office was located on McGaa street, in the middle of Cherry Creek, standing on low piles, which raised it just high enough to be in the way of the big flood. Larimer street and Lawrence were but little improved, and that mainly along the banks of the creek. The town company's office was located on Lawrence street, however, and the famous "Criterion" saloon, headquarters for the thieves and gamblers, stood away out on Larimer street, above Sixteenth, near the present First National Bank building. The Broadwell House was completed during the year, on the corner of Larimer and Sixteenth, and became the aristocratic hotel of the city, remaining so for many years, though the old Planter's House, opposite the present American, was also a favorite hostelry. Arapahoe street, in 1860, would have been a howling wilderness if it had not been on the open prairie, with hardly a tree or bush in sight.

In March of 1860 occurred the second and last duel ever fought in Denver, the parties being Hon. L. W. Bliss, Secretary of the Territory under the provisional government, and Dr. J. S. Stone, a member of the Legislative Assembly. The prominence of the parties gave unusual interest to this affair. It does not appear that the language of Bliss, at which Stone took offense, was sufficient provocation for the challenge; but the times were troublous, and political feeling ran high. Dr. Stone was Judge of the Miners' Court in Gregory Gulch, an independent judicial organization, which made its own laws and enforced them with commendable celerity, if not severity. The Territorial officers were jealous of this

encroachment upon their judiciary powers, and some remarks of Bliss, at a banquet in the Broadwell House, were resented by Dr. Stone as personal to himself, the result being a challenge. Cherry Creek having had the honor of being selected as the scene of the first duel, the Platte was chosen for the second, and the meeting occurred at a point just opposite Denver. The weapons were shot-guns, loaded with ball; distance, thirty paces, and Dr. Stone fell, mortally wounded, at the first fire, Bliss escaping unhurt. Although Stone's wounds were eventually fatal, he lingered, in great agony, nearly five months after the duel, which occurred March 7, 1860.

Six days afterward, and before the excitement attending the duel had subsided, Judge Lynch was called upon to settle with Moses Young for the unprovoked and vindictive murder of William West. Young was hung the next day, on the spot where the murder had been committed. Those who were present at the trial and execution, affirm that both were conducted in as orderly and quiet a manner as if all the cumbrous forms of law had been observed. Even a chaplain was provided, Father Kehler attending the doomed man in his last moments. Strictly speaking, these "people's courts" were not vigilance committees, but regularly constituted tribunals, in which both sides of the case were fully and impartially heard. If the prisoner at the bar had a good defense, he could and did escape, whereas vigilantes often hang a man first and inquire into his guilt afterward.

Denver was a "wooden town," and the danger of fire was great. The whole city might have been consumed at any time. Auraria narrowly escaped destruction by fire March 18, 1860, when a large new livery stable, belonging to Sumner & Dorsett, and valued, with its contents, at \$18,000, was entirely consumed. This was the first fire in the new settlement.

The next event of public interest, outside of the usual routine of affrays, was a movement to unite the two cities under one government. Cherry Creek had been bridged here and there,

and buildings were being erected on piles in the bed of the stream, so that the two towns were already practically united. The movement originated in Auraria, where a mass meeting of citizens resolved that the two cities ought to be one, and consented that Auraria be called the West Division of Denver. The question was voted upon April 3, and carried by a majority of over one hundred votes. On the evening of the Thursday following, a moonlight ratification meeting was held on the Larimer street bridge, where a jolly good time was had, apparently by the consolidated population. Mr. A. Jacobs, the well-known clothier, who is still in business here, was Secretary of the meeting. Judge N. G. Wyatt presided. Gen. Larimer was a prominent speaker, and, on his motion, the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the city of Denver. The pioneers were already convinced that their village had a bright future before it. There had been dark days and gloomy nights in the new camp, in spite of its bustling activity; for the constant stream of new-comers hardly ever found things to suit them, and the discoveries of gold prior to the Gregory find were not definite enough nor sufficiently extensive to establish the character of the camp. The sands of Cherry Creek did not contain gold in paying quantities, and many immigrants did not take the trouble to look further for the precious mineral. Then the surface of the country was so barren that few believed it could be cultivated, and foresaw starvation if they stopped longer than their provisions would last. All such hurried back home, of course, and carried away with them the most doleful tales of the "Pike's Peak" country. As already stated, nothing but Horace Greeley's indorsement of the country could have saved it from temporary abandonment.

May, 1860, was marked by the advent of the first daily newspaper, Thomas Gibson's *Rocky Mountain Herald*, which, during the summer, competed so strongly with the *Daily News* for the patronage of the public. These pioneer dailies

were creditable productions, although telegraphic news had to be brought a long distance by mail or courier. May also brought the bombastic "Colorado Jewett," who soon made himself obnoxious by his great pretensions and positive worthlessness. Col. Chivington, then a Methodist minister, arrived about the same time, and soon became very popular, being emphatically a Western man, and well suited to Western people generally. His subsequent career belongs to another portion of this history. Clark, Gruber & Co. founded the Denver mint, as a private institution, in May, 1860, occupying the same ground now used by the Government. The original proprietors found it profitable, at that early day, to not only refine but to coin gold and silver, whereas now, when Colorado produces millions upon millions of bullion ore, usually the Government mint sends it East and South for coinage.

The month of May was also marked by immense immigration, the arrivals numbering nearly one thousand daily, together with supplies of all kinds, and mills for treating ores. The city grew apace throughout May and June, but the latter month passed without any exciting incidents. The Fourth of July, however, was celebrated in fine style, with artillery salute, procession, the inevitable toasts and speeches, a flag presentation, and dancing to crown the day's enjoyment. The flag, an elegant silk banner, was prepared by the ladies and presented by the city, with instructions that it should be turned over to the State when organized. It subsequently passed into the custody of Capt. Sopris for safe keeping, and, almost nineteen years later, in January of the present year, was tendered to Gov. Pitkin by Mayor Sopris. The Fourth of July exercises, of which this flag presentation formed a part, were held in a grove at the foot of Sixteenth street, where the Colorado Central Depot now stands. Few who participated in the ceremonies suspected at that time that a busy, bustling railway station would be located under the shade of those same cottonwoods, in the near future.

CHAPTER V.

DENVER IN 1861.

THE last half of 1860 was marked only by the continued improvement of Denver, and though very many of the new arrivals returned East to winter, almost all who had wintered here before decided that it was more comfortable in Denver than down East, and remained on the ground. On the 26th of January, 1861, at a local election, the city of Denver polled 1,291 votes, showing a probable population of 6,000 at the very least. Opinion is divided as to the correctness of this estimate of population or the count of the vote. At any rate, it showed that East Denver had already outstripped its ancient rival, Auraria, in voting population.

Washington's birthday was celebrated patriotically by the people of Denver in 1861, very much as the preceding Fourth of July had been, except that the exercises took place in the street fronting the residence of Judge H. P. Bennet, afterward Delegate to Congress, and still an honored citizen of Colorado. Four days later, Congress passed the bill organizing the Territory of Colorado, and another "rejoicing" stirred up the people of Denver, who hastily dropped the name of Jefferson Territory and took upon them their new title.

Just why the name "Colorado" was substituted in this bill for that of Jefferson has never yet been satisfactorily explained to the writer. Thomas Jefferson is named with reverence, as the second citizen of the republic, ranking next to Washington himself in that respect. Politically, he was the superior of Washington. He was the father of civil liberty, as expressed in law, and Washington was only his lieutenant in enforcing the immortal principles which Jefferson laid down, yet we study the atlas of our country in vain for any fitting recognition of the name of Thomas Jefferson. Not a State or Territory, nor even a principal lake or city or river, is named after him.

Moreover, Colorado is a foreign word, with little or no significance, only meaning "colored," and therefore, having no especial application to this country. Then, the great river and cañon of that name are at some distance to the west, and entirely out of the State, so that the nomenclature is likely to become confusing. Had it been called "Coronado," in honor of its first explorer, or Fremont, in honor of the Pathfinder, the fitness of things would have been better observed. But Colorado it is, and the name falls trippingly from the tongue, and looks well in print. Colorado let it be.

Of course, intense interest was felt in regard to the first Federal officers of the new Territory. Gilpin's selection as Governor was generally, though not universally, approved. He was known to be a firm friend of the country, but was considered somewhat too enthusiastic, and a trifle visionary and prophetic. The matter-of-fact miners, delving in the rocks for gold and not always finding it, lacked the faith which enabled the new Governor to see everything through rose-colored spectacles, and his enormous command of language was rather overpowering. Life was too short and too busy, with the pioneers, for them to make out exactly what Gilpin was "getting through him," as they tersely expressed it. But Gilpin was all right. His head was full of ideas, but it was also full of brains.

Gov. Gilpin arrived in Denver May 29, 1861, and was warmly welcomed. His arrival was most opportune. The new camp was in a state of feverish excitement over the secession outbreak. The mass of Coloradoans were loyal to the Government, but there was a considerable secession element, and, unfortunately, it was largely composed of the worst men in Denver, backed up by a number of more respectable men of Southern birth, who

openly sympathized with secession. A rebel flag was hoisted on the 24th of April, over Wallingford & Murphy's store, on Larimer street, nearly opposite the present State offices. It was hard by the Criterion Saloon, and the thieves and gamblers who gathered about that famous den of iniquity declared that the flag should not be taken down.

Henry M. Teller, now senior Senator from Colorado, and Hon. Bela M. Hughes, a stanch Democrat, but a strong Union man, had just arrived out by the overland coach. They found the city in a state of most intense excitement. The Union men were firmly resolved to maintain the integrity of Colorado, but they knew little of public sentiment in the East, and were entirely ignorant of the strength of the secession movement. Teller was young and fiery, and his bold, passionate language stirred up the Union men to immediate action. Gen. Hughes coincided with Teller, and the wavering Democrats soon arrayed themselves on the side of the Union. A delegation, large enough to command respect, soon waited on the proprietors of the rebel flag, and gave them the choice of taking it down themselves or seeing it and the building come down together. It came down, and that was the end of the Colorado rebellion. The leaders of the movement went South, however, and organized the expedition for the capture of Colorado, mentioned in another part of this work, particularly in the sketch of the First Colorado Regiment.

During the summer of 1861, Denver continued to grow rapidly, Larimer street especially being much improved by the erection of fine buildings, or what were considered fine in those days. The organization of the Territorial Government and the political parties marked the year and made the city lively. The Legislature met in September, and continued in session several weeks. The Supreme Court of the Territory was organized, and among the list of attorneys admitted to practice, figured the names of such eminent citizens as Judge Moses Hallet, Senator Henry M. Teller,

Judge Amos Steck, Gov. Gilpin and others. Even at that early day, the bar of Denver included some of the brightest intellects of the country, and it has ever since maintained its eminence.

The first Territorial Legislature granted a charter to the city of Denver, on the 7th day of November, 1861, which was the first regular incorporation of the new town. It had been chartered by the provisional Legislature, but, like most of the acts of that body, the charter was not quite conclusive. There had also been an effort to secure a charter from the Legislature of Kansas, but that body had granted corporate powers to the St. Charles Town Company instead, and the Denver men had to buy out their rivals. This was in the fall of 1858, and the price paid for the whole of East Denver at that time would hardly buy a lot in the suburbs to-day.

The original "city of Denver" embraced the following limits, as set out in the charter:

"Beginning on the northwest side of the Platte River, at that point where the northeastern portion of the northeast line of Denver town plat produced would touch the water-mark; thence following said line to the north corner of said town plat; thence along the northeast line of said town plat to the east corner; thence along the southeast line of said town plat to the point where it intersects Cherry Creek; thence up the center of said creek to the point where the southeasterly line of the Auraria town plat intersects it; thence along said line produced to high-water mark on the northwest bank of the South Platte River; thence down said Platte River to the point where the most southwesterly line of the Highland town site produced would intersect it; thence along said produced line, following the line of said town plat with its angles, to the westerly corner of said town site; thence along the northwesterly line of said town site to the northerly corner; thence along the most northeasterly line of the same, produced to high-water mark on the South Platte River; thence up said river to the point of beginning,



THE WINDSOR,
DENVER,.....COLORADO.

shall be, and the same hereby is, declared to be within the limits of the city of Denver."

The town of Highland had been laid out some time previously, but its growth was slow, and it has not yet attained much importance, although it constitutes a pleasant suburb of Denver. Highland and North Denver are practically one and the same, both being situated on the high bluffs of the Platte River, opposite Denver. Very fine views of Denver and the mountains are obtained from these bluffs, and, in time, they will, no doubt, be covered with handsome villas, some of which may be seen already in that direction. A famous drive is the North Denver and Highland *boulevard*, a wide avenue, nearly five miles long, in a

straight line, and splendidly shaded most of its length.

C. A. Cook was the first Mayor under the new charter, and P. P. Wilcox, Police Magistrate. Cook was, for many years, a leading politician of the city and State. He died a few years since. Wilcox is, at present, United States Marshal for the District of Colorado, and is perhaps as well known as any man in Colorado, though few late-comers know how he acquired the title of "Squire," by which he is almost universally addressed. "Squire" Wilcox was a terror to evil-doers during his term as a Magistrate, and the title he then took on still sticks to the worthy gentleman.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM 1862 TO THE FLOOD.

THE year 1862 was a comparatively uneventful era in the history of Denver, except that improvements were numerous and of a good class, and the real-estate market was exceedingly active. April 16, Congress passed an act establishing a branch mint at Denver, but without any provision for coinage. It was to be conducted under the direction and supervision of the Philadelphia Mint, as a branch of that institution. Its officers were to be a Superintendent, an Assayer, a Melter and Refiner, and one Coiner, the last position being rendered superfluous, however, by the failure to make any appropriation for his branch of the mint service. Ever since that time, Colorado has been fighting for an appropriation to carry out the purposes of the original act, but hitherto without avail. The opposition has been for the most part captious, though sectionalism has had much to do with our repeated failures. St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, Indianapolis, and half a dozen other cities, also wanted a coinage mint, and opposed our claims in the hope of advancing their own, while the Directors of the mint have based their resistance on the ground

that additional coinage mints were not needed. Nevertheless, the last Congress ordered the old New Orleans Mint to be re-opened, and Colorado has been invited to ship her bullion to that point for coinage—an invitation she has taken care not to accept. Already the second bullion-producing State in the Union, and soon to be the first, Colorado is entitled to coinage, especially as her mint has waited for nearly eighteen years for the appropriation for that purpose, which ought to have been made long ago.

The early summer of 1862 was also marked by the first change of Federal officials in the new Territory. Gov. John Evans succeeded Gilpin, and Secretary Elbert took Weld's portfolio. Gov. Evans arrived in Denver May 17, 1862, and Secretary Elbert a few days later. Gen. S. E. Browne succeeded W. L. Stoughton as Attorney General about the same time, and the eventful month of May also brought to Denver tidings of the passage by Congress of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Bill, an announcement full of promise for the young but thrifty Rocky Mountain settlement.

The prospect of a railway connection East and West was hailed with unbounded delight by the people of Denver, not only for the mere convenience of transit but for its effect upon all the material interests of the young community. Travel across the Plains, by the slow stage-coach or lumbering ox-train, was even less provoking than the effect of such transportation on the Denver markets, which fluctuated with every change of weather, and often without any perceptible reason. The non-arrival of a goods train when it was expected, would put up prices, and when this train did arrive, prices would tumble below cost. An Indian scare would have the same effect. Sometimes living was enormously high, and again it would be comparatively moderate; but no one could foretell or foresee the fluctuations of this market.

Fourth of July, 1862, passed without any public celebration, but the firemen of our present department may be interested to know that the first volunteer company in Denver was organized on the 15th of that month, consequently our excellent Fire Department was seventeen years old last July. On Sunday, July 14, 1862, Rt. Rev. Bishop Talbot, afterward, for many years, the beloved Bishop of this diocese, dedicated the new brick church of "St. John in the Wilderness," still standing and occupied by the same denomination, though greatly enlarged and improved.

Colorado having been created a military district, a provost guard was mounted in September and the city of Denver was placed under martial law as far as the soldiers were concerned. Though the soldiers and citizens occasionally came in conflict, the provost guard rendered good service in keeping the city quiet and orderly.

The early spring of 1863 was marked in Denver by the departure of the Colorado troops for the theater of war in Missouri, where they did good service, as appears elsewhere. Judge Amos Steck was elected Mayor of the city, in which position, as in every other, he acquitted himself with credit, and the city grew apace, until checked

momentarily by the most disastrous and extensive fire that has yet marked its history.

This notable and disastrous event in the history of Denver, occurred on the morning of April 19, 1863. The fire was discovered in the rear of the Cherokee House, then standing on the lot now occupied by the Fillmore Block, corner of Blake and Fifteenth streets. At that time, this was the very heart of the business portion of the city. The alarm was given between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, at the time when most of the citizens were soundly sleeping, and some of them knew nothing of the great conflagration until awaking several hours after the calamity was complete. The flames spread with lightning-like rapidity. In less than two hours, the center of the city was a blackened waste, from Wazee to Holladay streets, and from Cherry Creek to Sixteenth, except a few fire-proof buildings.

The flames leaped Fifteenth street very soon after starting, and attacked W. S. Cheesman's drug store on the east corner, as well as the Ullman Block, where the Exchange Bank and Wolfe Londoner's store now stand. Brendlinger's store, which then occupied its present location, soon followed suit, except a warehouse in the rear, which was saved by a southerly wind, but the wind only served to fan and force the flames in other directions, and, at one time, the whole city seemed doomed to destruction. Before the town was fairly aroused, the fire was beyond all possible control, and the people turned their attention to saving goods from imperiled buildings. The sands of Cherry Creek were soon covered with heaps of goods from stores and the household paraphernalia of residences. The worst feature of the affair was the demoralization of those who were attempting to fight the fire; but the fire department was then in its infancy, and was all untrained in the perilous and important duty to which its services were dedicated, nor were its appliances and conveniences complete. Such a conflagration would soon be checked to-day by our excellent department; but there was a vast difference in those days.

Hundreds of men, however, worked like heroes, tearing down the light frame buildings, dashing water upon others that were too large to admit of removal in season to escape the advancing flames, and otherwise doing all they could to avert the calamity.

Their efforts were not altogether fruitless, and about daybreak the fire was got under control, after about seventy buildings had been burned, involving a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars—not a very big sum for the Denver of to-day, but all too large for the Denver of 1863. The loss of provisions was very great, and prices advanced very materially in consequence of the fire.

Says a local chronicler: "In two hours' time, the best part of the city was reduced to ashes, and very many who had retired, on the previous night, full of the comfort that independence or opulence gives, awoke, on the morrow, impoverished or beggared."

As a matter of interest, the following partial list of sufferers by the "great fire" is given. Many of them, as will be seen, are still in business here, and others are well known to our people:

W. S. Cheesman, Pickett & Lincoln, Campbell & Jones, B. L. Ford, Voorhees, Hawkins, Nye & Co., H. J. Brendlinger, Col. R. E. Whittsitt, George Tritch, D. O. Wilhelm, Daniels & Brown, Brennan & Mitnacht, J. Ruffner, J. A. Cook, J. P. Fink, B. L. Honore, Dixon & Durant, Sherwood & Bro., S. A. Rice, C. A. Cook & Co., Arbour, Clark & Fitchie, "Elephant Corral," "City Bakery," Frederickson & Jackson, D. Allman, Heatley & Chase, M. Walker, A. D. Towne, J. Richards, Maj. Fillmore, Belden & Co., J. J. Reithmann, Wilson, Stebbins & Porter, B. F. Mason, T. Palmer, A. Newman, T. W. Lavin, Broadwell & Cook, Baldwin, Pogram & Co., B. Wood, Piler, Rohlfing & Co., A. J. Mickley, D. Dougherty, Lancaster & Co., McGee & Co., A. Jacobs, J. Gotlieb, H. Hiney, M. Mesfield, H. Poznanski & Co., W. T. Roath, J. H. Hodges, J. Douglass and J. H. Gamhart.

It is a high compliment to the pioneer business men of Denver, that so many men and firms, who lost their all in the fire of 1863, are now among our most "solid" citizens. Messrs. Cheesman, Brendlinger, Whittsitt, Tritch, Daniels, Brown Bros., Fink, Rice, Fillmore, Reithmann, Rohlfing, Jacobs and others, are now, or have been, leading citizens.

They lost no time in bemoaning their bad luck, but, like the people of Chicago, after their great fire, the Denverites were up and doing, bright and early the next morning. Scarcely was the wreck of the burnt district cleared away, before a new era in building was commenced, and the structures erected and occupied were of that durable character befitting a city of such commercial importance as Denver had become. Combustible pitch-pine buildings were tabooed, and brick buildings, of two stories, took their place, so that the fire was an actual benefit, as far as the future appearance of the city was concerned. These building operations occupied the entire year, but, by Christmas, the burnt district was substantially covered with new buildings, and business was going forward with unusual activity. Indeed, the winter of 1863-64 seems to have been exceptionally busy in all departments of industry. The Lawrence Street M. E. Church was built about this time, and, being by far the finest church edifice in the Territory, attracted a good deal of attention and many compliments. Although since eclipsed by more pretentious church buildings, it is still creditable to its founders, especially when it is considered that they began and finished the work at so early a period in Denver's history.

The first considerable defalcation in Denver occurred February 13, 1864, when James D. Clarke, a "tony" young man, employed as pay clerk at the mint, embezzled about \$37,000 in gold and treasury notes, and lit out for parts unknown. The city was stirred to its profoundest depths by the daring robbery, more particularly because young Clarke was the last man to be

suspected of such a disreputable act. He was a bright and shining light in religious as well as social circles—in fact, pretty much such a man as Angell, who robbed the Pullman Palace Car Company, in Chicago, recently. A reward of \$1,000, offered for his arrest and the recovery of the money, brought him back to Denver in July of the same year, in custody. He was captured at a stage station on the overland route, on the mountains beyond Laporte, and, strange to say, nearly all the stolen property was still in his possession, and was recovered. After lying in jail several months, he made his escape, and was never again re-captured. This was the first and last defalcation at the mint in Denver, the officers of which have since been particularly watchful.

Early in February, 1864, the third session of the Colorado Legislature adjourned from Golden, where it had met and organized, to Denver, where it finished its labors, adjourning *sine die* March 11. During the three years of Territorial existence, the Legislature had been migratory, the capital having been located once at Colorado City and again at Golden, but the Legislature always adjourned from the State capital *de jure* to the

de facto capital at the mouth of Cherry Creek. Amusing stories are told of the migrations of the Second Legislative Assembly. It met at Colorado City, then a mere collection of log cabins. For the want of suitable accommodations, the members adjourned to Denver, taking up their line of march over the divide in wagons and on horseback. The cavalcade encamped the first night at a station, known far and wide in those days as "Dirty Woman's Ranche," and reached Denver the second day, where the business of the session was resumed. During the session, a delegation of Golden people, headed by Hon. W. A. H. Loveland, then a merchant of Golden, came down and took the members of the Legislature on an excursion to the foot-hills town, then a great rival of Denver. The result of this little excursion was the location of the capital at Golden, but the effect was the same, the next Legislature only met there to organize, and then adjourned to Denver, where all subsequent meetings have since been held.

Washington's birthday was grandly celebrated at the Langrishe Theater. The Colorado Seminary, chartered by the Legislature of 1864, was organized on March 15, of the same year.

CHAPTER VII.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1864.

THE most noted event in the history of Denver was the great flood in Cherry Creek, May 19, 1864. In order to fully understand the devastation wrought by this rush of waters, one must first picture to himself the status of affairs at that time, which was essentially different from that of the present day. There being but a little water in the creek at any time, it came to be looked upon as a dry stream, and little attention was paid to it as a water-course, while many buildings were planted on piles in the very bed of the creek itself. The bridges of the period were low wooden structures, also raised on piles, a little above the

sands, just high enough to obstruct the passage of the torrent which came down, and to spread it far and wide and high, in its devastating course.

Old residents affirm that the flood of 1864 was by far the heaviest ever seen in Cherry Creek, since the settlement of Denver. It certainly was the most destructive, but the writer has always doubted whether it was greater in actual volume than some which have been recorded since, notably the flood of 1878. In 1864, the obstructions in the channel no doubt caused an accumulation of water absolutely frightful, even if the wave was



Yours Truly,
Wm. A. Byers,

not, as some assert, "thirty feet high." Even in 1878, the greatest damage resulted from obstructions in the channel, but these were a few bridges only, elevated on piles high above the sands of the creek. If the channel had been clear, and if the waters had been permitted to flow "unvexed to the sea," as they did after the bridges went out, the flood of 1878 might possibly have passed off as a rather small and inexpensive affair. Who knows, positively, that the great flood of 1864 would not have left Denver unharmed, if Denver had not obstructed its passage? Nevertheless, it was undoubtedly a wild deluge of waters, and it came down with most appalling force and suddenness upon the slumbering city, about the hour of midnight of the day and date first written.

The author offers no apology for introducing here the only succinct and comprehensive account of the flood at his command, from the pen of Prof. O. J. Goldrick, an eye-witness of the awful scene. It was published in the *Commonwealth* a few days after the affair, and its accuracy is unquestioned as far as the actual facts are concerned:

"About the midnight hour of Thursday, the 19th inst., when almost all in town were knotted in the peace of sleep, deaf to all noise and blind to all danger, snoring in calm security, and seeing visions of remoteness radiant with the rainbow hues of past associations, or roseate with the gilded hopes of the fanciful future—while the full-faced queen of night sheds showers of silver from the starry throne down o'er fields of freshness and fertility, garnishing and suffusing sleeping nature with her balmy brightness, fringing the feathery cottonwoods with luster, enameling the housetops with coats of pearl, bridging the erst placid Platte with beams of radiance, and bathing the arid sands of Cherry Creek with dewy beauty—a frightful phenomenon sounded in the distance, and a shocking calamity presently charged upon us. The few who had not retired to their beds broke from their buildings to see what was coming. Hark! What and where is this? A torrent or a tornado? And where can

it be coming from, and whither going? These were the questions, soliloquized and spoken, one to the other. Has creation's God forsaken us, and has chaos come again? Our eyes might bewilder and our ears deceive, but our hearts, all trembling, and our sacred souls soon whispered what it was—the thunders of Omnipotence warning us 'there's danger on the wing,' with death himself seeming to prompt our preparations for the terrible alternative of destruction or defense. Presently, the great noise of mighty waters, like the roaring of Niagara, or the rumbling of an enraged *Ætna*, burst upon us, distinctly and regularly in its sounding steps, as the approach of a tremendous train of locomotives. There was soon a hurrying to and fro in terror, trying to wake up one's relatives and neighbors, while some favored few, who were already dressed, darted out of doors and clamorously called their friends to climb the adjacent bluffs and see, with certainty, for themselves. Alas! and wonderful to behold—it was the water engine of death, dragging its destroying train of maddened waves, that defied the eye to number them, which was rushing down upon us, now following its former channel, and now tunneling, direct through banks and bottoms, a new channel of its own. Alarm flew around, and all alike were ignorant of what to think or say or do, much less of knowing where to go with safety, or to save others. A thousand thoughts flitted o'er us, and a thousand terrors thrilled us through. What does this mean? Where has this tremendous flood or freshet—this terrific torrent—come from? Has the Platte switched off from its time-worn track and turned its treasures down to deluge us? Have the wild water-spouts from all the clouds at once conspired to drain their upper cisterns, and thus drench us here in death? Have the firm foundations of the Almighty's earth given way, and the fountains of the great deep burst forth on fallen man, regardless of that rainbow covenant which spanned, in splendor, yon arc of sky last evening? Is the world coming to an end, or a special wreck of matter impending?

These, and thoughts like these, troubled the most fearless souls.

"Now the torrent, swelled and thickened, showed itself in sight, sweeping tremendous trees and dwelling-houses before it—a mighty volume of impetuous water, wall-like in its advancing front, as was the old Red Sea when the Israelites walked through it, and volcano-like in its floods of foaming, living lava, as it rolled, with maddened momentum, directly toward the Larimer street bridge and gorge, afterward rebounding with impetuous rage, and, striking the large Methodist Church and the adjoining buildings, all of which it wrested from their foundations and engulfed in the jaws of bellowing billows as they broke over the McGaa street bridge. Like death, leveling all things in its march, the now overshadowing flood upheaved the bridge and the two buildings by it. Messrs. Charles and Hunt's law offices, in the latter of which C. Bruce Haynes was sleeping, whom, with the velocity of a cataract, it launched asleep and naked on the watery ocean of eternity, to find his final, fatal refuge, only in the flood-gate port of death. Poor Haynes! Your summons came, but 'twas short and sudden, after and not before you had "wrapped the drapery" of your humble couch about you and had laid down to "pleasant dreams." Precipitately and in paroxysms, the tempestuous torrent swept along, now twenty feet in the channel's bed and bridging bank to bank with billows, high as hills piled upon hills—with broken buildings, tables, bedsteads, baggage, bowlders, mammoth trees, leviathan logs, and human beings buffeting with the billow crests and beckoning us to save them. But there we stood, and then the new-made banks and distant bluffs were dotted with men and families, but poorly and partly dressed, deploring with dumb amazement the catastrophe in sight. The waters, like a pall, were spreading over all the inhabited lower parts of town and town site. Nature shook about us. The azure meads of heaven were darkened as in death, and the fair Diana with her starry train, though defended by the majesty of darkness all

around her, and by batteries of thick clouds in front, looked down on shuddering silence dimly, as if lost in the labyrinth of wonder and amazement at the volume of the vast abyss into which we all expected to be overwhelmed. Next reeled the dear old office of the *Rocky Mountain News*, that pioneer of hardship and of honor which here nobly braved the battle and the breeze for five full years and a month, regularly and without intermission or intimidation, and down it sank, with its Union flag-staff, into the maelstrom of the surging waters, soon to appear and disappear between the waves, as, wild by starts, in mountains high they rolled and rolled, as if endeavoring to form a dread alliance with the clouds and thus consummate our general wreck.

"Before this a few moments, one of the proprietors, Mr. J. L. Dailey, and four of the young gentlemen employees, who had been asleep in the building, awoke to realize the peril of their critical situation, and without time to save anything at all in the whole establishment, not even their trunks at their bedside, or watches on the table stands, they fortunately escaped, by jumping out of a side window, down into the eddy-water caused by a drift which had formed against the building, and thence, by the aid of ropes and swimming, struck the shore on the instant of time to see the sorrowful sight of their building, stock, material, money, all, even to the lot on which it stood (for which all \$12,000 would have been refused a few hours previously), uptorn and yet scattered to the four winds of heaven, or sunk, shattered in sand banks between here and the States.

"Higher, broader, deeper and swifter boiled the waves of water, as the mass of flood, freighted with treasure, trees and live stock leaped toward the Blake street bridge, prancing with the violence of a fiery steed stark mad:

"'Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell.'

"Great God! and are we all 'gone up,' and is there no power to stem the tide, was asked all around. But no; as if that Nature demanded it, or there was need of the severe lesson it teacheth to

the citizens of the town, the waves dashed higher still, and the volume of water kept on eroding bluffs and bank and undermining all the stone and foundations in its rapid course.

"The inundation of the Nile, the Noachian deluge, and that of Prometheus' son, Deucalion, the Noah of the Greeks, were now in danger of being outdeluged by this great phenomenon of 1864.

"Oh! it was indescribably and inconceivably awful to behold that spectacle of terrible grandeur, as the moon would occasionally shed her rays on the surges of the muddy waves, whose angry thundering drowned all other noise, and to hear the swooping of the death angel as he flew o'er the troubled surface, suggesting the idea of death and destruction in the wild tumults of the torrent.

"Previous to this had gone toward the ocean-like delta of the creek and the Platte, the Blake street bridge. Gen. Bowen's law office, Metz's saddlery shop, F. A. Clark's and Mr. McKee's stores, the City Hall buildings and jail, together with Cass & Co.'s old bank, Stickney's brick and Felton & Co.'s adjoining brick emporium, all with a crash and speedy disappearance in the current Statesward bound, and with not a few people as passengers aboard. Now we see a youth, white with wan despair, and a child stiff in the cramps of death, popping his head up stories high on the river's surface only to be struck senseless by an overtaking tree or solid sheet of water, thereafter thence, when the roaring of the raging elements, exemplifications of the Almighty's voice and power, will toll their only funeral knell as calamity's sad corpse on sorrow's hearse is carried to its watery grave, with a watery winding-sheet and melancholy moonlight for its shroud! Verily, 'the Lord giveth and taketh away,' yet 'shall mortal man be more just than his Maker?'

"For four or five hours, up to daylight, the floods, in Cherry Creek and in the Platte, were growing gradually, spreading over West Denver and the Platte bottoms in the eastern and western wards of town, divided by Cherry Creek, and

bounded westerly by the then booming Platte. For squares up Cherry Creek, on either side of its old channel and along to its entrance into the Platte, the adjoining flats were inundated and the buildings thereon made uncomfortable, if not unsafe, by the amount of water carpeting their floors to a depth of from one to five feet deep. Blake street was covered to a foot in depth with mire, and the basements of many of its stores were solid cisterns of muddy water. From the Buffalo House to the site of F street bridge, on the East Denver flats, was one shining sea of water. Most of the settlers had to leave their homes and household goods, and make up-town, to escape the inundation. The same was the case with the majority of the citizens on the West Side also. There it was still deeper and more dangerous, and there, too, it proved more destructive to the residents and residences.

"Scores and scores of the families from Camp Weld, along down the foot of Ferry street, and thence southwesterly to the old site of Chubbuck's bridge, were surprised in their sleep and surrounded by an oceanic expanse of water from the overflowing Platte. Many found their floors flooded from three to six feet deep with water before they knew it or had waking warning to escape for their lives, and gladly leave the frame structures, and their furniture and fixtures, to float down with the flood. 'Twas here that the most severe and serious losses and privations were encountered. 'Twas here, West Denver, along Front street, Fifth street, Cherry street and Ferry, as well as all over the streets of the southwestern bottoms, that the gallant officers and men of the Colorado First, together with several of the citizens, showed their timely presence and their truly great assistance, rescuing families from their flooded homes and returning them, on horseback and otherwise, to distant dwellings, high and dry.

"During this time, which lasted a few hours, commencing about daylight's dawn, the scenes of sorrow and of suffering should have been seen to be appreciated, to draw forth due gratitude to the

rescuers for the self-sacrifice they showed. Many of the families, women and children, had to flee in their sleeping habiliments, having neither time nor inclination to squander in search of their 'good clothes.' Thanks and remembrances eternal to all those active, noble souls on the several sides of town, who worked from the noon of night to the next noonday, assisting the sufferers and aiding the citizens in all good efforts and good works.

" 'Twas not till daylight that the choked-up Cherry Creek completely spread itself and formed independent confederations, one stream running down Front street deep and impetuous enough to launch a good-sized building from its foundation; another down Cherry street, conclusively gutting the street and blockading the dwellings' doors with 'wood and water,' up almost to their very lintels. On Ferry, a lively river flowed, five or more feet deep, with a current strong enough to make a Hudson River steamer hop along its waves. The Ferry street and F street bridges fell early in the flood, and the erosions in the estuary at the latter entirely changed the river's bed, forming a new cycloidal channel nearly an eighth of a mile to the westward. The same freaks were exhibited by Cherry Creek during its twelve-hour lunacy, leaving the old-time bed and breaking another farther north, by undermining the bluffs and excavating and upheaving old alluvial mounds without ceremony. Now this celebrated creek resembles a respectable river, with a prospect of a perpetual flowing stream throughout the year, instead of selfishly sinking in the sands some miles above, as heretofore. Its having defined its position and established its base for future operations will prove a good thing to the town eventually, notwithstanding it falls heavily on hundreds for the present.

" For a few days previous, there was an abnormal fall of rain at the heads of Cherry Creek and Plum Creek, along the water-shed range of the divide, so much so that it terrified tillers of the soil and threatened their cultivated fields with failure. On Thursday afternoon, it rained there

incessantly, so that the natives knew not whether the cistern-clouds had lost their bottoms or had burst asunder altogether. It would shower hail-stones as large as hen's eggs one hour, and during the next hour it would literally pour down water-spout sheets of rain from reservoirs not over two hundred feet above, while a few minutes more would wash the hail away and leave four feet of water on the level fields. And this ponderous downpouring was so terrible that it instantly inundated and killed several thousand sheep and some cattle that were corraled at ranches in that region. This phenomenon will plausibly prepare us to believe that the 'Dry Cimarron' beyond Bent's Fort, the Ocate, the Pecos, and large but partially dry *arroyas* of New Mexico were formerly what the 'exaggerating' mountains have heretofore assured our infidel minds were but stubborn matters of fact. Even at this present writing, and in our own immediate neighborhood, it will not be believed what startling changes have been made by the alluvial deposits of last Friday, unless you have your auditors accompany you to the theater of the tempestuous flood, on Cherry Creek and elsewhere, so that seeing becomes believing.

" The spirit of departed day had joined communion with the myriad ghosts of centuries, and four full hours fled into eternity before the citizens of many parts of town found out there was a freshet here at all! Whether it was caused by 'deep sleep falling upon men,' or by the concentrated essence of constitutional laziness, there were many made aware of the awful risk they ran by sleeping, sluggard-like, after frequent rousings, not only later than the hour of dying twilight after the advent of the goddess of the morning, but even after Sol's bright beams had dispelled the dark and shown the awful escapes that all had run from the delugic danger. Some sons of men and women will not be made to move unless folks, Gabriel-like, will blow a trumpet through and through their ears, bedress them in their beds and bewilder them into the belief that an ocean of old rectified poison will encircle them if they don't start.



Hugh Butler

"To show how prolific they are of prophets, it is only necessary to cite the hundredth part of the number of those people who volunteered to inform the public, the day after the flood, that they had prognosticated, a few days previously, every particle of the things that happened, full well knowing, as they generously informed us, that there was a freshet coming just about the time it did. Prophetic souls, how envious you do make us, and how fortunate you were in not building your new houses 'on the sand.' Were it not that, knowing this aforetime, you probably have pre-empted them ahead of us, we would immediately take up a mill site and go ground-slucing on the creek, considering you are all 'in with us' in the 'dividends.'

Of the thousand and one incidents, actual and exaggerated, that have been borne on the breeze of rumor since the flood, we shall mention here but few, since they would not prove of any special interest to our readers at a distance, for whose satisfaction this cursory sketch was scribbled. The fortunate finding alive of the young man Schell, after buffeting the billows of three miles, the heroic and happy escape of Martin Wall, after encountering the distress of a deck passage on the jail roof for an equal distance, and the remarkable presence of mind and power of perseverance shown by the colored woman, Mrs. Smith, while tossed on the waters with her family of five children for a couple of miles, afterward effecting a safe landing-place for them and her till morning, are deserving the pen of an Irving to only do them justice. The perilous condition of Mr. William N. Byers and family, also, together with the considerate coolness displayed by them while dangerously surrounded, would deserve no less congratulatory mention than the kind efforts of Gov. Evans, Col. Chivington, and those skiff-contriving soldiers would demand a corresponding complimentary one. Of the various persons who proved themselves kind and humane to assist, it would be invidious to individualize, where each did all he could.

"The number of persons drowned, as well as the amount of property, real and personal, that was lost and damaged, has been variously estimated by varying approximations. Some think there has been about \$1,000,000 worth of goods and property laid waste and lost in the city and country surrounding, and between fifteen and twenty lives lost, or, at least, that many persons started Statesward *via* the Platte. Our opinion inclines us to the belief that the total amount of pecuniary loss will leave a very big breach in \$1,000,000.

"Not knowing for certain the number of transient folks in the town, or those in the upper ranches, who are missing, we will waive expressing an opinion at present on the latter, but doubt not for a moment that a few hundred thousands' worth of loss and damage was sustained by our merchants and citizens of town and country. The following are the fatal effects, so far as heard from up to date:

"C. Bruce Haynes, late of the Quartermaster's office; Gumble Rosebaum, clothier; Otto Fisher (four years old); Henry Williamson, who herded stock for Gen. Patterson down the Platte; a woman and two children from Plum Creek, and a Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Lyson and two children. August Metz, of Blake street bridge, who was carried along with the torrent eighteen miles to Henderson's Island, is the only person found whom we have yet heard of. Among the heavy sufferers in property are Byers & Dailey, publishers and proprietors of the *Rocky Mountain News*, who lost their entire all, with the building and the lot it stood on; A. E. & C. E. Tilton, house, lot and \$6,000 worth of goods damaged; also F. A. Clark, Gen. Bowen, William McKee, Mr. Charles, Messrs. Hunt, Metz and others, lost all they had in store or office, together with the buildings and sand-subtracted lots on which they stood. Esquires Hale and Kent lost nearly all their office books and papers. The probate records, city records, Commissioners' Court records, Judge Odell's old dockets, Judge Wilcox's dockets, and the city safe

itself, all, all are gone, and whither the deponent saith not.

"In the country, Messrs. Gibson Arnold, Schlier, Lloyd and Stover, ranchmen, and scores of others, lost stock and had their well-trimmed farms desolated into wastes of sand and gravel. D. C. Oakes lost his saw-mill, part of which was impelled down the current for a few miles. Messrs. Reed, Palmer and Barnes lost, collectively, over four thousand sheep off their ranches up Cherry Creek.

"There have been portions of the heavy machinery of the *News* office found fast and deep in sand-bars, several miles down the Platte. The strangeness of the fact of machinery moving so far distant in a watery current will be lessened by remembering that the water, loaded with hail and sand, made bodies float whose specific gravity in the clear element would have immediately fixed them to the bottom of the stream.

"Several sacks of flour which floated down the Platte have been discovered lying high and dry on sand-bars, four to six miles from the city; also, many things that were given up as lost, were yesterday found, free from damage by the action of the watery element, or from the wandering thieves that practiced prowling around for days past, seeking what they might pick up and pilfer. In some of the storages of the town there was an amount of clothing and dry goods drenched, so that the owners might materially make more money selling it by the pound avoirdupois than by the stick-yard lineal measure. But we must beg an apology of our distant readers for our tediousness this time and will conclude this account with the lesson it teaches:

"Men are mere ciphers in creation; at least the chattels of the elements and the creatures of circumstance and caprice. While worldly fortune favors, they think of naught but self, care little for the laws of nature and care less for nature's God! Providential warning will alone affect them, when their well-being and their wealth are affected at the same time. As 'the uses of adversity are sweet,' so the interpositions of the Almighty are found eventually salutary and gracious. That the great clouds and eternal fountains are the Lord's and will obey His fixed laws forevermore. That His kind purposes are as high above our selfish comprehensions as are those of the physician above the understanding of the infant he inoculates. Had we continued settling Cherry Creek as we commenced, and thoughtless of the future, see what terrible destruction would have been our doom, in a few years more, when the waters of heaven, obeying the fixed laws, would rush down upon us and slay thousands instead of tens.

"One good effect of the flood was the washing away of all that remained in the shape of hostile or sectional feeling between the East and West Divisions of the city. It also put a stop to all building on the treacherous sands of Cherry Creek, and as West Denver, being on the lowest ground, suffered most, it subsequently led to the abandonment of many of its business houses, the proprietors establishing themselves in new places in the East Division of the city, which rapidly acquired prominence and importance. Many frame residences for the three years following the flood were removed from the West to the East Division of Denver."



CHAPTER VIII.

AFTER THE FLOOD.

THE summer of 1864 was in many respects a very eventful one. After the flood in Cherry Creek, and long before the serious damage occasioned by it had been repaired, the Indians on the Plains commenced the series of atrocities which ended only with the bloody battle of Sand Creek, of which mention was made in a previous chapter. Among the first victims of savage barbarity that summer were the members of a family named Hungate, who lived on Running Creek, about twenty-five miles from the city. The bodies of these poor victims, horribly mutilated, were brought into Denver, where the sight aroused the highest indignation of the populace, and stern threats of retaliation were indulged in. The Indians were not then in force, however, the murders having been committed by a small party of strolling Cheyennes, and no steps were taken to organize a pursuit. A few days later, however, word came to Denver that a large party of Cheyennes were murdering settlers and driving off stock east of the city.

This announcement was followed by an Indian scare of the first magnitude. Terror seized upon almost every inhabitant of Denver, and, although preparations for defense were active, no one seemed to care about taking the field to avenge the murder of the Hungate family. But an Indian scare is a serious matter, and is certainly no respecter of persons, often attacking the bravest as well as the most timid. There was not in point of fact any Indian near the city, and no danger menaced the people, yet they rushed hither and thither through the darkness of the night for places of safety, while alarm bells rang out wildly and pandemonium appeared to have broken loose. The women and children were crowded together into fire-proof buildings, and a good many men who were too badly scared to be of any service were shut up with them. The rest organized for

defense, mounted guard throughout and around the city, and awaited the arrival of the Indians, who, of course, never came. The cooler-headed citizens soon went to work to investigate the ground of the scare, and, after scouting the country for a few hours, came in and reported no Indians anywhere, nor any occasion for alarm, and so ended the great Indian scare in Denver. Very few of those who were here, however, will ever forget the scenes and incidents of that night.

But, although the scare was over, the Indian troubles had just begun. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes hung upon the overland route all summer, raiding ranches, stages and trains, robbing and murdering right and left, and almost cutting off communication between Denver and the Missouri River. The army was insufficient to maintain order among the tribes, and the Indians practically went unpunished until the Third Colorado Regiment, organized at Denver for the hundred-day service, started after the murderous savages who had been committing countless murders along the Arkansas as well as the Platte route.

Col. Chivington was then in command of the military district of Colorado. In August, when the hostile Indians had cut Denver entirely off from communication with the States, and when stocks of provisions as well as other merchandise were all running low, and the people were almost distracted, martial law was declared in Denver, and business was almost entirely suspended for a season, while no one was allowed to leave the city except by permission. Every able-bodied citizen was enrolled for militia service, and block-houses were erected throughout and about the city. Supplies ran low generally, and "short rations" became the rule among all classes. The newspapers ran out of white paper, and during the blockade they were printed on almost every imaginable kind

of paper. Those were Denver's dark days, indeed, and but for the gallantry of the Third Regiment there would have been darker days in store for Colorado. Had not communication been opened in time for supplies to come in before winter commenced, the people of Denver would have been compelled either to leave or starve. Fortunately they were succored in time, and yet for its gallant services the Third Colorado has had little praise and much blame at the hands of Eastern critics.

During all this troublous time, however, the "arts of peace" were flourishing in and about the city, although the demands of the military service made it difficult to secure or retain laborers. The crops of 1864, though large, were not harvested until late in the season. The water-power canal in West Denver dates back to this season, as does also the larger canal which waters East Denver, though the latter was not finished for several years. The first flouring-mill in West Denver was erected by Mr. J. W. Smith, immediately after the completion of the canal. Whittemore & Co. soon followed Mr. Smith's example, and they in turn were followed by others, until now the banks of the canal are tolerably well lined.

Col. Chivington, having been removed from command of the district after the Sand Creek campaign, was succeeded by Col. Thomas Moonlight, who was rather more earnest than effective in his efforts to keep the Indians out of the country. It is stated that on one occasion, when Moonlight's command was in hot pursuit of the savages, the latter facilitated their escape by stealing all of Moonlight's horses, leaving his cavalry on foot in the enemy's country. During the early months of 1865, the hostiles attacked nearly every stage station between Denver and the California crossing of the South Platte, now Julesburg. At the American Rancho the people were murdered, the stock stolen, and all other property destroyed.

Mr. Holen Godfrey, still a respectable citizen of Weld County, was among the number attacked by Indians, but he made a heroic resistance and kept

the savages at bay until assistance arrived from Denver, and the siege was raised. Godfrey's Rancho was christened "Fort Wicked," from the brave fight its defenders made on that occasion, which resulted in the death of numerous Indians.

Gov. Evans, during all the troublous times of 1864-65, was zealous in his efforts to end the wars which were doing Colorado so much damage. He had previously been instrumental in negotiating the treaty of Conejos, by which the Utes were restricted to the valley of the Gunnison, with their full consent. The enlargement of their reservation followed this Sand Creek affair, when the Government made every effort to "pacify" the Indians by extraordinary liberality. Gov. Evans also undertook to treat with the Plains Indians, at or about the time the treaty of Conejos was concluded, but without avail.

At that time, the Plains Indians included about all the Northern tribes who ranged north and south at will, and numbered thousands of warriors. Sitting Bull was a leader in those days, and his voice was always for war. He used to say that, while the white men were fighting among themselves, the Indians could unite and drive them out of the country; that the Washington Government was "played out." Sitting Bull seems to have been a secessionist on a small scale. Anxious to have a talk with these Plains Indians, Gov. Evans sent the well-known Elbridge Gerry to invite the chiefs to a conference on the Republican. Gerry, who was well known and universally liked by all the Indians, who called him "Little Gerry," had no difficulty in communicating with them, but they strenuously and persistently opposed any "peace" conference. Gerry reported to Gov. Evans, who was then in camp, on the Republican, waiting for the Indians to come in. Evans advised him to return to the Indian camp and ask for a delegation to come in, not to make peace but to hear what he had to say.

Even this mission was unsuccessful. Sitting Bull and others objected, and Little Gerry was about to depart, when one of the minor chiefs



Chas. G. Chever

volunteered to return with him. But he didn't come. The other Indians said they would kill him if he started on such an errand, and this strong argument against his coming caused an entire failure of the peace negotiations at that time. Nor were the Indians ever peaceable until the Pacific Railway came and introduced a new era. The Plains Indians have disappeared with the buffalo, and Colorado will probably see neither any more.

Cotemporary with the Indian excitements of 1864 were a couple of mountain scares, proceeding from entirely different causes. A large party of road agents, or "guerrillas," as they styled themselves, claiming to be rebel soldiers, organized a raid in the South Park, under the leadership of a dare-devil by the name of Reynolds. The Reynolds raid will long be remembered by old settlers, many of whom have good cause to remember it by reason of losses inflicted thereby, either of property or friends. Reynolds threatened to sack Denver, and actually headed this way, but came to grief at the hands of an attacking party in the Platte Cañon, on the evening of July 30, 1864. Jack Sparks, of Gold Run, led the attack, the most of his followers being from that camp. Instead of making a desperate fight, Reynolds and his gang fled without firing a shot, leaving their plunder and the dead body of one of their number on the field. A hot pursuit of the fugitives was immediately instituted, during which five of the robbers, including a brother of Reynolds, were killed. This summary action settled the guerrilla business in Colorado.

Even more exciting was the Espiñosa raid of robbers and murderers in Southern Colorado. According to all accounts, Espiñosa was the most diabolical scoundrel who ever infested Colorado, and more murders were charged to his account than the worst Texas pirate could boast of. His mission was murder and robbery, and his adroitness in eluding arrest or retributive justice was something remarkable. At last a price was put upon his head, and he was hunted down by a

party of miners, organized for the purpose, who brought his ghastly head into camp and received their reward. There is no doubt about their having earned it. The man who shot Espiñosa is still living in Colorado, and it is said the skull of the great robber is in the possession of a citizen of Denver to-day.

Beyond the Indian war in the early spring of 1865, not many exciting events marked that year, although some fine buildings were erected in Denver that season, prominent among which was the National Block, as it was then called, on the north corner of Fifteenth and Blake streets, which was a fine structure for those days. The banking office in the corner, now used by the Exchange Bank, was then, and for many years after, occupied by the First National Bank of Denver, of which ex-Senator Chaffee was then President, holding office until 1880. George T. Clark was cashier in 1865, D. H. Moffatt, Jr., having entered the bank as cashier in 1866. Mr. Clark was elected Mayor of Denver at the municipal election in April, 1865, succeeding Hon. H. D. Brendlinger, who had served during the preceding year. Mayor Clark's administration was most successful, and Denver enjoyed a season of quiet but uninterrupted prosperity under his fostering care.

The State movement, brought to an untimely end afterward by President Johnson's veto, started in the fall of 1865. In an incredibly short space of time a Constitutional Convention was held, a constitution framed and adopted, a Legislature elected, and two United States Senators chosen by the latter body. The lots fell upon Gov. Evans and Hon. J. B. Chaffee. Hon. George M. Chilcott was elected Representative. Subsequently, Messrs. Evans and Chaffee resigned, in the hope that their resignation might aid the movement in favor of Statehood by removing a possible obstacle, each of them preferring the admission of the State before their personal advancement. The whole movement failed, however, and it was ten years before the Territory was given its political freedom.

Agriculturists in Colorado have great reason to remember the summer of 1865, and with the most painful reflections, too. It was "the grasshopper year." These terrible pests descended upon the farmers in countless numbers, and ate up nearly every green thing in the Territory. No one was prepared for their coming and there were no appliances for fighting them, such as have been introduced so successfully of late years. The consequence was, that all crops were destroyed and country produce as well as provisions had to be brought in from the States. Prices were high during the fall and winter, and the hardest times ever known in Colorado, outside of the blockades, were experienced, but the faith of the people never departed for one moment.

Golden being still the Territorial capital, the Legislature of 1866 assembled there *pro forma*, early in January, and straightway adjourned to Denver, as usual. The Legislature of 1866 seems to have been remarkable mainly for its virtue. Appalled at the progress of gambling in Denver and throughout the Territory, the Legislature passed a law prohibiting all manner of games, from monte down to seven-up. It also amended all municipal charters so that no town or city could sanction gambling by ordinance or license, or even by leniency.

The statute fell like a bombshell in the ranks of the sporting fraternity. Hitherto they had met with few obstacles in the prosecution of their industry, and had waxed wealthy by the profits of their business. The gambling houses of Denver were among the finest in the country, and the suppers and refreshments served were of the finest, while the hospitality of the proprietors was freely extended to all "producers," whether they bought white or blue chips of the game. It speaks well for the incorruptible honesty and integrity of the Legislature of 1866, that its members could withstand the seductive influences of champagne suppers, free of cost, and probably more pointed bribes, but they did, and the anti-gambling bill was engrafted upon the fundamental

law. The cry of 1866 was, "The gamblers must go!" And they went—at least some of them did. Their houses were closed. It was not long, however, before the inevitable and always recurring demand for these roads to ruin renewed itself in such shape and with such force that public sentiment modified the terrors of the anti-gambling law, and left it like many other prohibition statutes, practically a dead letter. It was used thereafter merely as a restriction, and, doubtless, served a good purpose. Open and demonstrative gambling was denied, and the private club-rooms were tolerated only under such police restrictions as the authorities might suggest. The power to close a gambling-house at pleasure, however liable to abuse, was, nevertheless, a great point gained in the enforcement of law and order, and the city of Denver began at once to take rank with those of the East, in respect to efficient government.

Mayor Clark was succeeded in April, 1866, by Hon. M. M. Delano, a prominent business man of Denver, who is now filling a diplomatic position in the service of our Government in China. Mayor Delano, like his predecessor, was a progressive man, and took pride in prosecuting improvements for the use and benefit of the city. Bridges were built, streets improved, and the planting of shade-trees encouraged, for which latter work the present population of Denver can never be too grateful to the pioneers.

It was during Mayor Delano's administration that the name of McGaa street was changed to Holladay, in honor of the immortal overland stage man of that name, whose coaches had carried so many people in and out of Denver.

Otherwise, 1866 was a prosperous year, and about three hundred houses were erected during the building season, some of them being substantial structures. Prices of real estate began to advance, in anticipation of railway connection with the East. The grasshopper was not a burden in 1866, as it had been in 1865, and farming operations were resumed with unwonted activity around Denver, which had become the recognized center

of business activity. The entries of public lands in 1866, up to November, were 250,000 acres, nearly double that of any previous year, and all entries were made by actual settlers.

No mention has been made of mining in these latter pages, because the history of Denver is separate from that of the mines, but it seems proper to state that the prosperity of the city always depended, in great measure, upon the success of mining enterprises. Both were checked by the Indian troubles of 1864-65, but, in 1866, the mines yielded double the production of 1865, and Denver almost doubled in population. The war of the rebellion was ended, and people and capital

were looking around for employment. Colorado had passed from an uncertainty into a fixed fact, and men came hither to engage in business enterprises with as much confidence as they would carry with them into any of the Western States. Some of them, indeed, were over-sanguine in regard to mining investments, and injudicious in the expenditure of money, but the men who carefully invested money in Denver have never regretted the step.

The only political event of importance to Denver, which marked the year 1866, was the appointment of Frank Hall as Secretary of the Territory, vice S. H. Elbert, whose commission had expired.

CHAPTER IX.

COMING OF THE RAILROADS.

THE opening of the year 1867 saw two lines of railway reaching out for Colorado, and as the gap between Denver and civilization gradually closed up, the citizens and merchants of the Queen City began to take fresh courage, and a new era of prosperity was opened. A new journalistic era was also begun, by the establishment of the *Denver Tribune*, which has since grown to metropolitan proportions. Previous to the advent of the *Tribune*, the *Denver News* had outlived all opposition, and had been, in all respects, the leading and most influential paper of the city and State. Nor did it lose much prestige by the establishment of the *Tribune*. The latter paper, though ably edited by Capt. R. W. Woodbury, now proprietor of the *Times*, and Mr. John Walker, better known as "Deacon," was smaller than the *News*, and its efforts to deserve success were rather slowly recognized.

Denver was deeply mortified by the failure of the bill for Colorado's admission as a State, vetoed by President Johnson, and a strong effort was made to have the bill passed over his veto, but in the last days of the session the bill failed utterly,

and the people turned their attention to other matters.

The Denver Musical Union, the forerunner of the present Choral Union, was organized March 10, 1867, with Messrs. Woodward and Joslin, active members of the present Union, as leading spirits. J. P. Whitney was sent to the Paris Exposition with a lot of Colorado ores, and succeeded in attracting much attention to our country.

Mayor Delano was re-elected in April, on a light vote, the total being only 1,524. Emigration, however, was very good during April, and Denver bade fair to note a prosperous year, but the prospect was eclipsed, a little later, by Indian troubles down the Platte. In May, Gov. Cummings was succeeded by Hon. A. C. Hunt, and almost immediately Gov. Hunt found himself embarrassed by an Indian scare. Although no serious results followed the outbreak, further than the stealing of stock and interruption of travel, Indian matters occupied the attention of everybody for some time, and volunteers were called for early in June. The response was prompt enough, but some unforeseen troubles in getting them into the

field prevented their doing any service. Out of these complications rose a sort of irrepressible conflict between Gen. Sherman and the people of Colorado, which gave the former at the time a rather unenviable reputation here, until the calmer judgment of the people prevailed.

Business was rather dull during the summer of 1867, on account of exaggerated reports of Indian troubles, and, in the absence of continuous employment, the Denver business men resorted to various devices for "killing time," among which was a season of base-ball, which deserves to pass into history. The "artists" of the Denver nine were such light and airy young chaps as Phil Trounstine, Harry Pickard, Ed Willoughby, Al Zern, and the like. Mose Anker offered a silver ball as a prize for the best club, and a State contest was soon arranged between Denver and the Mountains. Denver was rather ingloriously defeated, which probably accounts for the lack of interest in base-ball displayed in later years by the "original" nine.

Meanwhile, the Pacific Railway had reached Julesburg, and its future route via Cheyenne had been located, showing conclusively that Denver was to be left out in the cold. A railway connection being all important to Denver, a meeting was held July 11, to consider the Colorado Central scheme, but, as it appeared that Denver could only have a "branch" of that line, as proposed by Golden, nothing was done at that time. It was not until the arrival of George Francis Train, in November, that the Denver Pacific scheme took shape. The new town of Cheyenne was then an accomplished fact. The railway had reached that point, the old Julesburg stage line was abandoned, and the first coach had made the trip between Denver and Cheyenne in twenty four hours.

Train electrified the Denverites. He said: "Colorado is a great gold mine! Denver is a great fact! Make it a railway center!"

Enthusiasm ran high. A Board of Trade, composed of the best citizens, was formed at once, and railroad building filled the newspapers and the

public mind. A railway map of Denver adorned the columns of the city papers and was printed on the envelopes used by every business man in the city. It is worthy of remark, now twelve years later, that every imaginary line of railway save one, shown on that map, has been built, and the missing line (up the Platte Valley into Denver), will soon be here.

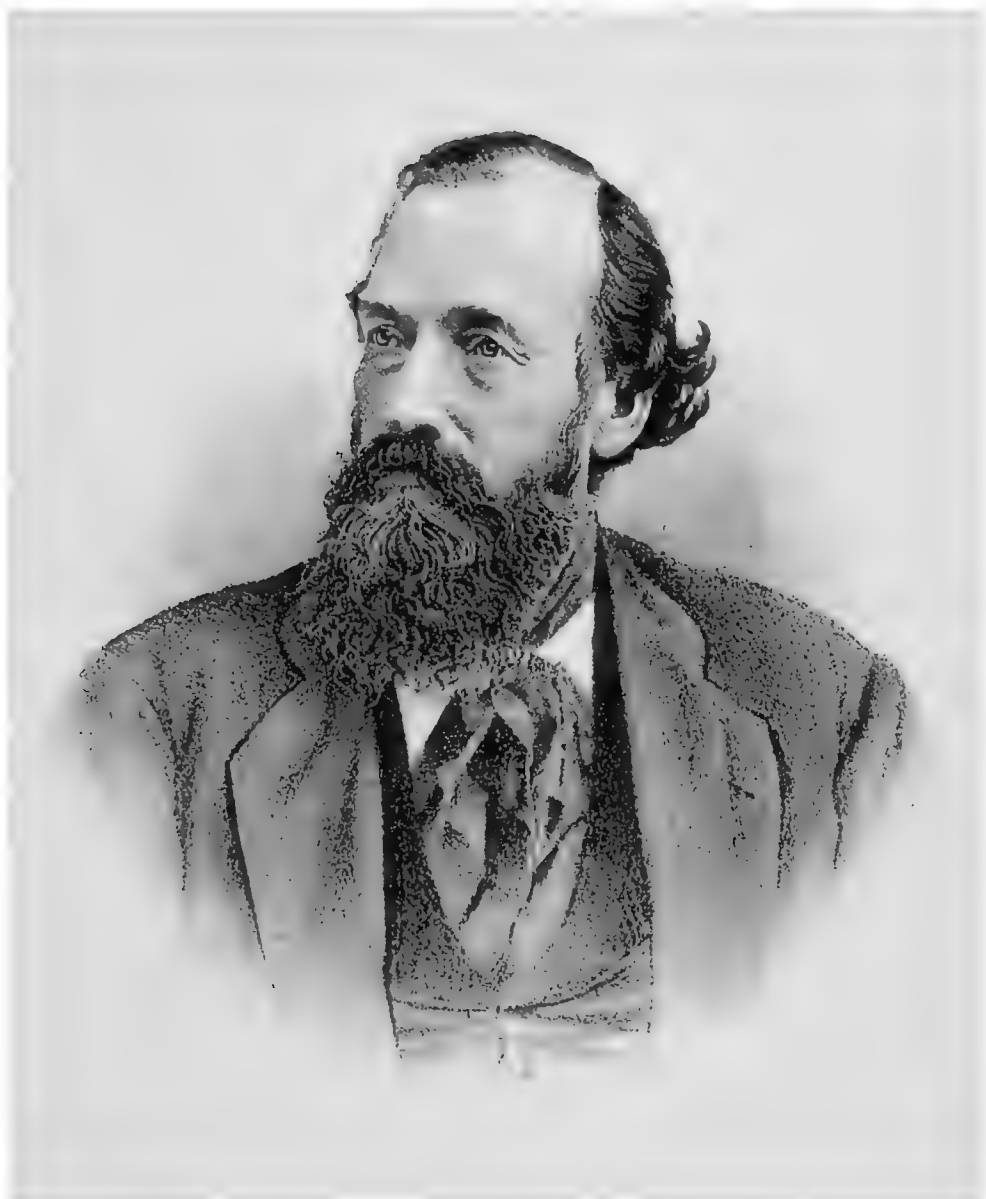
The harvest of 1867 promised well, but, owing to a variety of causes, including grasshoppers, did not realize all that was expected of it. The dull times did not stop building in Denver, however. The railway was near enough to insure the success of the town, even if no connection was made with it, and there was even then a tolerable degree of certainty that the "Eastern Division," as the Kansas Pacific was then called, would be extended to Denver direct.

In October the second annual fair of the present Colorado Industrial Association was held, under the general direction of Capt. Richard Sopris, President of the Society, and was a grand success. It is a fact, apparently, that the earlier fairs of this society were more meritorious than its later exhibitions, making due allowance for the difference in population and progress since those days.

The grand event of 1867, however, was the final removal of the capital from Golden to Denver, accomplished after a hard-fought battle in the General Assembly, which met at Golden December 2, 1867, and adjourned to Denver, the future capital, four days later. Under the act, at least ten acres of land at Denver were to be donated for capitol grounds, and these were deeded to the Territory by H. C. Brown, Esq.

The year 1868 opened in Denver with an election on the question of voting bonds in aid of the Denver Pacific Railway. There was practically no opposition to the bonds, and only fifteen negative votes were cast in Denver, out of over twelve hundred ballots.

George W. Clayton was elected Mayor in April. The municipal contest was marked by a revival of



Wm M Clayton

the vexed "lot question," and a fierce controversy raged in the newspapers throughout the summer. The true inwardness of the lot question was the fact that the city records were carried away in the great flood of 1864, and titles were unsettled thereby for several years. One faction claimed that another had seized property by unlawful, or at least dubious, methods; that deeds were made out by the officials to parties other than the rightful owners of the land conveyed. The absence of the records prevented the accusing party from making their charges good, and the historian cannot undertake to say which was in the right of the matter, if either were. Fortunately for Denver, the "lot question" appears to have been disposed of in later years, and titles are as good in this city now as anywhere.

Ground was broken for the Denver Pacific Railway May 18, 1868, with imposing ceremonies, the whole population turning out to celebrate the glad day. May 31 witnessed the completion of the Colorado and New Mexico telegraph line to Pueblo, and the opening of telegraph communication between Denver and the southern metropolis. In July, Judge Allen A. Bradford was nominated for delegate to Congress by the Republican Territorial Convention, which met in Denver. The contest was a very exciting one, but Bradford was elected by a small but sufficient majority.

Gen. Grant visited Colorado, for the first time, in July, 1868, reaching Denver on the 23d. He was received with considerable enthusiasm, although the public demonstration was limited to a reception at Masonic Hall, which was attended by almost everybody in Denver. After a short trip to the mines, the General and his party took their departure. Many other distinguished soldiers and civilians visited Denver during the summer, among them Prof. Agassiz and Senator Conkling, with a party of friends, who spent some days in Denver during the month of September.

The inevitable Indian outbreak occurred late in the summer of 1868. In July, Gov. Hunt started south on a mission to the Utes, who had

lost their principal chief by death, and were restless without a leader. Ouray, then called "Ulay," chief of the Tabaguache Utes, was the most influential Indian of the tribe, and was subsequently chosen chief. By his aid and that of Hon. Lafayette Head, Gov. Hunt was enabled to quiet the Utes temporarily, but a new embarrassment arose about the middle of August, when the Plains Indians commenced their depredations along the entire line of the eastern border.

It has not been stated, perhaps, that Gen. Sherman, who rather befriended the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, had patched up a peace with them after the usual fashion of Indian treaties, and they figured as "good Indians" during the early part of 1868. Large bands of them were scattered through Eastern Colorado, from the Platte to the Arkansas, and as they molested no one when they first came, the settlers felt little or no anxiety about their presence in the Territory. Suddenly, however, and of course without warning, they began to steal and kill all along the line. Among their first victims was a brother of Hon. J. L. Brush, of Greeley, who, with others, was murdered in the Lower Platte Valley, while herding stock. Similar outrages were committed at various other points about the same time or in quick succession.

In the absence of Gov. Hunt, Secretary Hall, as acting Governor, organized forces for pursuit as well as for defense, but the wary Indians were too careful of their lives to put them in unnecessary jeopardy, and almost all escaped with their plunder and unharmed. The old Indian fighters down the Platte were too quick for the savages, however, and succeeded in killing a few of them on their retreat and recovering some stolen stock. The Platte Rangers were commanded by Mr. James Bailey, and included such men as Brush, Ashcraft, "Little Gerry," and Godfrey, the gallant commander of "Fort Wicked," in 1865. Maj. Downing, of Denver, went east with a small force of cavalry, but met with no success in his search for Indians.

Though this raid resulted in the death of a good many settlers and the loss of considerable stock, it had one good effect, and that was, the awakening of Gen. Sherman to a realizing sense of the only proper way to manage Indians. Pretty much all the savages engaged in this bloody business were the General's "good Indians," and some of these carried his certificates to that effect with them, through the campaign. It is needless to say that the General considered his obligations to them canceled by their accursed treachery, and has ever since been in favor of vigorous treatment as a remedy for Indian outbreaks on the border.

Meantime, Gov. Hunt, who had been operating in the mountains with the unruly but not openly hostile Utes, had experienced great difficulty in bringing them to terms. Colorow and Capt. Jack, always bad Indians, seemed determined to precipitate a fight, and it was feared at one time that Hunt and his party would be massacred. They finally completed arrangements with the leaders of the tribe, and returned safely to Denver.

Denver continued to improve in spite of all this trouble, and the prospects of the young city were never brighter. The third annual fair of the Industrial Association commenced September 29, under the same capable management, and was more successful than any previous exhibition.

Some opposition to the State movement having been developed, particularly in the mining camps, State Conventions of each of the political parties were held in Denver November 28, 1868, to give expression to public sentiment on the question. The Conventions were large and respectable bodies. Both unanimously declared in favor of Statehood

and a joint committee from each Convention drafted appropriate resolutions to that effect.

Although law and order were in the ascendency in Denver during 1868, there was some excitement in the latter part of the year over a series of bold robberies committed in the city by a few desperate characters who came in to spend the winter. Judge Orson Brooks, then and now one of the best known and most respected citizens of Denver, was then Police Magistrate. Returning home one night, the Judge was surprised by a sudden and of course utterly unexpected order to "hold up his hands." He had been on the border too long to underestimate the serious consequences of a refusal. Up went his hands and up came two burly ruffians who took his valuables and decamped.

All the circumstances of the case pointed to two men as the guilty parties, and, learning that they were suspected, they left town. They were watched and followed, however, and one was killed while resisting arrest. The other, whose name was S. C. Dugan, was brought back to Denver under guard. He confessed to the Brooks robbery and admitted, rather boastingly, that he was a "bad man." Upon this hint, the citizens hanged him, which was, perhaps, the best use they could have made of him for the benefit of society.

December 14, the first annual meeting of the Denver Pacific Railway Company was held, and the reports of the officers were submitted and printed at length in the newspapers. The road had made some progress, but unforeseen difficulties had been encountered, and the completion and equipment of the line depended upon negotiations which were then in progress.



CHAPTER X.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1869.

DENVER entered upon the last year of its first decade under favorable conditions. From a town of tents on the open prairie it had advanced steadily through the successive stages of Western development into a city of six or seven thousand inhabitants, considerable wealth and refinement and architectural pretensions of no mean order. The tents and log cabins had given way to frame buildings first and finally to substantial brick edifices. Water for irrigation had been brought in and distributed along every street, its pearly streams delighting the eye, cooling the air and giving life to an extensive system of arboriculture, which in time was to transform the barren plain into a beautiful forest and make Denver a delight.

On the first day of the new year, Denver rejoiced over the opening of the telegraph line to Cheyenne, the work of the newly organized railway company, which at the same time was rapidly grading its line and throwing bridges over the Platte and Poudre near the points where the towns of Evans and Greeley are now located. The former town was soon afterward located and figured somewhat prominently for a time as the "end of track," but Greeley was all unknown for the time being, and the place where it now stands, embowered in sylvan beauty, was then a cactus plain. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes still roamed up and down the valleys of the Platte and Poudre, and early in January, 1869, they made a stock-stealing raid, in which most of the settlers lost their best horses, and Little Gerry was left with a single horse out of a large herd which the Indians drove off in open daylight. A few years later, the Government had the privilege of paying him some \$20,000 for his losses at the hands of thieving Indians.

It was in February of this year that ex-Gov. Gilpin delivered his notable address before the

Denver Board of Trade, from which a lengthy quotation has already been made in these pages. The Governor on that occasion rather eclipsed George Francis Train in his predictions of a glorious future for the Queen City of the Plains; and the prosaic business men of 1869, although full of faith in their city, did not subscribe to every utterance of the Prophet of the Cordilleras. Perhaps the same men think more to-day of those prophetic inspirations than they did ten years ago. The growing wealth and importance of the mines was beginning to attract new attention. The complete success of Hill's smelting works at Black Hawk not only made mining more profitable, but inspired other localities with an idea of setting smelters in operation. Denver soon caught the fever, and the press argued in favor of a smelter with no less fire and fervor than it had worked for a railroad.

The Macedonian cry for a smelter was heard and answered a year or two later, but as the smelter was a total failure, the brief mention it requires may as well be given now and here as later and elsewhere. After the Denver and Kansas Pacific roads were completed to Denver, the "Swansea Smelting Works" were established near the junction of the two roads, an addition to the city was laid off, and operations were begun and carried on for a time with indifferent success, only to be abandoned entirely in the end. The "Swansea" works still stand as an idle monument to vaulting ambition or bad management—probably both. The splendid success of Hill's works at Argo, in full sight just across the Platte, testifies that the Swansea process is not a failure in Colorado, and the only wonder is that some enterprising manager does not start up the old works and make a fortune out of them.

During the closing days or nights of the last session of Congress, Gov. Evans and his

associates were able to secure the passage of a bill granting alternate sections of public land in aid of the construction of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and making the railway a part of the Eastern Division of the continental line—in other words, an extension of the Kansas Pacific. News of the passage of the land-grant bill was received with great demonstrations of joy in Denver, for the reason that delays and impediments in the way of equipping the line, then almost ready for the rails, had discouraged the Denverites a good deal, and the land grant was expected to settle the question of finishing the road immediately. The public rejoicing was so great, indeed, that on the return of Gov. Evans, in the latter part of March, 1869, he was tendered a public reception, and received not only the warmest thanks, but also the highest compliments of his railway associates and constituents.

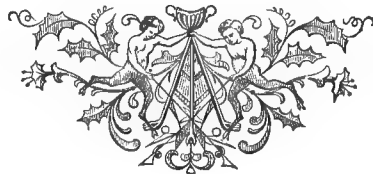
Hon. B. B. Stiles was chosen Mayor at the municipal election in April, 1869, and administered the affairs of the city with rare fidelity and discretion during his term. Old residents affirm to this day that he was the best Mayor Denver ever had, and, on the strength of his previous record, he was re-elected in 1877, when he signified his return to office by getting into a controversy with the Board of Aldermen, which destroyed his usefulness during his entire term.

The Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Ogden in May, 1869, forming there a junction with the Central Pacific, and connecting Denver with the Pacific, as well as the Atlantic. Gov. Evans and several other citizens of Denver

were witnesses of the interesting ceremonies connected with that most important event. Additional consequence was attached to the completion of the Union Pacific by the people of Denver, because they had been led to hope that the Union Pacific would at once take hold of the Denver Pacific, but in this they were destined to disappointment.

Decoration Day, May 30, was observed with appropriate ceremonies by the citizens of Denver. News of Gen. E. M. McCook's appointment as Governor of the Territory, *vice* Hunt, had been received, and the new Executive was looked for daily but did not arrive until June 11. The inevitable reception followed, as a matter of course, and the new Governor, though a trifle reserved, made a good impression. A few days later, Hon. William H. Seward and his party appeared in Denver, and another reception followed, on which occasion Mr. Seward made a pleasing speech which was highly appreciated.

The remainder of 1869 passed away pleasantly enough for the people of Denver, but unmarked by any event of real importance. Distinguished visitors were numerous then as now, and the State and city were extensively advertised by the letters of leading Eastern journalists, among them the lamented Father Meeker, who made his first visit to Denver with Cyrus W. Field in October, 1869. It was then that Mr. Meeker first conceived the idea of forming a Colorado colony, which afterward took shape in the New York *Tribune* office, and eventuated in the beautiful and flourishing town of Greeley. Dr. Hayden also arrived out in 1869, with his geological surveying party.





RESIDENCE OF HON WM. M. CLAYTON.
DENVER.

CHAPTER XI.

THE RAILROAD YEAR 1870.

THE proudest year in the whole history of Denver is the one whose leading events are about to be recorded. It has passed into history as the railroad year, from the fact that its summer marked the completion of two railways connecting Denver with the east and north, while the mountain line made fair progress, and that to the south became a certainty instead of an uncertain venture.

As usual under this Territorial regime, the first event of importance after the new year was fairly ushered in, was the assembling of the Legislature in its Eighth Annual Session. The proceedings of that august body do not appear to have been of thrilling importance, judging from the dry and musty records inspected by the historian. At the end of its forty-day session, it passed away as its predecessors had done, in peace and quietness. It must not be understood, however, that the writer underestimates either the ability or service of the early legislators. They were, in many respects, superior to the average legislator of the middle West. They were keen, shrewd, sagacious, far-seeing men for the most part, many of whom have since made their mark in the national Congress and in honorable positions in public and private life. But in spite of their ability, they could not elevate a Territorial Legislature into an imposing body politic. The country was practically governed from Washington. The scope of its legislation was narrow, and its acts were subject to approval by higher authority. The extreme southern counties were represented by a Spanish-speaking people, who obstructed legislation not only by their ignorance of the language in which it was conducted, but by their general aversion to legal limitations. Impressed with the idea that they were "governed too much," they opposed most of the measures introduced, and when opposition was futile they asked to be excepted

from the operation of the act, in so far as themselves and their respective counties were concerned. So it came to pass that the local "self-government" of the Territory was never entirely satisfactory to anybody, and the State movement gained strength from year to year in the most surprising manner.

In February, 1870, Father Meeker returned to Denver with the locating committee of the Union Colony, and soon afterward arranged with the management of the Denver Pacific Railroad to locate on the Cache la Poudre, near the railway crossing of that stream. The colonists arrived early in the summer, and Greeley was added to the list of Colorado cities.

Meanwhile, Denver was growing every day, and new enterprises of "great pith and moment," as was then supposed, were being set on foot by the enterprising citizens. John W. Smith and others erected a woolen-mill in West Denver, the first in the new Territory. A full list of the improvements of the season would be cumbersome, but building, as well as every other line of business, was exceedingly lively. Nor were public demonstrations lacking. The colored people of Denver met May 27, and celebrated the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and three days later Decoration Day was duly observed, Gov. McCook being the orator of the occasion.

June 22, 1870, however, was the day of days even of that eventful year. It saw the first railway train reach Denver, over the Denver Pacific road. The last rail had just been nailed fast with a silver spike, contributed by Georgetown. Pretty nearly everybody was wild with enthusiasm. Old-timers, who had toiled across the Plains in ox teams or on foot, in the early days, dodging Indians in season and out of season, and enduring discomforts which tried their souls and bodies too, clasped hands in congratulations that the old

"overland" days were done, and Denver was nearer New York to-day than she was to many of her mining camps in the mountains, which were reached slowly and painfully, by stages or freight trains. In less than ten years, many of those mining camps were to be linked with Denver by iron rails, but the pioneers did not stop to consider that branch of the subject. Sufficient to the day was the pleasure thereof.

The Denver Pacific began business under the most favorable auspices. An elegant brick depot, which has since become familiar to the thousands upon thousands of tourists from all over the world, was erected at the foot of Twenty-second street, the corner-stone having been laid June 24, with imposing ceremonies, conducted by the Masonic Fraternity, Bishop Randall delivering an address upon the occasion. Denver did nothing by halves in those eventful days.

The Republican Territorial Convention of 1870, held in Denver July 12, was a memorable event in the history of Colorado politics. It was harmonious enough as to general principles, but the contest over the nomination for delegate was protracted and exciting. There were half a dozen candidates, three of whom (Col. N. H. Owings, Gov. C. H. McLaughlin and Henry Crow) carried about equal strength. After numerous ballots, none of which gave a majority to either candidate, Col. Owings withdrew in favor of Hon. J. B. Chaffee, and that gentleman was nominated on the following ballot.

Col. Owings was in many respects one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in Colorado politics. Those who knew him well say that he was almost entirely uneducated, having been a poor boy and obliged to work instead of attending school in early life. But he was always an enterprising fellow, with a certain "dash" which carried him forward despite the defects of his education, and, in the war, he made a good, clean record, which commended him to all his army comrades and superior officers. After serving a few years in one of the departments at Washington, where

he widened his circle of friends by his characteristic push and energy, he was sent out to Colorado as Register of the Land Office at Fairplay, and at once began to work for a place in the politics of the then Territory. Though his qualifications for the important position of Delegate were not conspicuous, to say the least, he was able to dictate the nomination of Mr. Chaffee. Leaving the land office subsequently, he was soon afterward appointed a special agent of the Postal Department, and served in that capacity for some time in Colorado and the West. The Colonel is now Secretary of Washington Territory, and if he lives and loses nothing of his "organizing" force, he will be heard from ere long in some conspicuous position.

Soon after the Republican nomination of 1870, the Democrats placed Judge George W. Miller in the field against Mr. Chaffee, but the latter was elected and commenced the Congressional career which redounded so greatly to his credit.

On the 15th day of August, 1870, the first Kansas Pacific train rolled into Denver from the Missouri River, 639 miles away, and the citizens turned out again to celebrate the important event. The rejoicing on this occasion was not so wildly enthusiastic as when the Denver Pacific was opened, but it was earnest and genuine. As becomes a railway center, Denver always rejoices over the addition of every link to her railway system. Shortly after the completion of the Kansas Pacific, track-laying on the Colorado Central began at Denver.

The usual number of "distinguished gentlemen" visited Denver during the summer of 1870. A large party of Eastern railroad men, editors, etc., arrived September 3. On the 27th, during the progress of the fair, Gen. Jim Nye reached Denver and was serenaded. His speech on that occasion will long be remembered, by those who heard it, as among the best ever delivered in Denver. Horace Greeley came October 11 and lectured the same evening. Mr. Greeley was more than pleased, he was positively delighted with the marvelous growth and prosperity of Denver, and the

mines which he had visited in their infancy and of which he had prophesied great things while so many doubting Thomases throughout the East had discredited his statements. He was particularly glad to meet the old pioneers who had welcomed him on his former visit, and complimented them highly on having stood by Denver through her dark days when many timorous men were deserting her fortunes as the rats desert a sinking ship. The subject of his lecture, "Self-made Men," was singularly appropriate in Denver where almost every successful man is self-made in the highest sense of the term.

A pleasant feature of 1870 was the dedication of a new Odd Fellows' Hall in the old National

Building by the Grand Lodge. Hon. C. P. Elder, Grand Master, delivered the address. Denver was making rapid progress during the entire year. The Water-Works Company was incorporated November 3, the new Congregational Church was opened on the 6th of the same month, and on the 30th the original Denver Library Association was organized. Unfortunately the latter organization, though often galvanized into life and action, has never been able to maintain itself, and is now merged into the High-School Library which, though yet in its infancy, is expected to supply Denver eventually with a good library and reading room, than which nothing could reflect much more credit upon our city.

CHAPTER XII.

PROGRESS IN THE YEARS 1871-72.

COMING down to the later years of Denver history, the rush of events is so much increased that they seem to dwarf each other, and happenings which were worthy of record in the early history of the city are perforce omitted from this time forward, lest these pages should be cumbered with unimportant records. The building of a two-story frame house was an event in 1860, whereas, in 1870, a whole block of brick stores would be noted in the newspapers only in connection with other and perhaps more important improvements.

The Denver & Boulder Valley road was opened for business in January, 1871. Though subsequently extended to Boulder City, and thus made a thoroughfare for passenger travel, at first it was simply a coal road connecting the Erie Mines, in Weld County, with Denver and the railway system of the Territory, which, for a long time, drew its supply of coal exclusively from that quarter.

Denver was first lighted with gas on the 22d of January, 1871, Col. Archer's works being completed at that time. No improvement could

possibly have been more welcome, and Col. Archer most emphatically supplied a "long-felt want." Still the manufacture of gas in Denver, at an earlier day, was altogether impossible. Without railroads, neither the machinery nor supplies could have been successfully transported, and it was no lack of enterprise on the part of the people which kept Denver in darkness so long a time.

"Governor" McLaughlin was defeated for Mayor, in the municipal election of 1871, by Mr. John Harper, a most worthy citizen, since deceased.

During the summer of the same year, the Denver Medical Association was first organized, as was also the first Colorado Press Association, which, however, was not perpetuated, and was re-organized in 1878. Decoration Day was marked by the usual observances, including an address by Gen. Robert A. Cameron, of the Greeley colony. Work on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway track was commenced in July, and prosecuted so vigorously that Colorado Springs was reached that season.

Among the arrivals that summer was Mrs. Lipincott, better known as Grace Greenwood, who

fell in love with Colorado at first sight, and at once became a true and steadfast friend of the country. Her vigorous letters to the Eastern press did much to advertise the beauties as well as the resources of Colorado. She attended the very successful Agricultural Fair of that season, and went into ecstasies of delight over the "big pumpkins" and gorgeous vegetables on display, which, indeed, were worthy of her admiration. She saw Manitou, and surrendered unconditionally to its romantic scenery, buying a lot there and erecting a house, which is still called "Grace Greenwood's Cottage," though no longer her property.

Among the other substantial improvements of 1871 was the street-railway system, though not completed until later. Another feature of the year was the mass meeting in aid of the Chicago fire-sufferers, when \$10,000 was contributed to their relief. The year closed without further happenings of note.

The ninth annual session of the Colorado Legislature convened in Denver on New Year's Day, 1872, and for forty days and nights the members divided their energies about equally between the labor of drawing their salaries, attending to business, and enjoying life in the metropolis. The formal opening of the street railway gave them an opportunity for a "free ride" on the second day of their session, and on the sixth the stock men of the body assisted in organizing the Stock-Growers Association, which has since become so important to the interests of that class of citizens. Ten days later, an "Old Settlers' Re-union" was held, which was full of interest for all present. These re-unions appear to have been abandoned of late years, but they should be perpetuated by the Pioneer Association.

January 17, 1872, the Grand Duke Alexis reached Denver from his buffalo hunt on the Plains, and "put up" at the American "tavern." The Alexis *furor* had preceded him, and Denver gave him a true Western welcome, including a dinner, which is said to have been the squarest meal ever eaten in Colorado. The Grand Duke, who

was a thorough gentleman as contradistinguished from the ordinary European royal snob, enjoyed his visit immensely, and all the more because he was not prepared to expect such entertainment in the Rocky Mountains.

Among the other notable visitors to Denver during 1872 was Maj. James Bridger; the well-known pioneer explorer, for whom Bridger's Pass is named, came on a visit to his old friend and fellow traveler, Col. A. G. Boone, of this city. Gen. O. O. Howard passed through the city in June, and the latter part of July, Solon Robinson, agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, arrived here in the interest of that journal. Mr. Robinson's letters to the *Tribune* were very readable as well as reliable, and his report of the progress of the Greeley Colony was particularly interesting.

The meteorological features of 1872 were striking, to say the least. The rains descended and the floods came several times during the summer in different localities. Clear Creek was flooded in May, the Colorado Central Railroad suffering severely. Denver was visited by a like affliction, with much danger, in July. The fall was dry and warm, but the winter was severely cold and desperately windy. It was, however, an improvement on the winter of 1871-2, when a deep snow covered the ground so long that stock suffered greatly, and game was almost starved out. Thousands of antelope approached the towns in search of food, but, as they were too poor to eat, few of them were killed. Notwithstanding the severity of the season, the loss of stock was only estimated at about five per cent of the value of herds. The old and infirm cattle perished in large numbers, but their value was small.

The political campaign of 1872 was in some sense a very exciting one. The Greeley movement down East exerted a considerable influence in Colorado, although, of course, the Territory had no voice in the Presidential contest. A corresponding fusion of Democrats and Reformers took place in Colorado, as in the East, and ex-Gov.



Henry A. Lough

Hunt was nominated for Delegate against Chaffee, the regular Republican nominee. Many Republicans supported Hunt, who was a capable and deserving candidate, but, on the other hand, many Democrats voted for Chaffee, and the latter was re-elected. This contest was the beginning of a bitter feud in the Republican party of the State, which lasted until 1876.

Here is a brief pen-picture of the prosperity of Denver in the fall of 1872, from the pen of ex-Gov. Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune*, who was among the visitors to Colorado that year:

"The opening of five lines of railway to Denver has increased the business and population of the city most wonderfully. Large, substantial stores and elegant dwellings have been built in great number. The Holly Works furnish an abundant supply of pure water, the streets are well lighted with gas, and everything, as one wanders about the city, betokens a vigorous and most gratifying prosperity."

More railroads were talked of, and, but for the panic of the following year, more would have been built. The Colorado Central graded a line down the Platte Valley to Julesburg, which was never finished. Denver added 492 buildings, valued at over half a million dollars, to her former estate. Guard Hall, so named in honor of the then newly organized Governor's Guards, was completed and dedicated. The famous Clear Creek Cañon was opened to tourists by the completion of the narrow-gauge railroad to Black Hawk and Floyd Hill. The Denver & South Park road filed Articles of Incorporation. Another big fair was held at Denver, under the management of the Agricultural Society, at which an address was delivered by Judge Belford. Shortly after the fair, a flood of grasshoppers overwhelmed the country, but, happily, they came too late to do much injury.

Among the purely local sensations of 1872 were the Erlanger swindle and the shooting of young Hayman by Charley Hughes. Erlanger was a plausible villain, who played the savings-bank

game in Denver and Central City, and got away with a good many thousands of dollars deposited with him. Of course he undertook to pay a high rate of interest on deposits, and so induced people to take their money out of other banks and invest it in his wild-cat concern. Erlanger made his escape and was never captured, mainly because his dupes would not pay the expenses of a pursuit. About a year ago, Dr. W. H. Williams, a leading physician of Denver, saw the oily Erlanger in San Francisco, but, although notice of his whereabouts was promptly sent to Denver, the same old trouble about advancing money for his arrest enabled Erlanger to make his escape once more.

The Hughes-Hayman homicide attracted much attention for several reasons, first, the standing of the parties, next, the nature of their quarrel, and finally, their extreme youth. Both were beardless boys, and their quarrel was about a courtesan. Hayman was shot by Hughes on the corner of Larimer and Fifteenth streets, where Jacob's clothing store is now located, and died very soon after being taken home. There was a marked division of public sentiment in regard to the shooting, some persons and newspapers regarding it as a cold-blooded murder, while others were equally positive that it was a justifiable homicide, which view of the case was maintained by the verdict of the jury before which young Hughes was afterward tried, and by which he was acquitted. The boys had always been great friends up to the time of their unfortunate quarrel.

At the end of 1872, Denver claimed a population of 15,000, an increase of about 5,000 during the year. The excess of business for 1872 over the preceding year was estimated at three and a half millions. Real estate was active. The Rio Grande road had been opened to Pueblo and the new town of Colorado Springs had become a place of considerable importance. The Greeley colony was flourishing. Mining industry was making rapid strides, and Denver was on the high road to prosperity as she had never been before at any period of her history.

CHAPTER XIII.

DENVER FROM 1873 TO 1875.

THE prosperity of 1872 was carried forward into the first half of 1873, although business was obstructed somewhat in January by the prevalence of the famous horse disease known as the "epizootic." Its ravages were not very fatal, however, the climate of Colorado apparently resisting its most insidious advances.

Our present beautiful High School building, then known as the Arapahoe Street School, was completed early in January, 1873. On the 17th of the same month, the Denver Typographical Union celebrated Franklin's birthday with a gorgeous banquet at the American House, said to have been second only to the Duke Alexis dinner in the amount of eating and drinking, and speech-making indulged in by the participants.

One week later, the people were deeply aroused by the public execution of Theodore Miers, who was hung for the murder of George M. Bonacina, on a ranche near the city. Miers was a German, and the sympathies of the German residents of Denver were enlisted in his behalf, but they were unable to secure a commutation or even a stay of his sentence. Gov. McCook was absent from the Territory and Secretary Hall was Acting Governor. McCook telegraphed a reprieve from Texas, but the Acting Governor could not see his way clear to a recognition of its legality, and the execution proceeded under direction of Sheriff D. J. Cook. Miers was hung publicly, a short distance from the city, and his execution was witnessed by an immense crowd.

News of the defeat of the Colorado Enabling Act, then pending in Congress, was received in Denver January 30, and a prolonged howl went up from press and people in regard to the injustice done to the people of the Territory. Gov. McCook had managed to make himself rather unpopular, and a change of Governors was demanded from

the new administration. President Grant promised to appoint a Colorado man to the office, and finally did appoint ex-Secretary S. H. Elbert. The new Governor arrived in Denver from Washington April 4, and took possession of the office on the day following.

Among the notable events of the spring of 1873 were the re-organization of the Agricultural Society, which was incorporated as the "Colorado Industrial Association" and the labors of the revivalist Hammond at Guard Hall. Hammond found Denver a pretty hard field for his peculiar style of evangelism, and succeeded only in arousing a temporary excitement without much enthusiasm.

The municipal election resulted in the choice of Gen. F. M. Case for Mayor and a revival of an ancient scheme for turning the channel of Cherry Creek outside the city—a scheme still discussed periodically with great pertinacity.

President Grant revisited Denver April 26, 1873, and was received with great enthusiasm. It was the first visit of a live President to Colorado, and the people had not seen the General since his first visit six years before. His kindly recognition of Colorado by giving the people a Governor of their choice had won him a high place in their esteem, and their greeting was sincerely cordial as well as extremely demonstrative. It was during this visit that the President walked from his hotel in Central to his carriage on a pavement of silver bricks—an actual occurrence, though considered apocryphal down East by those who underestimated the resources of our Territory at that period of its history. The President remained in Colorado several days, and was much pleased, not only with his reception, but with what he saw of the increased prosperity of the country.

It was about this time that the celebrated sale of the Caribou Mine was consummated in Holland for \$3,000,000—a fortunate sale for the promoters of the enterprise, but unfortunate to Colorado, because the property, through mismanagement, never realized the expectations of its purchasers. It soon became involved in litigation, and a few years since passed into the hands of ex-Senator Chaffee at a merely nominal price. But it was and is a valuable property, and is to-day yielding large returns to its lucky owner.

Gov. Elbert went earnestly to work in his new office for the advancement of Colorado. At his suggestion and under his direction there was held in Denver, October 15, 1873, an irrigation convention which was attended by the Governors of Nebraska and Wyoming, and by representatives from many of the Western States and Territories, including Utah, where irrigation had been practiced with great success. Gov. Elbert's address on this occasion was a very able argument in favor of governmental aid to irrigation by grants of arid lands for reclamation. The convention was in session two days, during which many addresses were made and many important facts elicited from the experiences of those present. The only official action of the body was the adoption of a memorial to Congress, which was never heard of after being forwarded. About the same time, the City Council made a conditional contract with J. G. Pease for sinking an experimental artesian well near the city, and \$2,000 was subscribed by other parties, but the well could never be induced to "flow."

The fire department was made happy in the summer of 1873 by the receipt of a couple of new bells—historic bells. They came from Cincinnati, where they were cast from old Spanish cannon, date 1726, which had been used at Vera Cruz in the Mexican war, and captured by our troops in that campaign. The largest one now hangs in the tower of the central fire station.

Denver being a little dull about midsummer, some of her fun-loving citizens hit upon the happy idea of having a genuine Indian war-dance

for a change. A band of Utes, hunting on the Plains, had met with a hunting party of their old enemies, the Cheyennes, and succeeded in killing and scalping a warrior. With this proud trophy in their possession, they had beat a hasty but masterly retreat upon Denver, and were encamped in the outskirts of the city. The war-dance was fully arranged, and would have come off according to the "small bills" and programmes but for the intervention of the police. However, it was not the first show which came to grief in Denver, nor the last.

Perhaps no event of 1873 was more deeply deplored in Denver than the death of the lamented Bishop George M. Randall, of the Episcopal Church. He was universally respected, not to say beloved, and his labors in the cause of religion and education are a proud monument to his worth. To him, more than to any other man, Denver and Colorado owe their prominence in Episcopal work. He was emphatically the father of its churches and the founder of its schools. Without disrespect to his successor, it may be said that his place could never be filled as he filled it.

The fair of 1873 was the first held under the auspices of the new Association, and the new management was universally commended. The year closed without any further notable happening. The panic had not much distressed Denver, but business was dull, and improvements had been checked for the time being.

The year 1874 was chiefly remarkable for its political conflicts, which, of course, raged most fiercely in and around Denver, the political center. The war opened early. The Territorial Legislature, which assembled in Denver January 5, opened the ball by introducing a bill to remove the capital from Denver to Pueblo, and on the 31st, the measure was adopted in the Lower House by a strong vote. This sudden and unexpected revival of the old capital war, when Denver supposed the matter was permanently settled, served to create the most intense excitement for a time,

and the wire-pulling and log-rolling of that memorable session will long be remembered. There being but thirteen members of the Territorial Council, or Upper House, every possible effort was made by Pueblo, as well as Denver, to secure seven votes in that body, either to carry or to defeat the bill according as they were cast. Denver triumphed in the end, and, February 9, the bill was defeated. It was said, but perhaps maliciously, that a certain well-known Southern Colorado member of the Council, who voted against the bill, did not dare to go home via Pueblo, and did not visit that city for several years.

While the Legislature was still in session, news came from Washington that Gov. Elbert had been removed and McCook re-appointed. To say that this caused intense feeling and excitement would be to put the matter very mildly. The temper of the people bordered upon rebellion. Every Republican member of the Legislature signed a protest against the removal of Elbert, and the *News*, hitherto a stalwart administration organ, declared war upon the powers at Washington, all and singular.

McCook of course had some friends in Colorado, and the *Denver Tribune* espoused his cause, but with a good deal more zeal than ability. A long and hard and exceedingly bitter fight against the confirmation of McCook followed, and it was not until June 19 that the Senate acted upon the matter. Meanwhile, other Colorado officials had been removed, among them Capt. Frank Hall, who had served as Territorial Secretary since May, 1866, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. The new-fledged officials and a coterie of their personal friends attempted to run the political machine that summer, and although their nominee for Delegate to Congress, Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell, was a worthy gentleman and well qualified for the office to which he aspired, he was not elected. However, as these matters have all been discussed in their proper connection, it will not be necessary to enlarge upon them here. Suffice it to say that Denver was shaken from center to

circumference by the political squabbles of that year, and it was long ere peace was fully restored.

An official census of the city in January, 1874, showed an actual population of 14,197. The growth of the city during the year, while not remarkable, was still encouraging. Business was fairly active, and the railways were constantly bringing distinguished visitors to the country. During the summer and fall of 1874, Denver was visited by Senators Cameron and Logan, each accompanied by a party of friends; Schuyler Colfax, who delivered an address at the Denver fair, September 26, and many others. Hon. Wm. J. Barker was Mayor of the city, and under his administration most of the gambling-houses were closed, the Blake street saloons were kept under wholesome restraint, and the city assumed an air of peace and dignity to which it had long been a stranger.

The winter of 1874-75 was one of unusual severity, especially in Denver. On the 9th of January, the thermometer dropped to 32° below zero, four degrees below the famous cold March of 1868. The January cold was accompanied by a big snow, which delayed trains in every direction, even worse out on the Plains than about Denver. Strange to say, very little personal suffering resulted from this intense cold, which lasted about nine days with little interruption. This rare good fortune must be largely attributed to the fact that cold is much more endurable in high altitudes than it is at or near the level of the sea or in moist climates.

During the nine days and nights in Denver, when the mercury seldom rose above zero, business was not suspended, and but slightly interrupted, except as a matter of course as to building operations. The people went about the streets day and night pretty much as usual, and the frozen ears or noses could have been counted on one's fingers. As usual in Colorado, the nights were much colder than the days, and the compositors on the morning newspapers suffered more, perhaps, than any other class of workmen. The cold type



Frédéric Charpiot

metal benumbed their fingers, and even red-hot stoves failed to warm up the composing-rooms toward morning. Then, when their weary work was done, they were compelled to walk to their homes at the very hour when the cold was most intense.

The Kansas Pacific road was blockaded for more than a week, and the others nearly as long. Four days passed in Denver without marking the arrival of a Eastern mail.

While Denver was freezing, however, Washington was thawing, metaphorically. A political truce was declared at the White House. President Grant, always quick to correct a mistake when satisfied that one had been made, consented to displace Gov. McCook, but proposed, instead of re-appointing Elbert, to select some outside disinterested and unprejudiced party, who might be able to heal dissensions and unite factions in the Republican ranks in Colorado. The lot fell upon Hon. John L. Routt, and the news of his appointment reached Denver February 8, 1875.

The appointment of Routt had more than a political significance. It was among the first steps in the State movement which ultimately proved successful. Mr. Chaffee had labored hard during his four years' service as Delegate for the passage of an enabling act, but his term was about ended, and success had not crowned his efforts. By making peace with the Administration, and by securing Routt's valuable assistance, he succeeded in getting the Colorado enabling act through Congress in the closing hours of the last session.

The glad news was received in Denver with wild demonstrations of satisfaction, and the praise of Mr. Chaffee was upon all tongues, for both parties favored the admission of the Territory as a State, each expecting to control its political destinies. Delegate-elect Patterson visited Washington in the interest of the enabling act in February, 1875, and contributed not a little to securing its passage. Gov. Routt's share in the good work was imperfectly understood in Colorado at the time, but subsequently his efforts were known and appreciated.

The enabling act provided for a Constitutional Convention, a vote of the people on the adoption of the Constitution when framed, and a proclamation by the President declaring Colorado a State if the Constitution was adopted.

Gov. Routt arrived in Denver early in May, and was quietly but cordially received. Events have abundantly shown the wisdom of his selection for his delicate and important trust. The people of Colorado in general, and of Denver in particular, were thoroughly tired of Territorial Governors, but, with true Western hospitality and generosity, they were bound to "give Routt a chance." It was a critical moment, and had Routt not made a favorable impression at the first, he would have found his political couch no bed of roses.

Everybody now turned their attention to Statehood. A Constitutional "Association" was formed in Denver. Few persons appeared to know what a constitutional association could be designed for at first, but, finally, it appeared that its mission was to furnish a ready-made Constitution for the new State that was to be.

In the midst of all this political excitement, the grasshoppers came down and devastated the land. It was rather a dark time, financially, in Denver, for there had been but little substantial progress made during the past year, and now the farming population was getting discouraged. A meeting was called May 17, for the relief of grasshopper sufferers, and the money contributed went to buy seed for those whose early crops had been destroyed. But the grasshoppers were equal to the emergency, and ate up the latter as well as the former crop—very generally, at least. Denver has happily outgrown the effects of the grasshopper year, but her business suffered severely at the time.

President Grant revisited Denver October 5, 1875, remaining but a short time in the State. Vice President Wilson had preceded the President and spent the latter part of May in Denver. People began to think that Denver had some special attraction for the Administration.

The local event of 1875 which attracted most attention, however, was the horrible butchery of four Italians by a gang of their countrymen. The first intimation of the murder came in the shape of a horrid stench proceeding from a little frame building on Lawrence street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, which had been occupied by some Italian musicians. On searching the house, the police found the floor and walls smeared with blood, and, in a small cellar, four ghastly, decaying corpses met their view. When removed from the cellar, it was found that each throat had been cut from ear to ear!

The scene inside the building, when the corpses were brought out of the cellar, was enough to appall the stoutest heart. The bodies themselves were sufficiently ghastly, but the bloody floors and walls, the scanty furniture tossed and broken, the filth and squalor of the surroundings, all combined to make appropriate the name subsequently given to the building—slaughter-house. It was subsequently burned by the owner, as no one would live in it, rent free.

Of course the crime was the sensation of the hour, and for many days interest in it did not abate. The detectives soon found a clew to the butchers, and in due course of time the butchers themselves were arrested, some of them in Denver, and others down South, *en route* to Old Mexico. They were all Italians, and of the lowest order. One of them, a bright-eyed boy, who had been forced into the plot, told the story of the crime in court. He was a musician, and it appears that he was compelled to play upon a harp while the murders were being committed, in order to drown any outcry that might have been made. There is something essentially dramatic, not to say "stagey" in the idea of cutting throats to the wild weird music of the harp, but the stolid Italians seemed to think nothing of the unusual proceeding. The details of the butchery are almost too sickening for repetition. Suffice it to say, that the poor victims were visited in their house by the assassins under the guise of friends, and, at a

sudden signal, the attack was made, their throats cut, and their bodies, after being robbed of the little money and few valuables found upon them, were dragged to the trap-door leading to the cellar and thrown down *sans ceremonie*. No defense was made in the court by the murderers, but all pleaded guilty except the witness for the State. Unhappily, under a statute in force at that time, but now very properly repealed, capital punishment could not be inflicted under a plea of guilty, it being necessary for the jury to fix the death sentence by its verdict, and the criminals escaped with life sentences in the penitentiary, where they are still confined. No criminals ever deserved death more than the Italian butchers, and it is a little strange that the people of Denver did not take the law into their own hands and relieve the State of the life-maintenance of the murderers.

An election for members of a Constitutional Convention had been held in October, and that body assembled in Denver on December 20, 1875. It was composed of most excellent material. Hon. Joseph C. Wilson, then of El Paso County, now of Leadville, was elected President. The sitting of the Convention was somewhat protracted, reaching through the first months of 1876, but its work was well done and the members gained much credit by their conscientious discharge of an important duty.

Meanwhile, Denver had been making haste slowly in business affairs and general improvements. There was no feverish excitement, and few fortunes were made. Real estate was rather dull and prices were at a stand-still. Nevertheless, nothing in the shape of hard times seemed to check the steady progress of Denver and Colorado during all the years following the panic of 1873 and the grasshoppers of 1875. The East was suffering. Hard times were pinching the poor of New York, New England, and even the cities of the West and South. Denver alone knew nothing of actual suffering from the prevailing depression of every business industry. Few of her citizens who cared to work were out of employment.

In November of 1875, much to the surprise of everybody, the epizootic broke out for the second time in Denver, and raged very violently for several days, during two of which the street cars

stopped running, all the horses in the company's stables being disabled. As before, the disease was not particularly fatal, and resulted in merely a temporary inconvenience.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

THE year 1876 must forever remain a bright page in the history of Denver and Colorado. It was a busy and eventful year, politically, commercially, and in almost every other respect. The almost certainty of our admission as a State, depending only on the assent of the people, attracted immigration again in large numbers, and Denver began to grow again as in the flush times of other years. The winter of 1875-76 was wonderfully pleasant compared to the bitter cold of the preceding year, and all things seemed to smile on the Centennial State.

The last Territorial Legislature assembled in Denver January 2, 1876, the Constitutional Convention then being in session in another part of the city. The Legislature did not attach the utmost importance to its own proceedings, seeing the glory of the Territory was about departed, and the public looked entirely to the Constitutional Convention as the rising sun of the State that was soon to be. The Lower House of the Legislature thought so little of its work in hand that the members actually refused to follow the time-honored custom of electing a Chaplain, and thus won for itself the title of "The Prayerless House," by which it has passed into history. Nevertheless, it was an able body, and the Upper House was conspicuous for ability. Gen. Bela M. Hughes, Hon. Adair Wilson, R. S. Morrison, and many other shining lights in the legal firmament were members of the last Territorial General Assembly.

On the 10th of January there assembled in Denver a convention of equal suffragists, largely

attended by men and women of intelligence and forensic ability, whose design was to lay the foundations for equal suffrage in the new State. It is unnecessary now and here to discuss the extended operations of this organization, which were carried through that and the succeeding year, but without favorable results. Colorado did not look with favor upon female suffrage, although a respectable minority voted to extend the ballot alike to either sex.

One of the first effects of the State movement was to replace Federal officials imported from other States to fill Colorado appointments by Coloradoans proper. To say that this was gratifying, especially to the people of Denver, hardly expresses the pleasure they felt at being rid of the "Carpet-Baggers" as their importations was called. Though many of Denver's best citizens came here with Federal commissions in their pockets, it required time and a thorough devotion to the interests of Denver to overcome the latent prejudice against them.

March 15, the Constitutional Convention closed its labors, and an election was ordered to be holden July 1 on the adoption or rejection of the instrument. It is needless to say that the Constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority, the vote in the city of Denver being 5,223 ayes to 37 nays. Except in El Paso County, the vote throughout the State was of the same character. Colorado Springs, very curiously, voted against the Constitution and Statehood.

In the municipal contest of 1876, Denver elected Dr. R. G. Buckingham Mayor. Though a

most amiable gentleman, Dr. Buckingham was more lax in discipline than his predecessor, and the gambling-houses which had been much restricted by Mayor Barker began to bloom again under Buckingham, but not as they had done in former years.

Among the notable happenings in May, 1876, were, another Cherry Creek flood, which did considerable damage to property, the advent of silver coin in the Denver banks, and the first appearance of Colorado coke in this market, the latter coming from the coke ovens in Las Animas County. In June, all public interest centered in the approaching election and in preparations for a grand centennial and State celebration of the glorious Fourth of July.

This celebration was by far the most imposing civic pageant ever witnessed in Denver. The long procession embraced about every civil organization and trades union in the city, in addition to the military and firemen, Knights Templar, etc., etc. Conspicuous in the ranks marched the "Pioneers' Association," the Argonauts of '59, men like Capt. Sopris, William N. Byers, Judge H. P. Bennet, the Chever Brothers, Prof. Goldrick and many others, who had seen the desert transformed into a magnificent city, the capital of the youngest but brightest State in the constellation. It was a proud day for the pioneers. Very appropriate exercises were held at Denver Grove, and addresses were made by several prominent citizens.

A few days later, Denver made another step toward metropolitanism by putting to work a fire alarm telegraph, now, however, nearly superseded by the telephone. On the 12th of July, the older residents of the city were inexpressibly pained by the intelligence of the death of John S. Jones, for long years a proprietor in part of the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Stage and Express Line, by which so many citizens of Denver had crossed the Plains. Mr. Jones, familiarly known as "Jack" Jones, was in many respects a remarkable man, and withal a popular one.

August 1, President Grant issued a proclamation declaring the result of the Constitutional election in Colorado, and declaring the State admitted into the Union. An election was immediately ordered for State and county officers, a member of Congress and a State Legislature, which should cast the vote of the new State for President and elect two United States Senators, besides framing complete statutes for State government, etc. The campaign in Denver was very exciting, and even the great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was almost forgotten in the political conflict at home. In the very height of the campaign, September 13, Gen. Sherman visited Denver, but the air was so full of politics that the General got only a passing welcome.

The newly elected State Legislature convened in Denver November 1. Its first act was to choose three Presidential electors, who cast the vote of the new State for Hayes and Wheeler. A canvass of the vote for State officers showed the election of Routt as Governor, by a small but sufficient majority, and Judge Belford was elected Representative in Congress. Hon. J. B. Chaffee was unanimously elected senior United States Senator, a rare but well-merited compliment to the man who had done more than any other to secure Colorado's admission as a State. After a somewhat protracted contest, Hon. H. M. Teller was chosen as the second Senator from Colorado. Upon arriving at Washington a month later, these gentlemen drew lots for the "long" term in the Senate, the long term extending to March 4, 1879, while the short term expired March 4, 1877. Mr. Chaffee drew the '79 term, and Mr. Teller was accordingly re-elected by the same Legislature of 1876-77 to the full term of six years from March 4, 1877.

Colorado was now a full-fledged State, and beginning to feel her importance. Under the Constitution, Denver had secured a temporary lease of the capital, but with an express provision that its permanent location should be determined by a



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vote of the people after five years. Under the circumstances, it behooved Denver to put forth every effort to outstrip her rivals during that probationary period, so as to retain the capital when the critical moment came.

Business had been reviving slowly throughout the season, and building had commenced again with some spirit as winter approached, but it was cut short by an extreme degree of cold, reached early in December, and continuing throughout January. On Christmas Day, 1876, the thermometer dropped to 30° below zero, almost as cold as during the hard winter of the preceding year. Throughout the month of January, 1877,

the cold continued severe; the meteorological phenomena were most remarkable. "Sun-dogs," aurora borealis and other Arctic peculiarities were common that winter, and they attracted the attention of the scientific world. The Centennial State was advertising her entry into the sisterhood in a truly wonderful manner. What with her "sun-dogs" of 1877, and her total eclipse of the sun in 1878, Denver succeeded in getting the "Wise men of the East" to regard the new State in the midst of the Rocky Mountains as a species of wonderland, and those who made pilgrimages in this direction were well pleased with what they saw and heard about Colorado.

CHAPTER XV.

DENVER IN 1877-8-9.

BEING an off-year in politics, and unhappily not much better than an off-year in business, 1877 was remarkable for nothing except its blue-ribbon temperance excitement and an unprecedented rush of excursions to Denver from all parts of the country. First came the Kansas Legislature March 8, next the Illinois Press Association June 11, the Kansas editors on the 18th, Omaha Board of Trade November 13, and the Wyoming Legislature November 26. The tourist travel and new immigration was correspondingly large, and, altogether, Denver never before had as many arrivals in a single season.

The revival of railway business, in the State and out of it, revived talk of new roads in Colorado, and, to the surprise of Denver, the Colorado Central resumed building operations. Early in November, the Longmont branch of that road was extended to a junction with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, and a party of Denver people celebrated the opening of a new line to the Union Pacific by an excursion to Cheyenne on the 7th of November. The Denver and Rio Grande road had been gradually extending its line south and west, and,

during the summer of 1877, it had opened another division—the wonderful La Veta Pass route over the Sangre de Christo Range, which was then the highest point reached by any railway in the United States, but which has since been exceeded almost a thousand feet by the South Park Railway over Kenosha Range. Both are Denver roads, and Denver is of course proud of both.

The old Denver Theater, the scene of so many histrionic triumphs and failures, of so many political excitements, civic pageants, etc., was totally destroyed by fire March 19, 1877. It was, indeed, an ancient landmark, contemporaneous with the Planters' House and the Broadwell. The Planters' had been partially destroyed by fire some time before, and had given way to a substantial block of brick stores and offices, but it was not until 1879 that the Broadwell House disappeared from the corner of Sixteenth and Larimer to give place to the Tabor Block, the finest building in Denver or the State. The site of the old theater, Lawrence and Sixteenth, remains vacant at this writing.

Among the substantial improvements of the year, the elegant Central Presbyterian Church,

described elsewhere, was prominent. The first occupancy of this splendid auditorium, then in an unfinished condition, was by the Denver High School, on the occasion of the graduating exercises of the first class which left that institution fully fledged. Denver was largely and creditably represented on that occasion by her best citizens, who crowded the immense church to suffocation.

The blue-ribbon temperance movement was inaugurated August 3, 1877, and continued almost without intermission for about three months, during which time the Murphy pledge was extensively signed and some substantial good accomplished. The daily newspapers of Denver reported the temperance meetings very fully, and, for the time being, nothing was talked about but temperance. Even the arrival of the "solid Muldoon," the stone fraud from Colorado Springs, attracted little attention in Denver compared to the *furor* with which its appearance was greeted down East. In point of fact, the Denverites are not stirred by ordinary emotions of wonder. They have such unbounded faith in the natural resources of the State, that an ordinary stone giant makes no impression upon them whatever. If the Muldoon had approached the Tabernacle and talked temperance to them, no doubt they would have heard him politely, if not with patience.

The Muldoon was exhibited, among other attractions, at the annual fair of 1877, but failed to draw any better than the big snakes or the fat woman. But the fair itself was moderately successful, and the managers, who had lost money in previous exhibitions, began to be hopeful that they might in time emerge from the financial embarrassments by which they were surrounded.

The year 1878 opened rather inauspiciously in Denver, the month of January noting the first bank failure since the Erlanger swindle, in 1873. The People's Savings Bank, which for several years had occupied the corner room in Evans Block, corner of Lawrence and Fifteenth streets, closed its doors January 6, and an examination of

its assets by Receivers showed so nearly nothing in the way of cash or other property, that the depositors never realized anything at all, and even the Receivers were poorly paid. Fortunately, the bank was only a small affair, and the aggregate loss was small, though, of course, it fell only more heavily upon the poor men and women who had intrusted their little savings to the managers of the institution. The managers were well-known citizens, not, perhaps, intentionally dishonest, but criminally incapable of conducting a banking business.

The early part of 1878 was also marked by a series of deaths and calamities. The depot of the Colorado Central Railroad, at the foot of Sixteenth street, was burned January 7, with considerable loss to the Company. January 31, Mr. J. W. Shackleton, an old and highly respected citizen, dropped dead in the street. February 9, J. W. Iliff, the cattle king of Colorado, and an upright and amiable citizen, died at his residence in Denver, after a long and painful illness. March 22, a little girl named Ethel Cummings, whose parents resided in North Denver, fell into the Platte while returning from Sunday school at the Railway Mission Chapel, and was drowned. Her body was not discovered until long afterward, having been hidden in the treacherous sands of the Platte River. April 24, John Armor, another prominent and public-spirited citizen, and Secretary of the Industrial Association, died at Palmyra, Mo., while on a visit to relatives there. Finally, on the night of May 22, occurred the greatest flood known in Cherry Creek since the avalanche of 1864.

The flood of 1878, like that of 1864, came down in the night. The sullen roar of the waters aroused everybody within a considerable distance of the creek, and its banks were soon lined with anxious spectators. The waters rose very rapidly, and soon, as always happens in a Cherry Creek flood, floating timber and debris began to roll down from above the city. This accumulated against the piles supporting the bridges in the

upper part of the city, and presently one after another "went out" with the flood.

Before giving away, however, each of these pile bridges became transformed into a temporary dam, against which the water quickly rose to a height of from five to ten feet or more. If the bridge and the debris lodged against it did not soon give way, the waters soon rose above the level of the banks and broke across the contiguous country, often inundating houses that ordinarily should have stood high above the highest flood. When the bridge gave way, it was carried down with tremendous force against the next below, where the same process was repeated, and so on till the Platte was reached. Every bridge over Cherry Creek was carried out in less than two hours, but as soon as they were gone the flood began to subside, not so much because the volume of water failed, as because it had a free and unobstructed channel in which it could be carried off to the Platte.

Though the loss of property was considerable, but one life was sacrificed—that of a man named John Taylor, who was sleeping in a box-car on the track in West Denver. The car was overturned by a rush of water, and Taylor was unable to escape from it. A little boy was carried away in the flood, but was fortunately rescued.

As the flood of 1864 revealed the folly of building houses on the Cherry Creek sands, so the flood of 1878 convinced Denver that it would never do to obstruct the channel of the creek by piles driven to support wooden bridges. An iron bridge of a single span was afterward thrown across the creek at Larimer street, and similar bridges will be erected at the other crossings hereafter. There has been no flood during 1879, but it is not now believed that any considerable damage will result to the city or to individuals by future floods in Denver's chief nuisance, as the creek is called.

The total eclipse of the sun, July 29, was the occasion of a large influx of scientists from all

over the habitable world. Denver was crowded with professors; astronomers were thick as blackberries. The leading Eastern journals were generally represented by special commissioners, and such newspapers as the *Chicago Times* and *Tribune* sent out eclipse "expeditions," including not only scientists and historians, but expensive instruments and all the paraphernalia of a small-sized astronomical observatory.

Perhaps the most complete "expedition" of the many which visited Denver at that time was from Princeton College, which included not only several Professors, but a number of students as well. The Princeton party went into camp on Cherry Creek, a short distance above the city, early in July, and the most elaborate preparations were made for viewing and recording the eclipse. Temporary buildings were erected, and the large solar telescope of the College was carefully adjusted for the occasion, while the photographers of the expedition arranged their instruments so that continuous negatives of the eclipse could be taken from its opening to the close. Great fears were entertained lest all these expensive and tedious preparations should go for naught by reason of a "bad day" for the eclipse, as a few clouds would so obstruct observation as to render them unsatisfactory, if not worthless. But Colorado, which never does things by halves, and which can always be depended upon for fair weather, fairly outdid herself on the occasion of the eclipse. The 29th of July was a perfect day, and the observations of the eclipse were highly satisfactory. Even the Government party stationed at the Signal Office on Pike's Peak had a clear sky, and at Denver only a few cirrus clouds were visible in any direction. Business was almost entirely suspended, except as to the sale of smoked glass, and the entire population appeared to have turned out of doors to view the eclipse, Capitol Hill and the adjacent bluffs being the favorite resort of those who could not command the elevation of a roof, while the latter were crowded with observers. The Denver newspapers showed great enterprise

in reporting the eclipse, and were not far behind the ambitious Eastern dailies, either in the volume or accuracy of their reports.

The political campaign of 1878 attracted much attention in Denver and elsewhere throughout the State, by reason of the sharp contest between rival candidates for Governor, that being the highest office voted for. The Democratic State Convention met at Pueblo in July and nominated Hon. W. A. H. Loveland for Governor, with a full State ticket. August 7, the Republican Convention met in Denver, and put in nomination Hon. Frederick W. Pitkin. The contest for Representative in Congress was between Judge James B. Belford and Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, who had made a similar race in 1876.

Seldom has a campaign been more warmly contested anywhere, each side having put forth its strongest men, and making the most strenuous efforts to elect them. The *Denver News*, hitherto a Republican organ, had been purchased by Mr. Loveland, and was doing yeoman service in its new capacity, as organ of the Democracy. Moreover, the conflicting railway interests of the State were involved, Mr. Loveland being closely identified with certain railways toward which certain other roads were hostile. It is unnecessary to revive the campaign in this connection, more than to say it resulted in a disastrous defeat for the Democracy, Denver contributing a large Republican majority to that result.

During the summer of 1878, Leadville began to take shape, and to assume importance as a mining camp, and many citizens of Denver were among the first to cast their fortunes in the carbonate country. Long before the East fully recognized the importance of the Leadville discoveries, Denver was delving in California Gulch, or doing business in the new mining metropolis. Thus it happened that the interests of the two towns were cemented by an early friendship, and to this day they are bound together by a thousand ties of consanguinity and affection. A Denver railroad

connects them, four-fifths of the Leadville travel passes through Denver, and next to their pardonable pride in their own city, Denverites are proud of the Leadville which they have done so much to develop. In turn, Leadville looks upon Denver much as Americans are said to look upon Paris, and hundreds of her successful miners have made Denver their home already. The men and money which Denver contributed to Leadville have been returned, the latter a thousand fold, at least, and probably much more.

Among the most notable successes of Denver men in Leadville, may be mentioned the following: Ex-Gov. Routt, went into the carbonate camp early in 1878, and began work upon an undeveloped mine. It is now easily worth a million dollars, and pays so well that the lucky owner has no thought of parting with his veritable bonanza. Ex-Senator Chaffee did not visit Leadville until after the election of 1878, but no sooner arrived in the wonderful camp than he began to invest, in behalf of himself and his invariable associate in all business enterprises, Mr. D. H. Moffatt. Both these gentlemen have made anywhere from one to three millions out of Leadville within a year. It is said that Mr. Moffatt, who had never seen Leadville, lacked entire faith in its future, and mildly objected to carrying half of Chaffee's first purchases, whereupon the latter gentleman offered to draw his cheek in favor of his partner for a large amount, if the latter would assign to him the future profits of the "deal." This generous offer Mr. Moffatt declined summarily, saying that the property was worth as much to him as to anybody else, and he would hold it. Had he sold out, it is safe to say that he would have lost and Mr. Chaffee would have made a round million dollars the first year, and how much in the future it is quite impossible to estimate.

Other Denverites have done proportionately well in Leadville, and very few of our enterprising citizens have failed to make money in that metropolis, in whatever business they engaged. Everything was in their favor. They were not only first on



Benny Brown

the ground, but they knew the ground. Thoroughly Western and wide awake, no time was lost in "looking around," and in debating what to do and how to do it.

Denver soon began to feel the reviving influences of renewed activity in business and building operations. The merchants were making money. The railways were taxed to their utmost capacity. Rents advanced, and real estate became active and strong. The South Park road was pushing on to Leadville with the money it was making, an unprecedented event in Colorado railway building. Though another year was to bring still greater prosperity to Denver, her business men were abundantly satisfied with the existing outlook.

September 24 inaugurated the annual fair of the Industrial Association, and, for the first time in many years, that company realized a handsome profit over and above expenses, thanks to the energy of the new Secretary, William R. Thomas, former editor of the *News*.

The autumn death-roll in Denver included two names of honored citizens—Rev. Alexander Reed, the beloved Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, and E. W. Keyes, member of the Board of Education. The death of Mr. Keyes was more deeply regretted because, in a moment of weakness, he lifted his hand against his own life. Dr. Reed was a man of eminence in his profession, formerly of Philadelphia, where he left an enviable record, as he did also in Denver.

CHAPTER XVI.

DENVER DURING THE YEAR 1879.

AT this writing, the record of 1879 is incomplete, and only general reference can be made to the wonderful progress of the city during the season, which has been one of unexampled activity.

The year opened with a great rush of travel through Denver to Leadville. Every train came in loaded down with pilgrims for the new Mecca, many of them, as usual in such cases, no more fitted to succeed in that great lottery than so many children, while others showed the pluck and energy which command success in every emergency. Denver, too, was contributing largely to the immigration in that direction, but, despite this fact, the city seemed to grow every day, and houses to live in, and stores to do business in, were in greater demand than supply. Building operations commenced early in the year, if, indeed, they ever ceased throughout the winter, and new structures multiplied on every hand. By May, the streets of Denver were almost impassable, being blockaded with building material in almost every direction.

New Year's Day, 1879, was saddened for many good citizens of Denver by the sudden death of Joseph P. Farmer, a leading stock man, whose high character and universal kindness had won him many warm friends. At the annual meeting of the Stock-Grower's Association, January 14, his death was noted with many expressions of regret, he having been foremost in the work of the Association.

The first telephone exchange in Denver was opened for business February 20, and at once sprang into favor. This was instituted by the Bell Telephone Company. Later in the season, the Edison Telephone was introduced by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and both systems are now in successful operation, with large lists of subscribers. It is said that Denver is far ahead of any city of twice her size in the matter of telephonic connections, and one of the local papers wittily remarks that the city is almost darkened by its network of telephone wires in every direction.

Mr. William N. Byers, the veteran editor of the *News*, who had sold his interest in that journal about a year previous, was appointed Postmaster of Denver April 14, 1879, succeeding William L. Sumner. Mr. Byers had been Postmaster of the city once before, in 1862 or thereabouts. The changes of the business of the office during the interval had been simply wonderful. The growth of the city had been great, but the growth of the post office was still more wonderful, because Denver seems to handle more mail matter than cities of twice its size down East. During the summer months, when the town was crowded with transient visitors, the throngs about the post office were such that it was nearly impossible to gain access to the building. Long lines, extending away out into the street, would form in front of each delivery window, and late comers frequently were compelled to wait an hour for their letters, although the delivery clerks worked early and late and hard to accommodate the public.

Upon entering the office, Mr. Byers began to work for the establishment of the free delivery system which our delegation at Washington had secured for Denver at the preceding session of Congress. Some delay was unavoidable, but finally six letter carriers were appointed and equipped, letter boxes were put up throughout the city, and the delivery system is now in operation, to the great relief not only of the public but of the over-worked post-office employes as well. The free delivery system was about the "last link" which joined Denver to the metropolitan cities of the country. Railways, telegraphs, water and gas-works, street cars, fire-alarm, telephones, free delivery—is there anything more to come?

Among the marked improvements in Denver during the year may be noted the immense uncompleted hotel on Larimer street, corner Eighteenth, and the Tabor Block, which supplants the old Broadwell House, on the well-known corner of Larimer and Sixteenth; other elegant and massive buildings are being erected on Larimer, Lawrence, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Blake, and indeed every

business street in Denver, but the two named are thus far the most prominent, by reason of their magnitude and their architectural finish. The new hotel covers an immense area, and will, when completed, compare favorably with the most pretentious hostelries of Chicago and St. Louis. It is a much-needed improvement, too, the hotels of Denver being at present entirely inadequate to the demands of the traveling public. The American, Grand Central, Wentworth, Alvord and other houses, have been crowded to repletion all summer, and the opening of the "Mansion," which is announced for May next, will merely relieve the pressure upon the excellent hotels already named.

The Tabor Block, which is being erected by the Leadville ten-millionaire of that name, has been planned, regardless of expense, to be the finest building west of Chicago, and bids fair to achieve that distinction. It will be a grand ornament to the city. It is designed for stores and offices, will be five stories in height, and the upper floors will be reached by an elevator.

Blake street boasts of an immense block erected for the most part to accommodate the increasing trade of Brown Brothers, the largest grocery house in the West. Lawrence street points with pride to the Moffatt & Kassler and Schlier Blocks, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Fifteenth street is being built up with elegant business houses and hotels almost to Broadway, an elegant hotel being in progress at the corner of Glenarm street. Hundreds of residences have been built in every direction this summer, and hundreds more are under way.

Among the important events of the year has been the formation of a State Historical and Natural History Society, organized under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of 1879, which met in Denver early in January, and adjourned in February after a rather unimportant session. The Historical Society was incorporated July 11, and is making efforts to secure statistical and other data relating to the past history of

Colorado, as well as a museum of Colorado's natural productions and curiosities. The following circular letter of the Secretary sets forth the aims of the Association.

DENVER, August 1, 1879,

Dear Sir: I beg to call your attention to the inclosed Constitution, By-laws and list of officers of the above Society. It is exclusively a State institution, constituted by a special act of the late Legislature, and the incorporators of the Society have no more interest in the enterprise than any and every other citizen of the State. Not one dollar of the legislative appropriation in aid of the Society can be diverted to the use of any individual, and all donations made to the Society become immediately and must forever remain the property of the State of Colorado.

It is particularly desired that all citizens of the State, of either sex, who are interested in the grand object had in view, in establishing this State Institution, shall become active members and represent the Society in their several localities, no matter how remote from the capital. Indeed, the museum is more likely to be enriched by contributions from distant points than by the personal efforts of residents of Denver and its vicinity, but the latter may do good service by receiving and caring for the contributions of other communities.

In a State so rich in natural curiosities, the cabinet of such a society is likely to prove its greatest attraction, but the history of the State itself is rich in interesting facts and incidents, and the purely historical collections of the Society may, in the end, prove not less attractive than its museum. To this end contributions of papers and sketches of historical value and interest are requested; particularly from pioneer settlers of the country.

A moderate initiation fee has been established, to provide for the printing and other incidental expenses of the Society, in order that the Legislative appropriation may be entirely devoted to the collection and preservation of material for the library and museum. It is hoped, and confidently believed, that a large number of the scientific men and women of the State will not only become members of the Society, but will do all in their power to promote its interests.

Applications for membership and all correspondence should be directed to the Secretary at Denver. Specimens forwarded by mail should be similarly addressed, but larger specimens, or natural curiosities, sent as freight or by express, should be directed "Natural History Society, Denver," as it is hoped that railway and express companies in the State will make liberal terms with the Society for the transportation of such articles. Before making such shipments, however, it would be well to inquire whether the Society can and will receive them, and, in view of the limited funds in the hands of the curators, no unnecessary expense should be imposed upon the Society.

All specimens, manuscripts, etc., belonging to the Society will be stored in the State building, and, under certain wise restrictions, will be open to the inspection of the public.

The importance of this Society can scarcely be estimated. Denver and the State are growing so rapidly, that every year brings changes worthy of being recorded for the information of future generations. Unless this is done methodically, and the records are preserved by the State, the historian of the future will find his task even more difficult than that of the present writer.

Who can guess the future of this great city? Its population to-day is safely estimated at 40,000, and the additions thereto are counted by thousands. The present ratio of increase would make Denver a city of 100,000 inhabitants in five years. Granted, that the chances are against five years of such growth, the fact remains that two or three years of prosperity are assured by the developments of the present time. Before the ordinary course of events is likely to check our growth, Denver will at least double her present population and increase her wealth at least one-half. But these little calculations are nothing when compared to the glorious future of Denver in coming ages, when the mineral wealth of our mountains will be fully developed instead of but partially known.



CHAPTER XVII.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY nothing is the remarkable growth and development of Denver more forcibly illustrated than by the history of her common school system. The pioneers of Colorado were, in a great measure, single men, but there were those who had left behind them wives and children, and, with scarcely an exception, they were men of intelligence, who knew the value of education as a factor in the success of any community. They had to build up the foundation of a new country from the lowest stone, and, from the first, recognized the necessity of education as the cornerstone of what they were even then convinced would eventually become a great commonwealth.

Less than a year from the first discovery of gold in the mountain streams had elapsed, when women and children made their appearance on the frontier, braving all the dangers then attending a journey across the plains, to rejoin the husbands and fathers who had come before. Then the necessity of a means of education began to be felt, and parents commenced inquiring concerning the prospects for schools. As usual in such emergencies, when the man was needed, the man was there.

Some time during the summer of 1859, a little over a year after the gold discovery was first made public in the States, a professional teacher, for several years connected with the schools of Ohio, found himself in St. Louis, where he met Joseph Doyle, a thriving merchant of the frontier, then preparing to take out a large train of goods for New Mexico. Mr. Doyle made a proposition to the young schoolmaster to accompany him to Las Vegas and Fort Union, and the offer being accepted, in due time Mr. Goldrick arrived at his destination. Very soon after reaching his home, Mr. Doyle received a letter from a partner in Denver (then Auraria), announcing the wonderfully rich discoveries in Cherry Creek, and accompanied by

a little vial of gold-dust. A number of gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Goldrick, at once started for the new gold-field, arriving here in five days from what is now the southern boundary of the State.

Soon after his arrival here, the subject of a school was broached. The prospect was anything but encouraging. Families were the exceptions in the social economy, and the likelihood of there being any very large community in what was then considered a mere desert, valuable only on account of its metalliferous wealth, was exceedingly slight. The Professor, however, was among the few who foresaw the future greatness of the country, and, nothing daunted by appearance, he commenced the work of educating and stimulating public sentiment in favor of his project, with such success that, on the morning of October 3, 1859, thirteen children, two of whom were Mexicans, two half-breeds and nine whites, assembled in a little log building on the west side of Cherry Creek, near the present crossing of Larimer street, with Mr. Goldrick at the birch, and formed the first school in Colorado.

The immediate results were anything but gratifying to the professional pedagogue who had for years been accustomed to the comparatively advanced system of the East, but still the good accomplished was noticeable, and the school struggled, gradually increasing in numbers, and at the end of a year had attained quite respectable proportions.

During the next year, the number of pupils increased so rapidly that Mr. Goldrick, with his limited accommodations, could not provide for the educational needs of the now thriving community, and two private schools were put in successful operation, one by Miss Ring, and the other by Miss Sopris. Other schools were inaugurated



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from time to time, and the foundations laid for an educational system.

In 1862, the people of the Territory became alive to the necessity of a legal system of public instruction, and the Territorial Assembly of that year levied a school-tax, and elected a Territorial Superintendent. On the first Monday of September, 1862, Mr. Goldrick was elected School Superintendent of Arapahoe County, and organized a public school in rear of Solomon's commission house, now the West Lindell Hotel. A. R. Brown, now of Boulder, was selected as Principal of the school, and, with two assistants, controlled and educated 140 pupils. The new Superintendent also divided the county into districts, which have remained substantially the same ever since.

For ten years, very little change was made in the system, which was common to the whole Territory. The schools grew and flourished, but acquired no property, other than the necessary furniture, the tax being all consumed by the ordinary running expenses. In 1871, however, the number of schools and school children had so increased that it became apparent that a more complete system was necessary, and that buildings must be erected for the better accommodation of the pupils. In 1868, three lots on Arapahoe street were donated by the Hon. Amos Steck to the local Board for school purposes. In 1870-71, five more in the same block were purchased for \$3,500. Bonds were issued in November, 1872, for \$75,000, payable, ten per cent in five years, and ten per cent annually thereafter, bearing interest at one per cent per month, and during the same year the Arapahoe School, so called, then in process of construction on the lots already purchased, was completed and occupied. The building is, in many respects, a model of school architecture, is three stories in height, built of brick and stone, well lighted and ventilated, heated throughout with hot-air furnaces, and contains eleven schoolrooms and one classroom, with commodious apartments in the basement for the accommodation of the

janitor and his family, the laboratory for the use of High School pupils, and cellars for the storage of fuel, surplus furniture, etc. The entire cost of the building was \$79,205.47, and its present value is something more than \$100,000.

In 1873, the special requirements of a district growing so rapidly as Denver at that time, made necessary a still more perfect organization, and accordingly the Territorial Legislature of 1873-74 passed an act creating the city of Denver a special School District. Four Wards of the city—Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, all lying west of Cherry Creek and south of the Platte, availed themselves of the privileges of the act. So carefully was this important law, organizing the school system of Denver, drawn, that on the organization of Colorado as a State in 1876, it was adopted, with scarcely any modifications, as the School Law of the State.

Upon the completion of the Arapahoe building in 1872, Mr. F. C. Garbutt was chosen Superintendent, with a corps of seventeen teachers. The new building, with two or three rooms in the old Academy, a Methodist venture which resulted disastrously, was sufficient to accommodate all the pupils. The growth of Denver in 1872-73, however, was astonishingly rapid, and in June, 1874, it was found necessary to erect a new building. Eight lots were purchased on Stout street in the eastern part of the city, and a commodious building erected thereon, costing \$24,089.19, and containing seven schoolrooms and one classroom. At the time of the completion of this building in 1874, it was thought that more room would not be needed for years, but a year had not elapsed before the rapid increase of population rendered further extension an absolute necessity. At the close of 1875, twenty-five teachers were employed.

In 1874, Mr. Aaron Gove was chosen Superintendent, taking the position in September.

On the commencement of the fall term in 1874, it was evident that a grade higher than any previously taught was necessary, and accordingly the ninth grade was formed, and the High School of

the city inaugurated, with 108 pupils. The tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades were successively added, the four forming the high-school system. The importance of this addition to the educational facilities of the city can hardly be overestimated, fitting the pupils, as it does, to step directly from the public school room to the active arena of business life, or into any of our great Universities. The studies constitute a classical course, occupying four years, and including all the studies required for admission into the best American colleges, and a general course, also occupying four years, and including the mathematics necessary for an accomplished engineer, the Latin language so far as is desirable for general culture, the reading and speaking of German and French, and such other studies as may best fit the pupils for active participation in business life. The classes, numbering twenty-seven, have already graduated, and the results, as shown by the character and standing of the graduates, are so excellent, that whatever of doubt surrounded the experiment at its inception has been entirely dissipated, and the High School has now become so thoroughly welded into the system that it is considered the crown, rather than a mere appendage of the common-school course.

In February, 1875, the schools were again crowded, and, in order to accommodate all that presented themselves, outside rooms were rented, and the primary department divided into two classes—one attending in the forenoon, and another in the afternoon. This relief was necessarily temporary, and, accordingly, sixteen lots were purchased on Broadway, in the western part of the city, and a large edifice erected thereon at a total cost, including furniture, of \$28,645. This building is of brick and stone, has two stories, contains seven schoolrooms and two classrooms, and is said to be one of the best-arranged school buildings in the United States. The building was ready for occupancy in September, and in a comparatively short time all the rooms were filled, the Superintendent, in his report for 1875-76, notifying the Board that it would be necessary to

provide more room on the commencement of the school term in September of the latter year. The report for the year ending in June, 1876, shows a corps of thirty-two teachers.

During the summer of 1876, a large building on Blake street was rented, and four new schools put in operation. In the following year, another room was fitted up in the same building, and, by again dividing the primary grades into classes, further extension was postponed during that year.

In 1878 two rooms were erected on Thirtieth street as a relief to the crowded Stout street building.

In 1879, the several schools again became crowded to their utmost capacity, and additional permanent improvement and extension could no longer be put off. Accordingly, ten lots were purchased in the eastern part of the city, and an elegant stone building erected thereon at a cost of about \$28,000. The building is modeled upon the Broadway School, containing seven schoolrooms and two classrooms, and was completed and occupied November 1. Two more rooms were erected this year for the relief of the Broadway School, and one room rented in the central part of the city, to take some of the pupils from the thronged rooms of the Arapahoe street building. The report for 1879 shows thirty-seven rooms in operation and in process of erection, and a corps of forty-one teachers.

This brief sketch of the public schools of the city exhibits one of the most remarkable instances of rapid growth in the history of the country. In 1873, there were thirteen rooms, with seventeen teachers and 1,178 pupils enrolled. In 1879, there were thirty-seven rooms, with forty-one teachers and 2,700 pupils enrolled—an increase of nearly two hundred per cent in seven years, the greater part of that increase having occurred since 1876.

The system of examination for positions in the corps of teachers is exceedingly rigid and searching, and the result is that there are few cities in the country whose corps of public instructors will

compare with that of Denver. The consequence of the rapid growth of the city was to increase the arduous labors of the teacher, and none but those who have received the best training have been successful in averting the usually disastrous effects of the constant changes in the personnel of their classes, and in withstanding the ill effects consequent upon their being compelled to instruct nearly twice the number of pupils that experience has shown can be successfully taught by one teacher, the average number of pupils to a teacher being fifty-three in the higher and fifty-five in the lower grades—an average that is still below that of many of the older and wealthier of our Eastern cities.

An interesting statistical table accompanying the report of the Superintendent for 1878-79, shows that of the 2,700 pupils enrolled, 1,010, or more than one-third, are the children of men in the higher walks of life, including professional men, manufacturers, bankers and merchants—an important showing, as indicating the character of the population of the city.

Notwithstanding the great expense consequent upon the rapidity with which the city has grown, and the necessity of constructing everything *de novo*—creating a system out of nothing—the cost of tuition is but \$1.25 per month for each pupil enrolled.

In connection with the High School is a library of reference containing many valuable works, to which additions are made from time to time. The Public School Library, which is open to the public under certain restrictions, now contains nearly a thousand volumes, and through donation, etc., is constantly and rapidly increasing. The hope is not unreasonably indulged that in the course of time this valuable department will assume such proportions as to make it a public institution worthy of the city, aside from its connection with the schools, of which it is now an adjunct.

The First Ward (West Denver), and the Sixth Ward (North Denver) constitute separate School Districts and each has a graded school of its own, with commodious buildings; that of North Denver

being especially worthy of notice, on account of the elegant character of its architecture and its commanding location.

As shown by the foregoing, the necessary outlay in this department has been large, but to no demand upon their resources for public purposes has there been as cheerful responses on the part of the people. All the money expended has been taken directly from the pockets of the tax-payers, and besides providing for her own schools, Denver has contributed largely to the support of country schools in the county. Every one of the Northern States has been helped by the Federal Government, through donations of valuable lands, for the benefit of the school funds. Colorado alone, has, as yet, received not a dollar from this source, the Government, evidently, laboring under the delusion that an acre of the arid lands of Colorado is as valuable as an acre of the rich bottoms of Kansas or Illinois. Some of the school lands of Colorado are comparatively valuable, but the large majority are worthless, at least at present, and the revenue from their sale will never be large.

The beneficial results of the liberality of the people in this respect are manifold. The establishment of handsome buildings and grounds has had the effect of beautifying the city, by attracting to their vicinity improvements of a substantial, and even elegant character; the school authorities have been enabled to employ teachers of the best class, most of whom are graduates of standard institutions for the education and training of teachers, and also to provide a thorough system, the result of which is shown in the excellent character of the schools; and, in turn, this excellence of our educational facilities has had the effect of attracting large numbers of permanent residents, to whom the benefits of the climate would not be sufficient inducement for a change in locations, if, in order to obtain them, they would be compelled to forego the education of their children. It has been said that all benefits to humanity are reciprocal, and by nothing has the truth of this been more clearly shown, than by the educational system of Denver.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAILROADS—THE DENVER PACIFIC.

THE natural desire of a new community for railroad communication was intensified in the case Colorado. The expense of freighting across the of six hundred miles of arid land between the mountains and civilization, and the impossibility of utilizing thousands of tons of low grade ores, lying neglected on the dumps, because the cost of the transportation of means for their reduction was too heavy to permit them to be worked at a profit, rendered the coming of the railroad the most important factor in the development of the State. Of course, so young and comparatively poor a community could not be expected to do much in the way of railroad building, but it was willing to help, and watched anxiously the western progress of the rival trunk lines, ready to turn its hands in the direction that gave the promise of the most speedy connection with the great East. In 1865 came the first glimmer of hope. The Union Pacific had then commenced the building of its line, and the faith of the people of Denver in the future greatness of their city was so strong, that they could not understand how a great transcontinental line could afford to pass Denver by on the other side, and so they waited patiently while the northern trunk line pressed steadily onward, every day coming nearer and nearer Denver, and raising the hopes of her citizens. In the latter part of 1866, it began to be whispered that it was possible that the Union Pacific would not touch Denver, but would pass a hundred miles to the north of this city. This suspicion became a certainty in the early part of 1867, and the people commenced looking for relief from other sources. The Kansas Pacific was then away down in Kansas, coming westward certainly, but coming so slowly that it could not be foretold when it would reach Denver, besides the managers of the line were uncertain what to do—whether to build north, connecting

with the Union Pacific, or to build south to Pueblo. The latter town, even at that early day, indulged in the hope of becoming the capital of the future State, and held out strong inducements to the Kansas Pacific, and between the several projects then on foot, there seemed to be but little hope of a railroad reaching Denver, unless its own people took the bull by the horns, and compelled respect from the railway magnates who acted as if they held the destinies of Denver in their hands.

The first loophole of escape from the threatened danger to the commercial interests of the city was afforded by a project to build the Colorado Central from some point on the Union Pacific road, the intention being to extend the line to the mountain towns, and it was then authoritatively stated that if the Colorado Central would grade the road to Cheyenne, the Union Pacific would complete the construction of the line. On this proposition a meeting was held at the Planter's House July 10, 1867. But few of the leading citizens were present at the meeting, and a public meeting was called for the following evening. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted requesting the County Commissioners to issue a proclamation calling an election to vote \$200,000 in bonds, in aid of the railroad. On the 13th of July, the Commissioners ordered the election for that purpose to take place on August 6, attaching the condition to the call that the road should be built from some point on the Union Pacific road by the most direct route to Denver. Before the day of voting on the proposition, it became apparent that the managers of the Colorado Central did not propose to build the road as stipulated, but proposed building on the north and west side of the Platte, and make the terminus of the road at Golden, sixteen miles west of Denver. This resolution grew entirely out of the attitude assumed by Golden toward Denver, Golden also



Yours truly
Sam'l Cole M.D.

having aspirations toward becoming the capital, and contending that its location was the only point at which the railroad system of Colorado could properly center. In this claim, it was supported by the mountain towns, and thus, at the very outset of her efforts to secure railroad connection with the East, Denver found herself opposed by the most thriving of the outside communities. On account of this suspicion that the interests of Denver would not be secured by a connection with the Colorado Central, the Commissioners of Arapahoe County so changed the order of election that the issue of the bonds was made conditional upon the construction of the road upon the east bank of the Platte. The result of the vote was 1,160 for, and 157 against the issue of the bonds.

In September, it became apparent that the Colorado Central Company would not accept the bonds with the condition attached, and for the time the hope of a connection with the Union Pacific died, and again the Kansas Pacific seemed to be the dependence of Denver. On November 8, Mr. James Archer, of St. Louis, one of the Kansas Pacific Directors, came to Denver, and at a meeting of the principal business men, gave them to understand that they could only hope to secure the building of the Kansas Pacific to Denver, by the contribution of two million dollars in county bonds. Much as a railroad was desired, such a contribution was out of the question, and the only resource was to again seek a connection with the Union Pacific. To facilitate the negotiations, a Board of Trade was organized on November 13. On the following day, George Francis Train arrived in Denver, and true to his instincts, desired to address the Board of Trade. Accordingly, a meeting was called for that evening, at which he spoke, and at which a provisional board of directors for a railroad company was elected. On the 17th, another meeting was held, at which estimates for the construction of the road were presented. A committee was appointed to select incorporators, and another committee to learn what changes, if any, were necessary to be made in the incorporation

law. On the 18th, the committee reported the organization of a railroad company, under the name of the "Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company," with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and a Board of Directors. On the 19th, at another meeting, the Board of Directors announced that they had elected Hon. B. M. Hughes, President; Luther Kountze, Vice President; D. H. Moffat, Jr., Treasurer; W. T. Johnson, Secretary; F. M. Case, Chief Engineer; and John Pierce, Consulting Engineer. The organization of the Company was now complete, and the committee on subscriptions went out at once. Before the following night they had secured subscriptions of \$225,000. By the 22d, the subscriptions had swelled to \$300,000.

An effort was then made to induce the Colorado Central to fulfill the original arrangement, and accept the county bonds, but the offer was refused, and nothing now remained but for the road to depend on its own resources, and the energy of the gentlemen having it in charge. On December 27, the County Commissioners issued a call for a special election, to be held on January 20, 1868, on the question of giving \$500,000 in county bonds, in aid of the railroad, for which a like amount in the stock of the Company was to be received by the county. On the following day, December 28, 1868, the Company advertised for proposals for furnishing ties—the first movement looking to the actual commencement of operations. Before the election took place, the Kansas Pacific made repeated efforts to induce the Company to build to meet them, but as lines had been established, and the active support of the Union Pacific had been promised, it was thought they had gone too far to recede. At the election, the vote was 1,259 in favor of, and 47 against the bonds. Soon afterward, an arrangement was made with the Union Pacific, that Company agreeing to complete the road as soon as it should be graded and tied.

On March 9, 1868, a bill was introduced in Congress granting the road the right of way through the public lands, and soon afterward Gov.

Evans and Gen. John Pierce, representing the Denver Pacific, met the Union Pacific Directors in New York City, and there the promises on the part of the Union Pacific, which had heretofore been merely verbal, were reduced to writing. In this memorandum, which was signed by a majority of the Union Pacific Directors, it was agreed that they should execute the contract, when 1st, the road should be graded and tied; 2d, the Denver, Central and Georgetown Railroad Company should be organized; and 3d, an application should be made to Congress for a land grant to the Denver Pacific. The contract for the construction of the railroad was let in Cheyenne to Dr. Durant and Sidney Dillon of the Union Pacific, they stipulating to complete the road when the Denver parties should have expended \$500,000 thereon.

A route was immediately laid out and submitted to the Union Pacific Directory. They asked for a change in the northern part of the proposed line, which was made, but failed to formally approve of the whole line. This delayed the road some time, as the construction of the line before approval by the Union Pacific would render void the contract existing between the two companies. It was finally resolved to commence work on the southern part of the line, which had been accepted by the Union Pacific, and accordingly ground was broken at the Denver end of the line on May 18, 1868, several thousand people assembling to witness the formal commencement of a road that was inaugurated solely by Denver enterprise and capital. The southern half of the road was graded to Evans in three months. Meantime, nothing was heard from the Union Pacific in relation to the northern part of the line, that Company being absorbed in the construction of its own line and being somewhat embarrassed financially.

Early in the session of Congress for 1867-68, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the usual land grant to the Denver Pacific. Before action on the bill was had, an agreement was made with John D. Perry, then President of the Kansas Pacific road, to transfer to the Denver Pacific the land

grant of the former Company between Cheyenne and Denver. The pending bill was amended in such a manner as to grant a subsidy in bonds to the Kansas Pacific as far as Cheyenne Wells, and the bill, thus made satisfactory, passed the Senate July 25.

In February, 1868, Gen Hughes resigned the presidency and Maj. W. F. Johnson was elected his successor.

In September, 1868, the Company commenced grading from Cheyenne, completing the grade along the entire line during the fall. The Union Pacific had so far done nothing toward the fulfillment of its contract, and further progress was necessarily delayed.

During the session of 1868-69 the Senate bill was defeated in the House, owing to the popular feeling against railroad subsidies of all kinds, but another bill containing all the important features of the defeated act was passed and approved March 3, 1869, and the road was ready to finish the work which had been fought through, step by step, during nearly three years. The line was now graded and ties were ready.

December 14, 1868, the first annual meeting of the Company took place, at which W. F. Johnson was elected President; Luther Kountze, Vice President; D. H. Moffat, Jr., Treasurer, and R. R. McCormick, Secretary. The death of Mr. Johnson, March 5, 1869, caused a vacancy, which was filled by the election of Gov. Evans, under whose management the road was pushed through to a successful issue, his associates remaining practically unchanged.

In the spring of 1869, the Union Pacific was called on to fulfill its contract and iron the road to Denver. The reply was made that Denver would have to wait, as the Union Pacific was still embarrassed financially. The officers of the Denver Pacific insisted that Denver could not wait, and Gov. Evans proposed that if the Union Pacific would cancel the contract and sell the iron to the Denver Pacific, the Company would complete the road itself. This proposition was agreed to, and an agreement was at once entered into with the Kansas Pacific, that Company agreeing to build

their road into Denver, and complete the construction of the Denver Pacific, taking a certain amount of Denver Pacific stock. From this time, the difficulties of construction appear to have been overcome, and the building of the road progressed steadily until the 22d day of June, 1870, when a silver spike, contributed by the miners of Georgetown, completed the first connecting link between Denver and the outside world.

The road gave promise of great prosperity at the period of completion, a promise that has not, in all respects, been fulfilled.

Since its completion, the road has passed through the vicissitudes that so frequently assail Western roads, has been the subject of legal contention between the different claimants, and is now in the hands of a receiver. In 1877, the Union Pacific, regretting its failure to make a connection with Denver, made an effort to obtain a connection, either by contract or purchase, through the Denver Pacific, but failed, a circumstance that led to the construction of a parallel line. The road is now doing a fair business, with good prospects for the future.

CHAPTER XIX.

DENVER, SOUTH PARK & PACIFIC.

PERHAPS the most important road to Denver at the present time, and the one which presents the most remarkable instances of the triumphs of engineering skill over apparently insurmountable obstructions, is the Denver, South Park & Pacific. Very soon after the settlement of Colorado, when the marvelous discoveries of California Gulch, the famous Printer Boy vein, and other deposits of metalliferous wealth, filled the world with the fame of Colorado, the theory was advanced by prospectors, and others who had made the formation of the mountain ranges and spurs a study, that as yet the surface had been only skimmed, and that only on the outside of the vast deposits. As early as 1864, the prediction was made that Colorado would develop one of the largest and richest deposits of precious metals ever discovered on the globe. The prediction had special reference to gold, for silver was little thought of then, and many prospectors held that the only discovery worth looking for was the source of the gold found in California Gulch and many other gulches, all heading in the same general locality. The result of this firm faith in the wealth of the interior mountain ranges was to give birth to the idea of a railroad traversing the three great parks of the Colorado mountain

system, and drawing its support from the mines by which those parks would be lined. Gov. Evans was one of the first to recognize the practical value of the idea, if he did not originate it, and for years urged the formation of a company to carry it into effect, in such a manner that whatever benefit was to be derived from it would accrue to Denver, instead of some other locality favored by situation or circumstances. The Governor believed in the extension of railroads for the development of the country, and that the presence of a railroad in the heart of the mountain region would stimulate prospecting, for where a miner found a good lode, he would not be compelled to expend all his profit in getting his ore to market—the truth of which idea was remarkably illustrated recently by the re-opening and profitable working of mines which had been abandoned by their owners many years ago, because the ore could not be taken to the market at a profit. For several years, the road through the Platte Cañon was urged by the Governor and those of his business associates who had faith in the project, but it was hard to convince people that it was possible to construct a railroad along a mountain cañon in many parts of which a trail was impossible and the possibility of a wagon road a myth.

It was urged in opposition to the road, that for a great part of the route the mountains would have to be tunneled at an enormous expense, and that where the track could be laid along the water line, the torrent that sweeps through the cañon every spring would toss away the embankments like so many bundles of straw, and cause the entire receipts of the road to be absorbed in repairs. Others laughed at the idea of a road ever becoming profitable on a route a great part of which would lie in sections where the snow lies on the ground during seven months in the year; as to the metalliferous wealth of the country proposed to be traversed, opinions differed—only the few, however, insisting upon the wealth of the mountains. Another argument advanced was, that the grades on any route likely to be selected in crossing the high ranges surrounding the plateaus of the Rocky Mountain system, would be, if not impracticable, at least so heavy as to be expensive beyond all computation, and the treasury of any company that might undertake the task would be subject to a constant drain to meet expenses, and with the most stringent economy would be unable to make both ends meet. The truth or fallacy of these objections will be demonstrated as we proceed in the history of this remarkable work.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, which, to most men, would seem insuperable, the few gentlemen who had joined their faith to an inter-mountain line of railroad, continued sanguine, and with unremitting zeal pressed the idea upon the public, and continually gaining accessions to their ranks, until early in 1873, when it was thought the time was ripe to put the project into execution. On the 14th of June, 1873, a company was organized and Articles of Incorporation filed. Arapahoe County became a subscriber, by voting \$300,000 in bonds, in exchange for a like amount of stock, and individual subscriptions secured to an amount that warranted the commencement of active operations. Governor Evans was the first President of the Company, and

still holds the same position, together with Charles Wheeler, Secretary.

The projected route was from Denver, via the Platte Cañon, through Park County, through Trout Creek Cañon to the Arkansas at the mouth of Trout Creek. This latter seemed to be the *point d'appui* for further extensions through the entire mountain region. From there an easy water-grade led up the Arkansas to its head, numerous passes afforded favorable routes to the then newly discovered San Juan country, and a practicable route led westward to a connection with the Utah system of railroads, and through them to the Pacific Coast. It was also decided to build a broad road to the valuable quarries at Morrison, making the entire road, as projected, one hundred and fifty miles in length.

The building of the road was let to a construction company, consisting of prominent Denver men, and ground was broken in the fall of 1873. At the very outset, the company was met by the most discouraging obstacle that had yet been encountered—the financial panic of 1873. Railroads were the heaviest sufferers thereby, the ill success of many heavy railroad enterprises causing all schemes of this character to be regarded with doubt and suspicion. The depressed condition of business and the want of faith of aggregated capital in all enterprises requiring heavy outlays of money, very much retarded the progress of the work; and it was not until July 1, 1874, that the first sixteen miles of the road—seven miles of the main line, and nine miles of the Morrison branch—were put in successful operation. Besides this, the grading of that portion of the main line extending from Morrison Junction to the mouth of Platte Cañon had been completed, and the company was ready to commence work upon the heaviest portion of the line—that extending through the cañon and over the mountains into the South Park. The financial crisis had, however, not yet been passed; those who, in the fall of 1873, had been willing to extend aid to the enterprise,



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refused to contribute further; and those who had declined to assist, were as firm as adamant in their refusal. In consequence of this state of affairs, the further prosecution of the work was suspended.

During the next two years, nothing was done on the extension of the road. The Morrison branch was successfully operated, and the original projectors of the road labored hard and incessantly to induce a renewal of confidence in their enterprise and its ultimate financial success. At last, in the spring of 1876, the financial skies, which, for nearly three years, had spread a pall-like blackness over the entire country, began to lighten, and a new, determined and united effort was made to secure the renewal of active operations. The effort was successful. A sufficient amount of money was raised on subscriptions to the capital stock to warrant the commencement of the extension, and a bold move was made into the cañon, which had been pronounced impassable, not alone by non-professionals, but by experienced civil engineers.

Few, except those who have seen the road, or were on the ground during the progress of the work, can form a reasonable idea of the physical difficulties that presented themselves to the constructing engineers. In many places, walls of perpendicular rock descended sheer to the water's edge, presenting a smooth, unbroken surface, worn by the action of the water, until it was impossible to obtain a foothold for the workmen. Other portions of the route presented an equally difficult problem—the confining of the torrent within narrower limits, or the turning of the creek in order to avoid an impossible curve, with all the attendant risks of a freshet, which would sweep away thousands of dollars worth of labor at a single dash. Men were hung over cliffs of a dizzy height to drill the holes for blasting. Others were compelled to stand waist-deep in water fresh from eternal snows, and rushing past at the rate of six miles an hour, a pressure against which it was exceedingly difficult for them to maintain their footing. At some points, a shovelful of earth would be torn away by the

rushing stream almost as soon as it was thrown into the spot it was intended to occupy, and all of the embankments built in the water required nearly four times the amount of labor that would be needed to do the same work on land.

The heaviest part was, of course, that through the cañon, but when these difficulties had been overcome, the Kenosha range of mountains skirting the eastern edge of the South Park had still to be surmounted, and here again engineering estimates were at fault. Even those who had witnessed the successful operations for more than three years of a similar piece of work at Veta Pass, said that the thing could not be done—that no safe road-bed could be constructed along the route laid out on Kenosha Hill—that the first storm would send the road-bed into the cañon below.

Notwithstanding all of these objections, which certainly seemed insurmountable to most men, the road has never stopped an instant since the first day of resumption of active operations. In the early spring of 1878, it had penetrated the lower cañon several miles; at midsummer the road had passed through the lower cañon, and had arrived at Bailey's ranch. In the spring of 1879, it had reached the foot of Kenosha Hill, and as this account is written (September 1), it has crossed the range, and is now in the South Park, 103 miles from Denver, with the remainder of the line graded to the mouth of Trout Creek.

The discovery of the valuable carbonate deposits of Leadville was almost providential for the road. In 1876, upon the renewal of active operations, Leadville was unheard of, and carbonates an unknown quantity. The road was to be pushed forward upon the general principle, steadfastly adhered to by the original projectors, that there *was* wealth in the mountains, and that it would be found. Almost before they had fairly got their working forces drilled—certainly before they had succeeded in building the road through the cañon, Leadville burst into prominence as a mining center, amply justifying the anticipation of the Company, and travel and freight for Leadville began to

crowd the road to its utmost capacity. The result is, that not a dollar of the Company's bonds was placed on the market, the receipts from business that came of its own accord paying all the expenses of construction. Day after day, the stream of Leadville travel increased, and day after day the Company's platforms at the temporary terminus were crowded with sacks of ore and pigs of base bullion, that had to be left behind on account of the lack of transportation facilities. Nothing in the history of this wonderful discovery, rivaling in the splendor of its settings and results the most extravagant dreams of the hasheesh-eater, conveys the idea of the reality of the wonderful richness of Leadville, and its outlying camps, more perfectly than this brilliant achievement in railroading, paying the expenses of constructing a mountain road from the receipts occasioned by the never-ceasing stream of travel and traffic resulting from the development of the mines.

The road at its highest point is 10,139 feet above sea level—the highest railroad point in North America, and 800 feet higher than the justly celebrated Veta Pass, in the southern portion of this State. The heaviest grade is not greater than 175 or 180 feet to the mile, and notwithstanding that for two-thirds of its entire length it runs in mountain cañons, the maximum curvature is twenty-six degrees, two facts, which taken together, are evidence of the engineering skill that has governed the construction of the road.

As will readily be gathered from the foregoing, the financial standing of the Company is excellent; its bonds are still in its own possession, the money for its construction was principally raised in Denver, its stockholders are men who have accumulated large fortunes in other branches of business, and in every instance the Company's obligations have been met either before or at maturity.

The wisdom of selecting the mouth of Trout Creek as the terminus of the line is now made

manifest. Leadville lying only thirty miles above, with an easy grade the entire distance, the construction of the road has already lessened the time of travel between Denver and Leadville from two days to fourteen hours, and before the close of the present year it is expected that trains will be running into Leadville in from eight to ten hours from Denver, while the main line will be pushing toward San Juan.

The success of the South Park road is an exemplification of the resistless energy that has characterized the successful business men of Colorado from the first. None but those who had a personal interest in the Company thought it could be built, or if it could, that it would be built, or if it ever was built, that it could be made to pay. Those who did believe, however, went to work, and the result is a finished enterprise that is not only a credit to the projectors but has proved a positive benefit to every portion of the country through which it has passed, receiving contributions of freight from almost every mile of its line, and demonstrating the truth of the constantly reiterated assertion of Gov. Evans, that the business along the line would pay the running expenses.

The South Park road is already looking over the range into the Gunnison country and thence to the San Juan. Bids are advertised for the construction of a tunnel under the summit of the Arkansas Range, and no doubt the road will be pushed southwest next summer, with strong chances in favor of its being the first road to reach the silver mines of the extreme southwest. The only apparent obstacle to its progress in that direction is the possibility that the ever increasing trade of Leadville and Park County may tax the little road to its full capacity, and discourage further extensions by the fear that it may not be able to do any more business than is already in store for it.

CHAPTER XX.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

THIS line, which is an important factor in the railway system of Denver, enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer narrow-gauge road of this country, and the greatest interest was felt in its success by railroad men both East and West. Although the Colorado Central had projected a narrow-gauge line before the Rio Grande road was commenced, the latter made the first actual advance, work having begun on the first division between Denver and Colorado Springs in the summer of 1870. The "baby road" as it was then called, has since grown to be the biggest *little* railroad in the United States.

In the beginning, this road was built almost entirely by Philadelphia capital, and its officers were mainly citizens of the Quaker City. Gen. W. J. Palmer, its first and last President, is a Philadelphian, and many of his subordinates came out with him to Colorado. Though Philadelphia has not achieved much fame as a promoter of distant railway enterprises, she deserves credit for having given Colorado the first narrow-gauge road, and for building it in the face of many obstacles and discouragements.

Nine years ago, Colorado was a new country, and the railroad experiment had not been fairly tried here. It required some nerve to launch out southward from Denver, to develop a region full of promise indeed, but which might not realize half the bright expectations of enthusiasts like Gov. Gilpin. Nine years ago, there was no Colorado Springs nor any intermediate settlement along the seventy-five miles between Denver and Pike's Peak. Nine years ago, the silver San Juan was a *terra incognita* to a considerable extent. Nine years ago, Pueblo and Cañon City, though important trading-posts, were not in any ravenous need of railway connections, and the whole southern portion of the Territory was a rough diamond, deeply

incrusted with Mexican semi-civilization. Behold how wondrous a change these nine years have wrought!

Gen. Palmer and his associates found no great engineering obstacles in the way, at the outset of their work. Their line skirted the base of the mountains, and though the country was rough and broken about the divide between the Platte and the Arkansas, a passage was effected with little trouble, and in 1871 the baby road had reached the foot of Pike's Peak. The configuration of the country thereabout prevented the road from reaching either Manitou Springs or Colorado City, the old town a few miles below the Soda Springs. A new town was laid out on the east bank of Monument Creek, just above its junction with the Fontaine qui Boille.

The location was admirable, and events proved the wisdom of those who projected the new venture. The Rio Grande Company showed their faith by their works, and established the general offices of the road at Colorado Springs, where they have since remained. The town that was ushered into existence in 1871 now numbers 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, and is a center of intellectual and social development—the Athens of Colorado. At the time the road was finished to that point, but one house marked the spot, and that was a low, flat, mud-roofed log-cabin hotel, kept by Col. Richard Sopris, the present Mayor of Denver. Stages arrived and departed in different directions, the principal travel being to the southward to Pueblo, Santa Fe, Cañon City, etc. Colorado City was a thinly populated village, and Manitou was almost without inhabitants. A rude frame building, elongated like a rope-walk, and about as imposing in appearance as a bowling alley, was the only "hotel" on the spot. It was a poor and small affair, but large enough to meet the demands

of trade at that time. No trace of it remains, except an opening in the otherwise dense shrubbery on the right bank of the Fountain, between the Soda Spring and the Cliff House. To the chance traveler from "down East" it seemed as if the baby railroad had reached the end of everything, and would not only stop there but find it a lonely stopping-place.

But the scream of the locomotive whistle was the "open sesame" to the limitless possibilities of Southern Colorado. The new town sprang into life and action as if by magic, and Manitou took on another phase of existence almost as suddenly. Hotels and cottages were soon built and inhabited, and the fame of the great watering-place went abroad through all the earth. Elegant carriage roads were built in every direction. Gen. Palmer built a summer residence in Glen Eyrie, near by. Photographs of the magnificent surrounding scenery were distributed by tourists, and the Garden of the Gods and its surroundings soon became household words. The little railroad advertised itself by photographing the scenery along its line, and business began to pour in upon it. Its local trade increased continually, and villages sprang up all along the line.

Nor did it tarry long at Colorado Springs. Following down the valley of the Fountain about forty-five miles, it reached Pueblo, and opened up a new era of prosperity for the southern metropolis. From Pueblo a branch line was built to Cañon City, forty-five miles, while the main line was pushed forward toward New Mexico. At Cucharas Creek another separation was made, one line leading south toward Trinidad and the other west toward the Spanish Peaks and the Sangre de Christo range of mountains, which divide the Arkansas slope from the valley of the Rio Grande del Norte.

Thus far the energetic little road had passed through a romantic but not very difficult country. Henceforth its path lay over mountains, and the real engineering difficulties of the route were to be surmounted. A more beautiful country than that

upon which the road now entered it would be hard to find in Colorado. The Spanish Peaks themselves are magnificent beyond description. Unlike any other mountains in Colorado they stand alone, rising abruptly from the plains and lifting their heads above the timber line almost to the regions of perpetual snow. They are visible from Pueblo, nearly a hundred miles distant, and are the most notable landmarks of the whole country around them.

Passing along the valley at the base of these twin peaks, the narrow-gauge road climbs onward and upward toward Veta Pass. A recent visitor to this famous mountain pass writes as follows:

"Leaving Pueblo, the train steams away across peaceful, fertile valleys for many miles, and then turns westward, straight toward the Spanish Peaks, twin snowy sentinels that guard the gateway to Veta Pass, over the Sangre de Christo Range. The Spanish Peaks are perhaps the most charming of all Colorado landscapes, rising, as they do, sheer from the plains to above timber line, their summits shrouded with snow, and grandly defined against the western sky; but the traveler soon forgets to look back at the beautiful sight, as the train climbs the beautiful heights beyond, and begins the long and toilsome ascent of the Sangre de Christo Mountains. Looking ahead at the mountains toward which the train is speeding, one can hardly realize that the railroad does indeed cross the range; but on and on and still upward we climb, till presently looking back, the plains lie spread beneath us, and the backward view widens into glorious magnificence. But we have only begun the ascent. Now we crawl around Mule Shoe Curve, and, returning on our course, double the 'dump' of Dump Mountain, at a giddy height, still wondering how our train got there, and how it can get down again, for surely this must be the summit. No, the summit is beyond, and still higher. Up and up we climb again, the air grows thin and thinner; clouds are below and around us, for this is their mountain home—nine thousand three hundred and thirty-nine feet above the sea."



RESIDENCE OF BIRKS CORNFORTH, DENVER, COL.



WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE OF BIRKS CORNFORTH 205, 15TH ST.
DENVER, COL.

There is no exaggeration whatever in this description, as thousands of tourists can testify, who have "done" the pass, since the railway was opened over it in the summer of 1877. A glance at the map will show the object of the Company in crossing these mountains. The valley of the Rio Grande and the rich San Juan country lay beyond. Southwestern Colorado was about equidistant from La Veta and Cañon City, and the San Juan traffic was pretty equally divided between each of those points; but, by crossing the Sangre de Christo Range, the whole trade could be consolidated at some point in the Rio Grande Valley, giving the road the benefit of a long haul. Moreover, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway was even then stretching out toward New Mexico, having already reached Pueblo, and started south over a line to Trinidad. The New Mexico trade was a profitable one to any railroad, and the Rio Grande Company hoped to continue its line down the valley to and beyond Santa Fe, in time to head off its formidable broad-gauge rivals.

But this was never to happen. The Rio Grande found itself crippled financially about this time, and building operations were temporarily suspended; and, as misfortunes never come singly, it soon found itself involved in varied complications with the Santa Fe line.

The first trouble between the companies came about at Trinidad, where a simultaneous dash was made to secure the right of way over Raton Pass into New Mexico. The Santa Fe was victorious, and the Rio Grande withdrew, but secretly shifted its engineer corps and working force into the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, at Cañon City, only to be instantly followed by the Santa Fe. Then began the celebrated Grand Cañon controversy, out of which has grown some of the most important railway litigation known to Colorado or the country. Leadville was then just looming above the carbonate horizon, and it soon became evident that the road which was first built through the Grand Cañon and up the Arkansas

Valley to Leadville would reap a golden harvest. At this important moment, the Santa Fe gained a substantial legal victory in the courts, and the Rio Grande Company was forced to make terms, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The result of some tedious negotiations which followed was a thirty years' lease of the Rio Grande completed line, in all, 337 miles of main track, to the Santa Fe, with an agreement that the latter road should proceed with the work of constructing a narrow-gauge track through the Grand Cañon and on to Leadville, subject to the legal effect of Supreme Court decision in the pending suit. The lease was consummated by the transfer of the property in December, 1878.

A few months later, the Supreme Court decided that the Rio Grande was entitled to the prior right of way in the Grand Cañon, and, with that decision, the railway war broke out again, raging fiercer than before. The lease and agreement had placed the Rio Grande in the position of having bartered its rights, and to make its cañon franchise of value, it became necessary to regain possession of its completed line. This was finally done, though the method adopted was the subject of much severe criticism at the time, and a subsequent legal review of the proceedings resulted in their reversal. In the interim, all work on the Leadville Extension was stopped and remains so at this writing, the road being in the hands of a Receiver.

The future of this valuable property is shrouded in mystery. The lease to the Santa Fe is merely suspended, not broken, and may be asserted in subsequent legal proceedings. The Santa Fe also has an equitable interest in the Leadville Extension. Neither road can proceed with the work of construction until their differences are legally adjusted, and precious time is being lost in apparently fruitless litigation, for the advantages gained by one side are speedily counterbalanced by advantages gained by the other.

Nor is the Leadville Extension the only work that is delayed. The San Juan country would

have been penetrated from Alamosa, the southwestern terminus of the road, but for the lease and litigation referred to. Not even Leadville needs a railway more than the San Juan mines, and the Denver & Rio Grande might have met the demands of both localities ere now but for the various misfortunes.

The Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, through which the Leadville Extension is projected and partially completed, is the finest canon east of the continental divide, and the entire line between Cañon City and Leadville leads through the most romantic portion of Eastern Colorado. Magnificent granite precipices rise abruptly on either hand, to an immense height, and the passes are so narrow in places that balconies are cut in the face of the cliff to the full width of the track, while in one instance, in the Royal Gorge, an iron bridge of immense weight was built to carry the road over a point otherwise impassable. When completed, this road will not only be famous for its Leadville connection, but for its romantic scenery, and will prove one of the most attractive routes in Colorado for tourists and pleasure-seekers. At Cañon City, connection is also made with stage lines for Silver Cliff, another great mining camp, and one which promises a brilliant future. The Denver & Rio Grande road and its connections will eventually open up to Denver more and better

territory than any other line leading down to the commercial metropolis of the State.

The most important point on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway is Pueblo, the commercial, political and social metropolis of Southern Colorado. Though not a handsome town, owing to the absence of shade trees and the "mixed" order of its architecture, Pueblo atones for its lack of beauty by abundant enterprise, great hospitality, and true Western spirit. The location of the town is commanding in a commercial view, holding the key to the trade of the West and South. It is the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, in Colorado, and the point where that line connects north, south and west with the Rio Grande, making Pueblo a railroad center despite the fact that she has but two principal railways. The future of Pueblo is easily foreshadowed by her past. She has grown steadily since 1859, and has never failed to advance with the prosperity of the rest of the State. She was never in a better position than to-day, for the mining camps of Leadville and Silver Cliff will be soon connected with Pueblo by iron rails, and the rails will lead down-hill all the way from each camp to the southern metropolis. Though Denver has a strong lead to-day, it is not impossible that Pueblo will some day prove a successful rival.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD.

OF Denver's six railway lines not least in importance is the above-named road, and in some high respects it is the most noted and best known of all Denver roads. It was the first to penetrate the fastnesses of the mountains, and its sinuous trail in and through Clear Creek Cañon has made it famous on two continents. Although other mountain roads now vie with the Colorado

Central in magnificent scenery, the prestige of the latter has not been diminished in any degree by rivalry, and it is still sought out by all strangers coming to Colorado.

Starting from Denver, this line traverses the entire northern portion of the State, taps the principal mining centers of this section and carries travelers to some of the spots most famed for

scenic beauty and natural grandeur. It connects Denver and other Colorado towns with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, and thus affords connection with trains east and west on the great continental thoroughfare. The Cheyenne Branch penetrates the very heart of Colorado's best agricultural region, giving the traveler a better idea of our farming resources than he can gain from any other railway transit, and also connects at Boulder with stages for the mining camps of that county. Through Jefferson, Boulder and Larimer Counties this branch is lined, for a great part of its length, with wheat-fields, and passes the important towns of Golden, Boulder, Longmont, Loveland and Fort Collins.

But it is the mountain division of the road which is the most famous for interesting scenery and unexpected physical development. The mountain division is a narrow gauge, and the traveler must needs change cars at Golden unless northward bound. Taking his seat in the narrow-gauge train, he is soon swallowed up, as it were, in the cavernous depths of Clear Creek Cañon, which is entered at once after leaving Golden. For many miles the road follows the course of Clear Creek, often turning curves which seem beyond accomplishment, and climbing grades which would tax the energy of an ox team, but which only serve to slacken, not stay, the speed of the iron horse.

The scenery in this grand cañon is unparalleled save in the cañons of the Colorado and Arkansas Rivers. The rocky walls rise precipitously on either hand to immense heights, almost shutting out the sun, and yet there is nothing gloomy about the scene to mar the pleasure of the traveler. The tourist rides leisurely and comfortably along on a railway car and looks out upon scenery which in Switzerland he would have to climb tediously on foot to see. The wild waters of Clear Creek rush along at breakneck speed, foaming and roaring among the rocks, giving a better idea of the "down grade" of the road itself than the engineers' figures, for seeing is believing. Great granite walls, not hundreds, but thousands of feet high, rise

almost perpendicularly over the train, and in one place a chamber has been cut through the overhanging rock for the passage of the train, there being no room elsewhere sufficient for that purpose.

Anon the train glides swiftly across a little valley dotted by miners' cabins or more pretentious ranch houses, but for the most part of the distance between Golden and Black Hawk, the cañon is so narrow as to leave no room for side-tracks, and these turn-outs are forced to occupy the gulches which enter the cañon almost at right angles. The effect of this arrangement upon travellers is often astonishing, as these sidings have the appearance of branch lines leading nowhere. The scenery is thus varied, in some places rough and wild, in others soft and beautiful, but always and under all circumstances it is sublime and deeply impressive.

Although the road is largely patronized by summer tourists and sightseers, it does not depend entirely upon this class of traffic for support, as one is speedily convinced upon visiting its mountain termini. You take the Colorado Central for Golden, an important industrial city and the headquarters of the Colorado Central Company; for Black Hawk, a large mining town and former location of Hill's extensive smelting works; for Central, the county seat of Gilpin County, until recently the largest ore-producing county in Colorado; for Idaho Springs, a famous watering place as well as an important mining center; for Georgetown, the "Silver Queen" and the capital of Clear Creek County; for Boulder, county seat and principal town of rich Boulder County, famous for its mines and for its crops; and for numbers of lesser towns whose tribute of trade is the heritage of the Colorado Central road, in most cases without competition.

Middle Park, too, the great hunting-ground, and location of the famous Hot Sulphur Springs, is reached from Denver via the Colorado Central, tourists leaving the cars at Empire or Georgetown, at pleasure, and continuing their journey by stage over Berthoud Pass, one of the finest mountain

roads in the State. Since Leadville has loomed up so prominently, a new stage road has been built from Georgetown to the carbonate camp, and much Leadville travel follows that line. It is thought that the Colorado Central will shortly be extended over the same route, which is at once direct and practicable.

The inception of this important enterprise dates back to June, 1861, when the Overland Stage Company was seeking a nearer outlet from Colorado to Utah and California. Golden was just then the most ambitious town in Colorado, and joined with the Stage Company and some public-spirited citizens of Gregory Gulch and Spanish Bar in fitting out an expedition to explore and survey a route for a wagon road from Golden to Salt Lake. Capt. E. L. Berthoud, now, and for many years engineer of the Colorado Central road, headed the party, which was absent from June till September, and explored some 1,100 miles of country west of the starting-point. It was claimed for this important survey, that it established two important facts, viz.:

First, that the main difficulties of a good direct wagon route were the first ten miles of the cañon of Clear Creek, and the main central range at the Berthoud Pass, 10,914 feet above the sea.

Second, that the country traversed west of this Pass was fine valleys, and that excellent coal abounded, while the total distance from Golden to Salt Lake was only 458 miles, thus shortening the overland route fully 200 miles.

Two years later, Hon. W. A. H. Loveland and E. B. Smith, leading citizens of Golden, went before the Territorial Legislature and procured a charter for a wagon road up Clear Creek cañon to the mines. Some work was done on the line, but it was subsequently abandoned as impracticable, and the old wagon road from Golden Gate continued to be the great highway between the valley and the mountains. Loveland never lost faith in the cañon route, however, and his next scheme was the building of a railroad where the wagon road had failed.

In the year 1865, the Colorado Central Railroad Company was chartered. H. M. Teller, John T. Lynch, John A. Nye, William A. H. Loveland, Thomas Mason, A. Gilbert, Milo Lee and E. K. Baxter, of Colorado, with James Mills, George Hoyt, John A. Dix, Ebenezer Cook, W. W. Wright, Thomas Small, L. C. Pollard and William Bond, of New York; M. Laffin, of Chicago; A. McKinney, of Boston; Samuel Wheelwright, George B. Satterlee, W. V. Ogden and Jonathan Cox were incorporated to build a railroad from Golden westward to Black Hawk, Central City, and, by the South Fork, to Idaho and Empire City; thence, over the Berthoud Pass, to the west boundary of Colorado, in the direction of Provo City, Utah, and easterly, by Denver, to the east boundary of Colorado, and northeasterly, by the coal fields of Jefferson and Boulder Counties, and the valleys of St. Vrain, Big Thompson and Cache la Poudre, and thence to the northeast corner of Colorado, where the northern branch of the Pacific Railroad intersects said boundary.

At that time, and for some years thereafter, the idea of building a railroad up Clear Creek cañon was considered undiluted nonsense, and nobody thought it would ever be done, except Mr. Loveland and a few of his friends, who were inspired by his strong faith in the ultimate success of his scheme. He knew that the trade of the mines would support a railway; the only question was how it should be built. Before he could enlist active aid in his enterprise, it was necessary for him to make a preliminary survey, which was done by private subscription. Even then, when the practicability of the proposed route was established by the engineers' figures, nobody was ready to invest, and the work waited. A mistake had been made in providing for a broad-gauge road, which required several tunnels and a large amount of expensive rock work. Narrow-gauge roads were then almost unknown, and their special fitness for mountain defiles was still undemonstrated.

To Capt. E. L. Berthoud belongs the honor of first suggesting a narrow gauge for the mountain



Geo. L. Dailey

division of the Colorado Central. The Captain was then stationed at Fort Sedgwick, and, at that distance, could only present his views by correspondence. Mr. Loveland caught the idea at once, but his associates did not fully share his confidence in the success of the new idea, and nothing was done.

In 1866, when the Union Pacific Company was surveying the passes of the Rocky Mountains, a party of their engineers went over the old Berthoud trail and pass, and reported a practicable route from Golden westward. Every effort was put forth to induce the Company to locate its line in this direction, but without success. Then the engineering difficulties were too great. Besides the work in Clear Creek cañon, a tunnel over a mile long was deemed necessary in crossing the range, and the northern route was adopted and built upon.

After the termination of this survey, in 1866, the subject rested until the spring of 1867, when the Colorado Central Railroad Company, fully re-organized, proceeded to inaugurate the construction of its line. The first work was done between Golden and Denver, in aid of which Jefferson County voted \$100,000 in bonds. A survey was ordered between Golden and Cheyenne, to connect with the Union Pacific, but this survey was abandoned. The line ran from Golden northeast to Boulder Creek, down Boulder to the St. Vrain, thence to Big Thompson and the Cache la Poudre, crossing the Poudre a little west of the spot where Greeley now stands, and from there to Cheyenne direct, a total distance of 118 miles.

Work on the Golden and Denver line was nominally begun in January, 1868, and actively entered upon in May of that year, the design being to reach Denver simultaneously with the Denver Pacific from Cheyenne. The co-operation of Denver was diverted, however, by the action of the Company in locating its line not to Denver direct but to a junction with the Kansas Pacific two miles below the city, a mistake since corrected at considerable expense to the Company. The fourteen miles of road were not finished the first year nor the second. It was not until late in 1870

that the line was opened for business, and then it was compelled to run its trains into Denver over the track of the Kansas Pacific Company. In this as well as in other respects, the rivalry between Denver and Golden has been maintained to the disadvantage of each party.

Though latterly, by force of circumstances, the Colorado Central has been made a part and parcel of Denver's railway system, the original plan ignored this system entirely. Denver did not figure on the first maps of the road, and the building of the first line was not so much to connect the two towns as to separate them. It was intended that the Kansas Pacific should be extended by the Colorado Central to Golden, making Denver merely a way-station, and the Union Pacific connection was planned to avoid Denver entirely. The plan was admirable enough in conception, but there was a fatal defect in it, in that it underestimated the strength of the opposition. Denver built to a connection with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne before the Colorado Central was commenced, and, in a short time thereafter, projected a line to the south which, at once, made the capital of the Territory also its railway center.

In 1870, the Boston managers of the Union Pacific interested themselves in the promotion of the Colorado Central scheme with a view to making that road what it has since become, in a certain sense, a "feeder" of the main line. At that time, the Union Pacific had no Colorado connection, the Denver Pacific having been absorbed by the Kansas Pacific. Chief Engineer Sickels, of the Union Pacific, became associated with Capt. Berthoud, engineer of the Colorado Central, and together they surveyed and staked a narrow-gauge line from Golden up the cañon to Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, the main line dividing at the forks of Clear Creek and extending up each branch of the stream. At the same time, a survey was made of a broad-gauge line down the Platte to Julesburg, and work was commenced upon each division of the road. The narrow gauge was pushed up the cañon as rapidly as possible, but it was not opened

for traffic until 1872. Upon its completion, work was pushed upon the main line for some time, but after the whole distance had been either completely or partially graded and the track had been laid to the Boulder County line, a few miles beyond Longmont, the Julesburg branch was abandoned, and not a dollar has been expended thereon from 1873 until the present time.

Still another monument to the vaulting ambition which vainly sought to overleap Denver is the decaying grade of the Golden & South Platte Railroad, a proposed feeder of the Colorado Central, which sought to intercept the Denver & Rio Grande, at Littleton, ten miles south of Denver, and to divert the traffic of that line from Denver to Golden. This grade was built and abandoned in 1873. The failure of these schemes, however, was not entirely due to Denver's acknowledged supremacy. The panic of 1873 was peculiarly fatal to all new railway enterprises, and the Bostonians who had been backing Mr. Loveland and his friends suddenly deserted them, sacrificing most of the investments they had made up to that time, rather than risk further development of their schemes.

The history of the Colorado Central for the next three or four years was eventful, by reason of the struggles of rival factions for its control. The Union Pacific held a majority of the stock. In the spring of 1875, a consolidation agreement was entered into between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, by which the Colorado Central was to be merged into the Kansas Pacific. The minority stockholders, of whom Mr. Loveland was chief, opposed the scheme, but were unable to prevent its consummation, which occurred in December, 1875. Until the spring of 1876, the line was operated as a part of the Kansas Pacific, but, in May of that year, the Colorado stockholders met, threw out a vote of 7,200 shares of Union Pacific stock, and elected themselves Directors of the road.

A few days later, the officers elected by the new Board took possession of the road. These proceedings and certain subsequent acts of lawlessness in holding possession did not redound greatly to the credit of Colorado railway management, and perhaps the less said about them the better. It was undoubtedly true, however, that the immediate patrons of the line, particularly the counties which had voted bonds to help build the road, were better satisfied with the Colorado management than any other, and public opinion sustained Mr. Loveland in his possession.

After fighting for a whole year to get control of the property, the Union Pacific people proposed a compromise, which was finally affected, and which resulted in several important extensions of the line. The long-looked-for outlet to the Union Pacific was finally completed via Fort Collins to Cheyenne; the Georgetown Branch of the Mountain Division was extended from Floyd Hill to Georgetown, and the Central Branch from Black Hawk to Central. About the same time, the Denver line was straightened from Clear Creek, crossing so as to run into Denver direct, and depots and their appurtenances were established at the capital. From that time forward, the road did a profitable business. Its traffic contract with the Union Pacific has lately been changed into a long lease to the latter company, which manages the road as a part of its main line, and proposes to extend it to Leadville in the near future.

Mention has already been made of the large and constantly increasing traffic of this road, but until one sees its crowded passenger trains and heavily laden freight cars, no proper idea of its business can be obtained. Georgetown and Central alone would give the line profitable employment, and they are growing every day in population and commercial importance. The Colorado Central is destined to be the most important link in Denver's chain of railways.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TELEGRAPH AND STREET RAILWAYS.

THE influence of the telegraph upon civilization, and the part played by it in the development of new countries has been during the past twenty years so thoroughly demonstrated, that the introduction of a chapter upon the organization of the electric system of Colorado in a work of this character needs no apology. Reaching Denver in advance of the railroad, during a most important epoch in the history of the city, it exercised no slight influence over the future of the vast steppes west of the Missouri River, which, before the telegraph and railroad lines had demonstrated the actual value of the country, aside from its mineral wealth, were supposed to be entirely inadequate for the sustenance of human life. The first two years following the discovery of her mineral wealth developed the fact that Colorado was a permanency, and a demand for the facilities of civilization was created among her citizens, many of whom were men of wealth, with important business connections in the East, with which they were frequently anxious to communicate quickly.

In 1860, the Pacific Telegraph Company commenced the work of building a line across the continent from Omaha to San Francisco. The contract for constructing the line to Fort Kearney was taken by Charles M. Stebbins and Edward Creighton. Their contract was fulfilled during 1861, and, in the spring of that year, Mr. Creighton visited Denver to make arrangements for a branch from Julesburg. The proposition was made by him to construct the line if the citizens would subscribe a certain amount, to be repaid in telegraphing. The proposition was rejected, and for the next two years Denver was without telegraphic facilities. An agency was established in Denver, which received telegrams for transmission East, sent them to Julesburg, a distance of 200 miles, by coach, and thence by wire, receiving

return messages in the same manner. Every coach going out took a large bundle of messages for the operator at Julesburg, and each incoming coach had an equally large bundle for distribution at Denver. So important was the business transacted in this roundabout way, that Mr. Creighton became convinced that he had made a mistake, and, in the spring of 1863, he again visited Denver, and succeeded in concluding a satisfactory agreement. Arrangements were at once made for the construction of the line, and, early in June, a very large train of wire and material reached Julesburg. Here the foreman of the construction party was taken sick, and died, causing the commencement of the work to be delayed until the 15th of July. In the mean time, Mr. B. F. Woodward, who had been employed as the first manager of the Denver office, had arrived at Julesburg from Omaha, and took charge of the construction after the death of the foreman. At Spring Valley, about fifty miles from Julesburg, an office was opened, Mr. Woodward remaining in the office until an operator came from Omaha, when he again took the field with the construction party. Another office was opened at the Junction, afterward Fort Morgan. Previous to this, the stage route had been via Fremont's Orchard, following the Great Bend of the Platte. The telegraph line was built on a cut-off across the Great Bend, via Living Springs. The stages soon followed, and in that manner the well-known cut-off road was established.

The wires reached Denver about October 1, and an office was opened in the old bank of Warren Hussey & Co., near the present corner of Fifteenth and Holladay streets. Much interest was manifested by the people, in the connection of the city by telegraph with the "States," and a large crowd assembled to witness the completion. Hon. Amos Steck, then Mayor of Denver, desired to test the

accuracy of the new enterprise, and sent the first message to Mrs. Steck, then visiting in the East. The Mayor sat near the instrument all the afternoon; was at his post again early in the morning, and called frequently during several days, but the line would not work, and, finally, His Honor gave up in despair, pronouncing the thing a humbug. It was afterward discovered that poor wire and storms had occasioned several breaks, and ten days elapsed before the line was in working order. Mr. Creighton, who was a line-builder, and not acquainted with practical telegraphy, had a theory that lines could not be worked successfully in these high altitudes, on account of the superabundance of atmospheric electricity, and became quite discouraged before the connection had been made and the error of his theory fully demonstrated.

A branch of the line was immediately constructed to Central, and, during the next few years, the telegraph business of Denver and Central was immense. The tariffs were high, \$9.10 being the charge for a ten-word message from Denver to New York, and the receipts frequently ran up to \$5,000 per month, at each place. With but one assistant and one messenger, Mr. Woodward was enabled to remit to the Treasurer of the Company \$36,000, as the net receipts of the first year—more than double the first cost of the line.

In 1865, the Pacific Telegraph Company was merged into the Western Union Company, and the line was extended on the stage road from Denver to Salt Lake, via Fort Collins and Virginia Dale, the old route via Fort Laramie being abandoned, and Denver became the repeating station for all California business, employing five operators.

In 1866, Mr. Woodward left the Western Union, temporarily, and organized the United States & Mexico Telegraph Company, the Directors and stockholders of which were mainly Denver men. The Denver Directors were D. H. Moffat, Jr.; H. M. Porter, F. Z. Salomon, W. N.

Byers, S. H. Elbert and B. F. Woodward. H. M. Porter was President, and B. F. Woodward, Secretary and Superintendent. The line was completed to Santa Fe in the spring of 1867. It was the intention of the Company to extend the line into Old Mexico, and a number of communications on the subject passed between the Company and President Juarez. The disordered condition of Mexico, however, prevented the consummation of the design. In 1867, this Company made a contract with the Denver Pacific Railway Company to extend the line to Cheyenne. The extension was completed January 1, 1867, before any iron had been laid on the road. A controlling interest in the United States & Mexico Telegraph Company was purchased by the Western Union in 1870, and Mr. Woodward appointed Assistant Superintendent of the latter Company, holding the position until relieved by Mr. S. T. Armstrong.

Many interesting incidents are related of the early period of telegraphy in Colorado, a number of which are historical in their character. One of these is worthy of recital. When Juarez had been driven from the Mexican capital by Maximilian, he sought refuge in El Paso, and applied to the United States for protection. As this was during the rebellion, there could be no communication with Washington via the southern lines, and dispatches on the subject from Gen. Carleton, then in command in New Mexico, were brought to Denver along the line of military posts then extending between the two points, a distance of six hundred miles, by Col. McFarran, Gen. Carleton's Adjutant General. For transmitting the dispatches by telegraph to Washington, Mr. Woodward received from Col. McFarran between \$300 and \$400 in gold.

Illustrative of the comparative popular ignorance of the principles of telegraphy at that time, Mr. Woodward relates that on one occasion, having to construct a temporary line from Denver to Valley Station, a number of soldiers were employed and strung the wire on sticks and crowbars. It is



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almost needless to add that the line did not work satisfactorily.

Since 1875, the Western Union Company, now controlling all the lines in Colorado, has been taxed to the utmost to satisfy all the demands of the business community. The lines and operating force has been more than quadrupled in that time, and nearly the entire system has been reconstructed. With the completion of extensions now in process of construction, the most remote of mining camps will be connected by telegraph lines with the outside world.

DENVER STREET RAILWAY.

Since January, 1872, Denver has enjoyed the advantage of a street railway, and now has about nine miles in successful operation. The entire line is owned and operated by the "Denver Horse Railway Company," originally incorporated in 1867. It was about this time that Denver began to assume metropolitan airs, and a franchise was granted to this Company by the Territorial Legislature of that year. The incorporators were Wilson Stinson, David J. Martin, Lewis N. Tappan, Edward C. Strode, Robert M. Clark, Alfred H. Miles, Moses Hallett, Luthur Kountze, Amos Steck, Freeman B. Crocker, Cyrus H. McLaughlin, J. S. Waters and M. M. De Lano, most of whom are still prominent citizens of Colorado. The charter was granted for a period of thirty-five years. Judge Amos Steck was the first President of the Company, and D. A. Chever the first Secretary. Hon. Moses Hallett succeeded Judge Steck as President, and held the office two terms.

During all this time, nothing had been done in the way of active operations. But in 1871, some Chicago capitalists, headed by Col. L. C. Ellsworth, bought the franchise and began to build the road in different directions throughout the city. The first section opened for business was what is known as the Champa street line, extending from Twenty-seventh and Champa, to the South Park Depot, in West Denver, a distance of two miles. In 1873, the North Denver Branch was completed

and opened. This division extends from the corner of Larimer and Fifteenth streets, down the latter street to the bridge over the Platte, across the bridge and through a considerable portion of North Denver, to the Grand View Hotel, two and a half miles distant over a very uneven road. At the time this division was opened, it was expected that North Denver would become a populous suburb from the Platte bridge to the Grand View Hotel, but these great expectations were not realized, and now the last mile of the track is not regularly used. A year later (1874), the Broadway Branch was opened from Larimer, corner of Sixteenth to Cherry Creek, above the County Hospital, distance one mile and a quarter. The line follows Sixteenth street to Broadway, thence out the latter street. It is now lined almost the entire distance with good residences, many of which are first-class. Later in the same year, the Park Avenue and Twenty-third street line was opened, branching from the Champa street track at Twenty-third street and extending to Park Avenue, a mile distant.

In 1876, a mile and a quarter of additional track was laid on Larimer street, from Sixteenth toward the fair grounds, which has since proved to be about the best paying part of the whole system. All the lines run their cars past or from the corner of Larimer and Fifteenth streets, and all except the North Denver line pass the post office.

Col. L. C. Ellsworth is the efficient President and Manager of the enterprise, and Hon. W. D. Todd is Secretary and Treasurer. The Company has lately passed through some financial difficulties, but now is in a good condition. It has extensive shops and stables on Curtis and Sixteenth streets. The Sixteenth street front is twenty-five feet by a depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet, while the Curtis street front is seventy-feet by one hundred feet deep. Both buildings are substantially built of brick, and are two stories in height.

At present, the Company employs only about twenty-five men, but the rapid development of the city will soon necessitate an enlargement of the force. The street railway is itself a potent factor

in the prosperity of the city. It has given value to outside property, and has enabled men of small means to locate themselves in homes of their own on the outskirts of the town. Nor should its moral influence be overlooked. Strangers coming here with very vague impressions of Denver's *status* as a metropolitan city, are always favorably impressed by the sight of a well-loaded street car rattling along past them, and are ready to admit that the Queen City of the Plains has some genuine

and undisputed claims to a place among cities of the first class, East or West. Thanks to the enterprise and liberality of the management, the cars are always neat and clean and comfortable, and only the best "motive power" and the most gentlemanly drivers are employed. As a consequence, no complaints are heard from the patrons of the line, and it is a pleasure instead of a discomfort to ride in the cars of the Denver Horse Railway Company.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE CHURCHES OF DENVER.

WHILE it cannot be said that Denver, in the earliest years of its history, was essentially a religious community, it is none the less true that, like all the great mining camps of the West, it always extended a hearty welcome to the genuine Christian minister, and listened to him with respect. Few, even of the most notorious outlaws, refused to accord a patient hearing to the sayings of the man of God, and in many instances business was suspended in bar-rooms and gambling-saloons, to give the preacher a chance. An earnest Christian worker was always sure of obtaining substantial support from the roughest element of the frontier, whose early experiences, not entirely eradicated by their after-lives of carelessness and crime, led them to look with a certain awe, if not superstition, upon the man who took his life in his hand, in a measure, and came across the Plains for no other purpose but to preach to men like them. The individual who so far forgot himself as to interfere with the acknowledged rights of the cloth was shown little mercy, and more than once the wanton disturber of religious exercises was compelled to silence at the muzzle of a revolver.

Among men of this character, the task of church-building was comparatively an easy one, and it is, therefore, not surprising that many of the churches of Denver date their organizations back

to within a year or two of the first settlement of the city.

The first religious services, of which there is any absolute record, took place in June, 1859, and were conducted by a man named Hammond, in a building then under construction on Larimer street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. The walls of the building were partially erected, and the joists were laid on the first and second floors. A few boards were laid over the joists for a platform, and the audience utilized the joists for seats. The place was crowded, and Mr. Hammond was listened to attentively. Mr. Hammond preached occasionally during the summer and fall. In January, 1860, Father Kehler held services under the Episcopalian rite in Goldrick's schoolhouse, then on McGaa (now Holladay) street. In the spring of 1860, Father Kehler secured a room in Ruter's Block, then partially completed, and there held the services. An Episcopalian Church was organized during that year. Some time during 1860, Rev. Mr. Bradford, of the Southern Methodist Church, effected an organization of the members of his communion, and, securing a site on the present corner of Arapahoe and Fourteenth streets, built a small brick church. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, Mr. Bradford left for the South. A number of the members following, the Trustees

disposed of the property to the Episcopalians. Early in 1861, Bishop Talbot, Missionary Bishop of the Episcopal Church, arrived on his first visit to Denver. Learning that a mortgage of \$500 stood against the newly acquired property, he declined to dedicate the church until the debt had been extinguished, a course that doubtless had great influence on the future prosperity of the Church. The money was raised promptly and the mortgage cleared off, when the ceremony of dedication was performed. In 1860, also appeared a Presbyterian clergyman, who held a number of meetings, and had much to do with the formation of the nucleus, out of which has grown the present organizations of this denomination. This is, in brief, the early history of church affairs in Denver. Many religious meetings, other than those enumerated, were held, but, in the main, those alone which developed into permanent organizations have a bearing upon the growth and improvement of the city.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of Denver was organized December 15, 1861, by Rev. A. S. Billingsley, acting under a commission from Board of Domestic Missions, Old School. The services were held in International Hall, on Ferry street, West Denver, then known as "Auraria." Eighteen members, of whom eleven were women, were enrolled. Mr. Billingsley remained with the church but four months, until April, 1862, and then the little church was without a Pastor until the following November, when Rev. A. R. Day assumed the ministration, receiving his support in part from the same Board of Missions. Mr. Day at once commenced agitating the subject of a church edifice, with such success that he secured a donation from Maj. John S. Fillmore, Paymaster United States Army, of a lot 40x100 feet, on Fifteenth street, between Arapahoe and Lawrence. Citizens of all classes and denominations contributed liberally for the erection of the church, the Home Mission Board contributed \$600, and a brick structure,

37x65 feet, was commenced in 1863, and completed in 1865. Mr. Day resigned in February, 1865, and again the pulpit was vacant for several months. In the following October, Rev. J. B. McClure, of Fulton, Ill., became the Pastor, and continued in charge two years, when he resigned, and the pulpit was again vacant until March, 1868, when A. Y. Moore, of South Bend, Ind., became the Pastor. Hitherto, the Old School Presbyterian Board of Missions had contributed to the support of the Pastor, but the Board becoming financially embarrassed it was unable to continue the contributions, and Mr. Moore was compelled to return to his home. Failing to receive the necessary encouragement and assistance from the Old School Board, the Church opened negotiations with the New School Board, and extended a call to Rev. E. P. Wells, at the same time asking to be connected with the Presbytery of Chicago, through which the call to Mr. Wells was made. On November 20, 1868, the Church was legally incorporated, and on Sunday evening, November 28, 1868, Mr. Wells was formally installed Pastor. About this time several members of the Church withdrew, and formed what is now known as the Seventeenth Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wells continued in the pastorate six years. Until 1871, aid was received from the New School Board, but in that year the Church became self-supporting. In 1874, in accordance with an agreement with the withdrawing members above mentioned, the Church adopted the name of the "Central Presbyterian Church." On January 1, 1875, Mr. Wells, having accepted a call from Chicago, resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Willis Lord, who assumed the pastorate in February. The Church had grown so large under the ministrations of Mr. Wells that the building was now entirely inadequate to accommodate the congregation, and active measures were at once taken looking to the construction of a new edifice. In May, 1875, lots were purchased on the corner of Champa and Eighteenth streets, and on October 9, 1875, a contract for the erection of the church was awarded. The corner-stone was

laid January 6, 1876, and the building completed, with the exception of the spire, two years thereafter. In the mean time, the congregation, which could not be accommodated in the old building, worshiped in a public hall until the commodious lecture-room of the new edifice was completed, when it was occupied until the main auditorium was finished. Dr. Lord was compelled to resign on account of ill health in the spring of 1876, and the pulpit remained vacant until October of the same year, when Rev. Dr. Reed was chosen, preaching the first sermon in the new lecture-room October 29, 1876, and the first sermon in the main auditorium January 13, 1878. Dr. Reed remained in charge until his death, which occurred in December, 1878. The new edifice is the largest and most conveniently arranged church in the city, capable of seating comfortably between five and six hundred people, and has cost, up to the present time, \$50,000. The membership is now between three and four hundred.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, EPISCOPAL.

The record of St. John's Church affords a remarkable instance of the growth, in importance and wealth, of the religious institutions of Denver, not more, perhaps, than the Church whose story precedes this, but still of a different character, which brings its history into a somewhat bolder relief. St. John's is the mother-church of the Episcopal communion of Colorado, and, therefore, its history is the history of the Diocese, connected, as it is, with every important measure adopted by the Church.

The early history of the Church is chiefly remarkable in this, that it was organized by a veteran clergyman, sixty-four years of age, who braved all the hardships and discomforts of a journey across the Plains, in obedience to the call of duty. From a sermon preached by Rev. P. V. Finch, upon the death of Father Kehler, in 1879, we learn that "Father Kehler arrived here January 17, 1860, and, without waiting, plunged boldly into his chosen work, organizing a parish, and securing a donation from

the Town Company of sixteen lots on Champa street. On the 29th day of January, 1860, just twelve days after the arrival of the new Rector, services were inaugurated in the Union School-house of Prof. Goldrick, on the bank of Cherry Creek, on what was then called McGaa street, now the corner of Holladay and Fourteenth streets, and occupied by a corral. The schoolhouse was a log building, and was eventually converted into a reading-room. It was headquarters for war news during the great rebellion, and the excited crowds that were wont to assemble there demanded its use as well on Sundays as on other days. Hence, the congregation was compelled to remove to a building owned by Mr. Byand, one of the vestry, which stood on the site now occupied by the American House. Having outgrown the accommodation offered here, they removed to Apollo Hall, a log house, which then stood in the rear of the site now occupied by the *News Building*, and from this position they again removed to where Taylor's Museum now stands, in the Ruter Block. But, like Noah's weary dove, they had not yet found a permanent resting-place. Their wanderings must still continue, and so another move was made to the District Court room, on the corner of Eighteenth and Larimer streets, directly opposite the present Alvord House. The Rector and his family occupied the upper story of the Court House as a residence. This position, though, however, it might answer for court purposes, was then considered too far out of town for a church, and so a final move was made to the brick portion of the present church edifice," which was purchased from the Southern Methodists.

From the first, the Church was self-sustaining. When Bishop Talbot declined to dedicate a building to the worship of God until an existing debt had been wiped out, he builded wiser than he knew. The Church has never been in debts since. Father Kehler continued to exercise the pastorate until 1862, when another duty called him, and he was chosen Chaplain of the First Colorado Regiment, and remained with the regiment during its term of service, after



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which he was compelled, on account of his advanced age and increasing infirmities, to give up active participation in the ministry, though, until shortly before his death, in 1879, he remained an honored resident of the city. After his resignation, the rectorship was assumed by Rev. H. B. Hitchings, now one of the clergymen of Trinity Church, New York. Mr. Hitchings remained in charge until 1869, when Bishop Randall succeeded him as the Pastor, in addition to his duties as Missionary Bishop. Prior to Bishop Randall's advent, very little in the way of improvement or advancement had taken place. That gentleman, however, seeing the future that lay before his Church, began to lay the foundation for a more extended scope of usefulness. In 1866, Bishop Randall first conceived the idea, and broached it to the Mission Board of his Church, of establishing schools for both boys and girls. In 1867, he reports having commenced the construction of the girls' school, known as Wolfe Hall, from Miss Wolfe, to whose generosity the institution, in a great measure, owes its existence. The main building was completed in 1868. In 1873, it was found necessary to enlarge its capacity, and again in 1879. The building is now an ornament to the quarter of Denver in which it is located. The total cost of building and grounds to date is not far from \$50,000. At the close of the last school year, eighty pupils were in attendance. On September 23, 1868, the corner-stone of the boys' school, at Golden, was laid. A large proportion of the funds necessary for this work was contributed by Mr. George E. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in honor of whom the academy was named Jarvis Hall. On the night of November 29, 1869, a tornado passed over the building, then under roof, and left it a heap of ruins. Assistance came promptly, however, and the hall was rebuilt at once. In the fall of 1871, an appeal was made to the East for the means to establish a theological school. In response to this appeal, Mr. Nathan Matthews, of Boston, built, at his own cost, a handsome building for this purpose, in connection with Jarvis Hall. Matthews Hall, as the

school is called, was formally opened September 19, 1872. Mr. Jarvis, in addition to his former liberality, in 1870, gave \$10,000, to be invested as might be thought proper, and not touched until the principal was \$20,000, when the income should be used for the education of young men for the ministry. The fund was invested in real estate, which is now considered worth \$20,000, though as yet it is unproductive.

In 1874, Bishop Randall died, after a life of the most active usefulness, in which but one thought animated him—how to do the most for the Church whose interests he was appointed to serve. He was succeeded by Bishop John F. Spalding, Rev. P. Voorhees Finch succeeding to the rectorate of St. John's.

During the first year of Bishop Spalding's administration, the convocation of Wyoming and Colorado was formed. Before this, the district had not been perfectly organized, though Bishop Randall had held convocations regularly. The missionary district was now clearly defined, however, and the parishes put in order.

In 1875 the requirements of the Church and the extension of the city made it necessary to build a new church to accommodate those living at a distance from St. John's, and Trinity Memorial Chapel was built, immediately supplying a want that had long been felt in that quarter of the city, which until then had been entirely without church facilities. Like the mother Church, Trinity Chapel has always been self-supporting.

In 1876, another field was occupied by the erection of Emanuel Chapel in West Denver. Like Trinity, Emanuel was the first place of public worship erected in that quarter of the city, and still retains the distinction of being the only church in a ward containing a population of about 2,000. Connected with this chapel is All Saints' Mission of North Denver.

During the 4th of April, 1878, Jarvis Hall was destroyed by fire, and during the night of April 6, Matthews Hall was burned to the ground. The loss was exceedingly heavy, not alone on the

buildings but on the furniture, and a large and valuable library which had been growing for several years, and included a number of works difficult to replace. Only a portion of the value of the buildings was covered by insurance, but with characteristic energy steps were at once taken to rebuild. It was, for a time, undecided whether to rebuild on the old site, or remove to Denver, but the superior advantages arising from a location in the capital city, and the fact of Denver's being the residence of the Bishop, turned the scale in her favor, and, early in 1879, the erection of the building on ground owned by the Church in the eastern part of the city was commenced. The building was completed in the fall. Standing on an eminence at the head of one of the handsomest streets of Denver, the new edifice is one of the most attractive features in that quarter of the city. Owing to the heavy loss of capital by the fire, the Church has been unable to rebuild the theological department of Jarvis Hall, and for the present divinity students will be accommodated in the main building.

In April, 1879, the resignation of Mr. Finch, as Rector of St. John's, tendered the preceding October, took effect, and soon afterward an invitation was extended to Rev. Henry Martyn Hart, of Blackheath, England, to assume the duties of the parish. Mr. Hart accepted the call, and took charge of the parish in September, 1879.

But little improvement has been made in the structure of St. John's since 1860. At that time a small brick edifice, erected by the Southern Methodists, accommodated all who came. Since then the call for improvements other than those immediately connected with their church edifice have been so frequent, that beyond the construction of a frame addition to accommodate the growing congregation, nothing has been done. Arrangements are now making, however, to erect a church, such as will fairly represent the size and wealth of the congregation. The value of the church property, in Denver alone, is now not far from \$125,000. Much of this was donated, but a large portion is

the outgrowth of the zeal and piety of the members themselves.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

After the retirement of Mr. Bradford and the sale of the church property in 1861, there was no organization of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years. A number of the members of that communion were residents of the city, but most of these connected themselves with other churches. Occasionally a clergyman of that denomination would preach in the city, but no effort at organization was made until July 16, 1871, when the present society was formed under the pastorate of Rev. A. A. Morrison. The new society at once commenced making arrangements for erecting a church edifice, and, purchasing a lot on Arapahoe street, erected a temporary building, which was used for the Sunday school until the church was completed, in the fall of the same year. Mr. Morrison occupied the pulpit until October 14, 1872, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Warren. September 26, 1873, Rev. E. M. Mann was appointed Pastor; Rev. W. C. Hearn, September 29, 1874; Rev. W. G. Miller, October 1, 1875; Rev. William Harris, September 26, 1876, and Rev. W. J. Phillips, September 1, 1877, since which time the latter gentleman has remained in charge. In 1874, the Church was admitted to the Conference of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, this Conference remaining until 1878, when it was divided, and the Conference of Colorado formed. The Church has made but little noise in the religious history of the city, but it has held its own and been self-sustaining since its organization. The record of memberships shows eighty-two members in 1874. Many changes in the membership have taken place on account of removals from the city, but notwithstanding this, there has been a constant increase, the membership in 1879 numbering 114. In the winter of 1878-79 the church was almost entirely rebuilt, and enlarged, handsomely decorated, refitted and refurnished throughout, making it now among the pleasantest places of worship in the

city. The increase in the membership in 1879 was fifty-nine persons. The Church is entirely out of debt, and the property is valued at \$3,500.

TEMPLE EMANUEL.

There are few places in the Far West in which the Jews have not exercised an important influence, and Denver is no exception to the rule. The enterprise and energy that characterize the race, and that have rendered them prominent in all ages and countries, brought them to Cherry Creek among the first band of adventurers who were drawn here by the golden rumors. Early in 1860, the few then here formed a society for the burial of their dead according to the rites of their creed, and from this a cemetery association was organized by Julius Mitchell, Isidor Deitsch, A. Jacobs, H. Z. Salomon, and A. Goldsmith. This body formed the nucleus of the present church society, and is still in existence. While not organized specially for religious services, other than those connected with the burial of members of their creed, the association as a body held the exercises of their faith at least three times a year—on the Passover, the New Year and the Day of Atonement. Services were held in the building on the corner of Fifteenth and Larimer streets, and also in the Tappan Block, corner of Holladay and Fifteenth. No further attempt was made toward the formation of a Church until 1873, when the association had so increased that it was determined to form a religious society, and the Congregation Emanuel sprang into existence. The regular services of the Jewish Church were at first held in rooms rented for the purpose, but in 1874, steps were taken to secure the erection of a church edifice, and in 1875, the Temple Emanuel was completed and occupied. The building, though small, is one of the neatest in the city, and cost about \$5,000. The first Rabbi to preach in the new edifice was Rev. Mr. Fliescher, who came to Denver in 1874, before the building was completed. He was succeeded, in 1875, by Rev. Mr. Weil, who remained two years, and was followed by Rev. Marx Moses, of

Cincinnati, one of the best-known Jewish teachers in the country. Mr. Moses remained but a short time, and was succeeded by the present teacher, Rev. Mr. Bloch. The congregation now consists of thirty members, and has a Sabbath school of fifty pupils.

METHODISM IN DENVER.

Among the early seekers for gold in Colorado it would have been strange had there been no Methodists. That there was no inconsiderable number of this creed, is evidenced by the fact that the Conference of Kansas, held in 1859, sent a missionary out to minister to the spiritual wants of the flock on the banks of Cherry Creek. Buildings were scarce at that time, and the little band had to get accommodations when and where they could. Meetings were frequently held in the old building, on Larimer street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, now falling into ruins, if not already removed. Meetings were held with tolerable regularity, and the missionary met with such success that when he went to the Conference of 1860, at his own request he was re-appointed, but before he started on his return trip to Colorado was taken sick and died. Col. Chivington was then sent out from Kansas as Presiding Elder of the District, and, there being no appointment, took charge of the young church, and preached until the summer of 1861, when he exchanged the word for the sword, accepting a commission as Major of the First Colorado Volunteers, of which regiment he afterward became the Colonel. In 1860, Mr. A. J. Gill organized the first Sunday school ever held in Colorado. About twenty, mostly boys, attended, in a little room in West Denver.

The benches were formed of rough boards, supported at either end with blocks, and afforded the boys an excellent opportunity to indulge in a species of acrobatics, apparently involuntary, for which no place had been left in the programme of exercises. Years afterward, Mr. Gill created much amusement, by exhibiting a model of that first Sunday school, though his young actors could not compare, in vigorous unruliness, with the originals of 1860.

Upon Col. Chivington's resignation of his charge he was succeeded by Mr. Dennis, who remained a year, and, like many others about that time, became tired and discouraged, and returned to Kansas.

In the summer of 1862, Oliver Willard succeeded to the pastorate of the young church, and held his first services in the second story of the old Court House, the first story of which is still standing in the rear of the West Lindell Hotel. Services were frequently held in this room, until the fall of 1863, when arrangements were made with Henry C. Brown, for the use of his carpenter-shop, which then stood on the lot now occupied by Greenlee's marble-yard, in West Denver. Here the faithful gathered together until the flood came in 1864, and swept their place of worship, a mass of boards and debris, into the Platte. After the loss of their primitive chapel, services were held in the People's Theatre, on Larimer street, where George W. Brown's building now stands.

In 1863, the first Methodist Conference of Colorado was held in Denver, Bishop Ames presiding. Less than a dozen clergymen were present, of whom the veteran Father Dyer is the last one now remaining in the harness in Colorado. By this time, the Methodists of Denver were quite respectable in number, and a movement was set on foot in the Conference for the building of a church. Bishop Ames urged the building of the church, promising, if they would undertake it, to give \$1,000 toward it. This first Conference appointed Mr. Willard Presiding Elder, and appointed Rev. George Richardson to succeed him in the pastorate.

The corner stone of the present church edifice, on Lawrence street, was laid early in 1864, and work progressed rapidly both on that and on the seminary, which the Conference had also decided to build. The seminary building was finished first, and services were held therein until the completion of the church, which was formally dedicated in 1865. Rev. William M. Smith was appointed to the Church in 1865, and served a year. In 1866 Rev. B. T. Vincent assumed the pastorate, remaining until 1868. Rev. John L. Peck occupied the

pulpit from 1868 to 1870, when Rev. Thomas R. Slicer was appointed and remained two years. In 1872, Mr. Vincent re-occupied the pulpit for two years, and was followed by Rev. J. R. Eads, who served three years and gave place to the present Pastor, Rev. Earl Cranston. The construction of the church, which cost \$25,000, was a severe strain upon a young congregation; for most of the brick, \$25 per thousand was paid, and all other material and labor in proportion. The work was undertaken by energetic men, however, and was pushed through without a halt, and without incurring a debt.

In 1872, the city had spread almost out of hearing of the church bell, and the advisability of building a new church to accommodate the people living at a considerable distance from the church, was taken under advisement. It was finally resolved to build a small church in the eastern part of the city, and the California Street Church was the result. The wisdom of this movement is apparent from the fact that the Church has now a membership of between eighty and one hundred. The cost of the edifice was in the neighborhood of \$3,000.

But this relief was still not sufficient to prevent the crowding of the parent church, and accordingly in 1873, Conrad Frick and Mr. Rietz, two of the oldest members of the Church, suggested the propriety of erecting a German Methodist Church. A canvass of the Germans of the city developed the fact that there were among them a sufficient number of Methodists to make the enterprise successful, many of whom had hitherto neglected their religious duties, because not sufficiently well acquainted with the language to be able to understand the services in English. Accordingly, an association was formed, and during the same year (1873), the church was completed and occupied. The building is of brick and stone, is centrally located, cost with the lots and a neat and commodious parsonage, \$14,000, all of which is paid, and has a membership of about sixty-five. Rev. Philip Kuhl, the first Pastor in charge, was the first



Charles Denson M.D.

German Protestant clergyman in Colorado. His successors in the pulpit were Rev. J. G. Leist and Dr. M. Klaiber.

In 1874, it was found necessary to afford still further relief to the Lawrence Street Church, with the alternative of building a new house. It was wisely determined to accommodate the people living at a distance, instead of laying out money in large amounts on a new edifice, and accordingly ground was procured in the southern part of the city, and St. James' Church erected. The edifice was completed in 1875, and during the following year a parsonage was added, the total cost being about \$5,000. The present membership is about seventy-five.

In 1877, the Lawrence Street Church again began to find difficulty in seating its members. The question of building was a very serious one at that time, and the problem was still unsolved, when Gov. Evans generously came forward, and himself built a chapel on his own lands in the southwestern part of the city. The building is one of the handsomest of the smaller edifices in the city, built entirely of Morrison stone, and costing about \$3,500.

The total membership of the Methodist denomination in Denver is now not far from six hundred, and the value of its church property, nearly all of which is actually used for church purposes, is little, if any, less than \$100,000, a remarkable instance in the church history of Colorado, of rapid growth from small beginnings when it is considered that the only donation of any moment received in Denver, is the gift of Memorial Chapel, by Gov. Evans.

SEVENTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The division in the First Presbyterian Church of Denver occurred on November 23, 1868; and the immediate cause of the division was the action of a portion of the members in withdrawing from the Old School communion and joining that of the New School. The members who maintained their connection with the Old School retained the Church name; and, having possession of the records from

the first organization, December 15, 1861, claim, with some show of justice, to be the original First Presbyterian Church of Colorado. On November 20, 1868, the Church extended an invitation to Rev. A. R. Day, formerly Pastor of the Church; and Mr. Day being commissioned by the Board of Domestic Missions, preached until March, 1869, when he accepted a call from the Church at Boulder. The congregation not being able to obtain the use of the church building on Fifteenth street, which was occupied by their old New School associates, obtained the use of the District Court room, in which services were regularly held, there having been, however, a lapse of some time after the separation before this place was secured, the congregation, meantime, worshiping wherever a suitable room could be obtained. Rev. C. M. Campbell succeeded Mr. Day—ministering to the Church from April, 1869, to April, 1870. February 18, 1870, the Presbytery of Colorado was organized, and, at the request of the congregation, the name was changed to that of the Westminster Church. After several changes of name, however, that of the Seventeenth Street Presbyterian Church was adopted, which name it still retains.

In May, 1870, the Board of Domestic Missions gave Rev. W. Y. Brown an open commission to visit the Church, with a view of becoming its Pastor. Mr. Brown arrived in Denver in July, and became connected with the Presbytery of Colorado on August 16.

During the summer of 1870, while Mr. Brown was absent on a vacation, the room on Larimer street, corner of Eighteenth, which had been used as the District Court room, was given up by the County Commissioners, and the present location in Hughes' Block secured for a term of years. On Mr. Brown's return, the Church was without a place of worship, and, on application to the Commissioners for leave to use the new court room, he was informed that the room could not be used for any purpose except for the uses of the county. This was a severe blow to the struggling congregation, which now became scattered, and dwindled

away—many forming connections with other churches. During the months of November and December, when the Baptist congregation was without a Pastor, they generously tendered the use of the basement of their edifice, then used by themselves, for the use of their houseless brethren. This brief interval of service put new life in the congregation; and, early in 1871, an earnest effort was made to secure funds for the erection of a new church. Lots were obtained on the corner of Seventeenth and Stout streets; and, by the most unremitting labor on the part of Mr. Brown and his zealous little flock, the present church was completed in March, 1872. The dedicatory services took place on March 10, 1872, and the church was thronged, and has prospered fairly ever since. The building is a handsome Gothic, of brick and stone, with stained-glass windows—the gift of Sabbath schools East; will seat three hundred persons, and cost \$12,200, nearly every cent of which was collected and paid in a single year. The congregation, upon occupying the new church, had dwindled down to a membership of twenty-five, with an attendance of from forty to sixty, but the earnest zeal of Mr. Brown, who appears to have been the type of a working Western clergyman, resulted in an immediate and rapid increase, so that, during the single year in which he labored in the new edifice, to erect which he had labored so faithfully, the membership had increased to one hundred and fifty-four, with an attendance of about two hundred. Mr. Brown filled the pulpit until December, 1873, when, much to the regret of the congregation, he was compelled to sever his connection with the Church, followed by the good wishes of all with whom he had labored so successfully. An invitation was then extended to Rev. R. T. Sample, and, on March 16, 1874, Mr. Sample was duly elected Pastor. In July, 1874, Mr. Sample was compelled to withdraw from the field, and Rev. C. H. Hawley, of Batavia, was invited to occupy the pulpit. On August 4, 1875, a formal call was extended to Mr. Hawley, who, without definitely accepting the call, occupied the

pulpit until November 20, 1876, when he declined the call, and his place was filled by the Rev. I. W. Monfort, who retained the pastorate until November 20, 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Kerr, the present Pastor.

It is evident from the foregoing, that this little Church had as many difficulties to contend with as any church organization of the city. For months it was without any stated place of worship—a fact that discouraged very many worthy members; and it needed all the energy of Mr. Brown, and the faithful members that clung to him through good and evil report, to keep the Church from sinking. That they did so, and built a handsome and commodious church, without incurring a heavy debt, is alike creditable to Pastor and people. The Church is now among the most flourishing in Denver, with a large attendance, and a flourishing Sunday school.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

From very early in the history of Denver there have been resident in the city a number of the members of the German Reformed and Lutheran communions. Too few to form a church society, they met occasionally in each other's houses for spiritual exercises; and, on those rare instances, when a clergyman of their faith chanced in this direction, gladly embraced the opportunity to listen to the Word, as expounded by one of their own form of belief. No effort was made to crystallize the scattered elements of a church society for several years; but in May, 1871, a number of Germans—all of them members of the German Reformed Church—made a call, through the papers, for a meeting to organize a society. An association for religious worship in the German tongue was formed; an organ and hymn-books were purchased, and meetings were regularly held every Sunday. About this time, two young men arrived in the city, claiming to have been duly ordained, and one or the other officiated at the services. During the summer, an effort was made to purchase lots, and, during the fall, two lots were selected on the

corner of Lawrence and Twenty-third streets, and purchased for \$800—Mr. Florian Spalte generously advancing \$500 of the money. In April, 1872, a number of other families came from the East, and then an organization was perfected, with the following gentlemen as constituent members: Florian Spalti, Casper Gugolz, John U. Gabathuler and William Nordloh. Before this, it had been discovered that the two men professing to be ministers were wolves in sheep's clothing, and they were invited to retire. Soon after the permanent organization of the society, it was decided to make an effort to erect a building; and a further instance of the double-dealing of the professed clergymen was developed. It was found that the lots above mentioned had been recorded in the name of the Lutheran Church, and an effort was made to prevent the purchasers from erecting their building. A Lutheran clergyman arrived in Denver about this time, however, and, on examination, finding that there was not a single Lutheran among those who had contributed for the purchase of the lots, had the lots regularly deeded to the society. In the spring of 1872, a call was made upon the Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church for a Pastor. The call was responded to by Rev. J. A. Keller, who was sent out by the Synod to see the field and report upon the necessity for a Pastor, and the amount of assistance that would have to be extended to the infant Church. Mr. Keller remained in Denver three months, and, on his return, reported to the Synod that the Board of Missions should take charge of the field. In June, 1873, the Board of Missions sent out Rev. F. Hartmetz. Mr. Hartmetz, ably seconded by the leading members of the Church, immediately set about the work of collecting the necessary funds for the erection of a building. Considerable progress was made, and the building put under way; but, before its completion, Mr. Hartmetz resigned his charge, and returned to the East, after a stay of only five months. Another call for a Pastor was made upon the Ohio Synod, and, in June, 1874, Rev. Joseph A. Keller was sent

out to take charge of the congregation. The Society, which had become somewhat scattered, was re-organized, and the church was completed—the finished structure, 70x40 feet, and capable of seating two hundred persons, costing \$5,300. It is a neat edifice, built of brick and stone, and, like every other church edifice in the city, is now worth nearly twice its original cost. Mr. Keller resigned in September, 1878. The immediate cause of his resignation, was a difference which arose between the congregation and himself, relative to the method of holding church services. Mr. Keller favored the holding of a certain part of the church services in English; as, by so doing, he could build up the Church more rapidly. This the Germans in the congregation opposed; and, after three years of trial, without any perceptible effect, they insisted that all services should be held in the German tongue. The result was Mr. Keller's resignation. In consequence of this difference, the Ohio Synod, to which Mr. Keller belonged, withdrew its support, and application was made to the Northwestern Synod Mission Board, which responded by sending Rev. G. Zindler, who arrived in Denver June 18, 1879, and is now the Pastor. The membership of the Church is forty-two, and about fifty children are regular attendants of the Sunday school. The congregation is growing quite rapidly.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

As is frequently the case in the new settlements of the Far West, the Sabbath-school organization of the Baptists of Denver preceded and, in a measure, formed the basis for the organization of the Church proper. Rev. Walter McD. Potter first visited Colorado in 1862. In the following year he was appointed a missionary for Colorado by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and arrived in Denver December 20, of that year. He held his first meeting December 27—fourteen persons being present. Several meetings of those interested in the formation of a Baptist Society were held, and the audiences constantly increased,

but no definite steps were taken until March 14, 1863, when Mr. Potter organized a Sunday school in what was then the United States Court room, on Ferry street, West Denver, now occupied by Woeber Bros, as a carriage repository.

The example thus set, and the immediate success of the enterprise, which resulted at once in a weekly gathering of from fifty to seventy pupils, requiring eight teachers, stimulated the elders, and, on May 2, 1864, the First Baptist Church of Denver was organized, with the following constituent members: Rev. Walter McD. Potter, Miss Lucy K. Potter, Francis Gallup, Henry C. Leach, Mrs. A. Voorhies, Mrs. L. Burdsall, Mrs. L. Hall, Mrs. A. C. Hall, and Miss. E. Throughman.

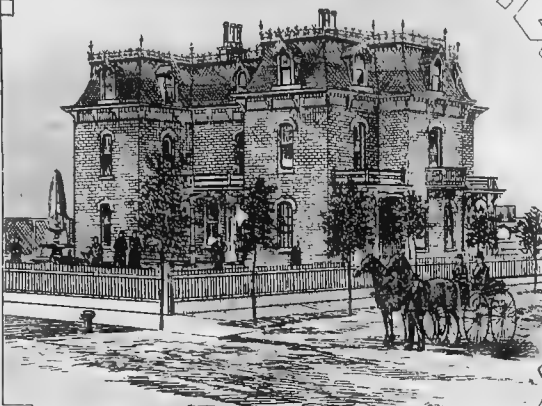
Up to this time, the Baptist meetings had been held in the United States Court room; but, almost immediately after the formation of the Church, the youthful society met with a reverse—the flood of 1864 driving them out of this place of worship, and compelling them to seek new quarters. The People's Theater, on Larimer street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, where Greenleaf's toy-store now stands, was secured, and the first meeting after the flood was held in that edifice on June 13; services were held there during the remainder of that year, under the ministrations of Mr. Potter, who had been chosen Pastor of the Church. Early in 1865, the congregation removed to a private schoolhouse on Cherry (now Twelfth) street, where it worshiped until December, 1865, when the services were discontinued, owing to the failing health of Mr. Potter, which compelled him to go to the East. Soon after his departure, Mr. Potter yielded to the disease which had been undermining his physical system, and the unwelcome intelligence was conveyed to his sorrowing congregation that he had gone to his reward. He was a young man of rare culture, refinement and talent, and gave promise of a brilliant career of usefulness, when disease marked him for its own. Like all the early Christian ministers of Colorado, he was thoroughly in earnest, quick in planning, and energetic in carrying his plans into execution. His

congregation was strongly attached to him, and by all of those who sat under his preaching, his name is held in grateful remembrance.

No regular services were held until May, 1866, when Rev. Ira D. Clark was selected as Pastor, and labored a year. During his pastorate, the District Court room, on Larimer street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, where Kastor's clothing store now stands, was secured as a place of worship, and occupied until December, 1866, when the basement of the proposed church edifice, on the corner of Sixteenth and Curtis streets, now occupied by Walhalla Hall, was completed, and, being put under a temporary roof, was occupied as a lecture-room. The proposed building, which, for some reason, was never completed, was set on foot by Rev. Mr. Potter, the first Pastor.

In May, 1868, Rev. A. M. Averill succeeded to the pastorate, severing his connection with the Church, after faithful service, in May, 1869. For some time following the departure of Mr. Averill, the Church was without a settled Pastor; but, in November, 1870, Rev. Lewis Raymond accepted the pastorate, and labored with good success several months. Then followed another season when the congregation were without a regular Pastor. The Church had by this time grown to be a large and flourishing organization; and, notwithstanding the discouragement attendant upon the lack of regular ministrations, the members remained steadfast, securing a clergyman when they could, until January 1, 1872, when Rev. Winfield Scott began his labors as Pastor of the Church.

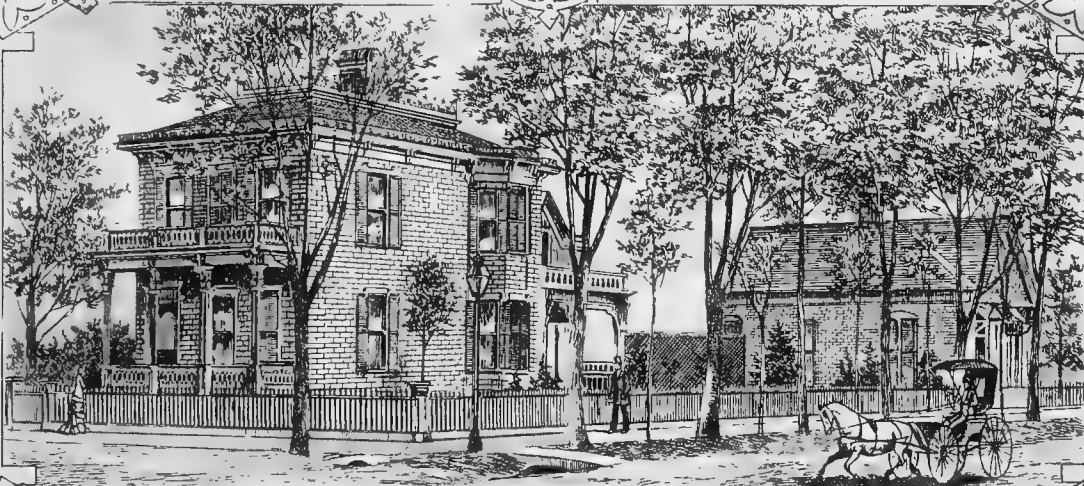
Mr. Scott at once decided that a suitable church edifice must be erected, and set himself at work with characteristic energy. During the pastorate of Mr. Potter, that gentleman had pre-empted a tract of land from the Government, and had also bought about fifty acres in the then outskirts of the city. At his death, he left the property to his sister during her life, and, at her death, to revert to the Baptist Home Mission and the Baptist Missionary Union. Miss Potter survived her brother but a year, and the ultimate legatees came into



RESIDENCE OF HENRY CROW.



RESIDENCE OF A. T. THAYER.



RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF DR. CHAS. DENISON, CORNER CHAMPA & 14TH STS.



RESIDENCE OF HON. WM. GILPIN.



JACKSON'S ART ROOMS, 413 LARIMER ST.

possession of the property. A portion of the land was sold to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, for depot and yard purposes. The estate required careful attention, and Deacon Francis Gallup took charge of it, and, through his efforts, it was materially enhanced in value. In recognition of his services in this behalf, the joint heirs of the estate conveyed to Mr. Gallup the lots on the corner of Curtis and Eighteenth streets, on which was a parsonage. Mr. Gallup immediately donated the lots to the Church, and the work of erecting a church edifice was entered upon with such vigor that, before the close of 1872, a neat church, 36x77 feet, was completed and occupied. The cost of the structure, which is still used as a place of worship, including the furnishing and organ, was \$15,000. The congregation contemplates erecting at an early day a commodious tabernacle, the plans of which are already drawn. The new church will be one of the largest as well as most convenient church edifices in the city.

Mr. Scott remained in charge of the congregation until the spring of 1875, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. T. W. Green, who was the Pastor until the fall of the same year, when Rev. A. J. Frost, D. D., assumed the pastorate—continuing until March, 1876, when a call extended to Rev. F. M. Ellis, D. D., was accepted, and that gentleman has since remained in charge of the congregation.

The Church is in an exceedingly healthy condition. The present membership of the Church is three hundred and thirty. The present value of the church property is not far from \$25,000.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

A very early effort was made to establish Catholic worship in Denver, although the names of the first movers in the matter are not of record, as far as the historian could ascertain. In October, 1860, the Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Machebeuf and Rev. J. R. Raverdy reached Denver, to take charge of the work in Colorado—the first as a Missionary Bishop, and the second as his assistant.

They found the foundations of a church already laid, and all the material on the ground, but no means wherewith to finish the superstructure. They at once took up the work, and, by further subscriptions among the Catholics, and by liberal donations from individuals outside the Church and in other denominations, they soon raised the necessary funds to complete the church.

This was the original of the present cathedral on Stout street, though at that time it was only 30x50 feet in size, roughly finished and almost destitute of decorations. Father Machebeuf and Raverdy "camped" near the church until a small frame building was erected for their accommodation, which became the home of the Bishop and his assistants until 1871, when a portion of the present brick residence was built. In 1872 and 1873, the church was enlarged, side chapels built, and an addition to the front, including a tower, was erected, making the cathedral one of the largest church edifices in the city.

The original cathedral was the first regular church completed in Denver, and the Catholics have always maintained the lead in religious matters, having had not only the first church in the city, but also the first church bell, the first pipe organ and the first academy. The latter, well known as St. Mary's Academy, was established in 1864, when a large double frame house with eight lots, was purchased on California street, and placed in charge of three Sisters, who came from the Order of Loretto, in Kentucky, to take charge of the institution. The "Sisters' School," as it is also called, has flourished from the first opening. Two three-story brick wings have been built at different times, leaving a space in the center for the main building, which may soon be expected, if the school grows in the future as in the past. The main building will be four stories high, and the entire structure will present a very fine appearance when completed according to the designs.

As necessity requires, the number of Sisters is increased. The three have already become sixteen, and when the building is completed, perhaps double

that number will be employed. The Sisters have day classes as well as a boarding-school of thirty-five or forty pupils. They have also branch academies at Pueblo and Conejos, where, as in Denver, the "Sisters of Loretto" command the confidence and esteem of the whole community, and the warm affection of all true Catholics.

There is also a flourishing academy, with a very fine building, under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Central City, and still another at Trinidad, conducted by eight or ten Sisters of Charity. Besides these, Catholic schools have been established in most of the larger parishes of the State, so that parents of that faith may have their children educated in their own schools, if they so desire.

Of these parish schools, the most important, perhaps, is the one in Denver, adjoining the Cathedral. The building is a substantial two-story brick, 50x75, and was completed in 1878. It is taught partly by Sisters and partly by lay teachers.

In 1872, a Catholic hospital was opened in a rented building, under the care of five Sisters of Charity, from Leavenworth, Kan., who have since erected near the city, on Park avenue, a large, brick hospital, three stories high, and 45x75 feet in dimensions. Eight to ten Sisters are employed, and an average of thirty or more patients are always under their care. A large proportion of these patients are poor people, who are not only nursed, but supported by the good Sisters. This noble charity is almost wholly supported by contributions from abroad. What Denver would do without the "Sisters' Hospital," cannot easily be imagined, as the Arapahoe County Hospital is always full to overflowing.

All this good work, and much more, has been accomplished under the fatherly care and supervision of Bishop Machebeuf, who is still the head of the Catholic Church in Colorado. When he began his work here, there were but three parishes in the State; now there are about twenty-six. Eight of this number are of the Society of Jesus, located mostly in Southern Colorado, although a

new parish is about to be formed by them in the eastern part of Denver.

A neat, little, brick chapel, 25x50, has just been completed by the Catholics of West Denver. The new parish is under the charge of Rev. Father F. Bender, late of Colorado Springs.

In many high respects the Denver Catholics may be considered the most earnest and effective of our religious workers. Their financial affairs have been managed with rare skill and judgment, and they are probably by far the richest religious body in Denver. They own much good property, and a large proportion of it is situated in the best part of Denver. Other denominations might well pattern after their careful foresight in planning for the future, and all might very properly emulate their labors for the good of suffering humanity.

AFRICAN CHURCHES.

The colored people of Denver are not behind their white brethren in devotion to the cause of Christ, and some of them have made pecuniary sacrifices for the cause, which might shame many of their richer white brethren. There are three churches completed and occupied in Denver at the present time. One of them, the Methodist Church on Stout street, is a real ornament to the city—a substantial brick structure, which would do credit to a wealthier congregation.

This handsome edifice was completed this summer, mainly by the efforts of Rev. Mr. Seymour, Pastor of the Church, a very intelligent and active colored man, and a devoted Christian. When Mr. Seymour took charge of the congregation, he found them worshiping in a half-completed building, low, dark, and shabby without, and uncomfortable. Now very few congregations in Denver are better housed, or more prosperous.

On Arapahoe street, near Twentieth, is the Zion Baptist Church, a neat, frame building, well finished within and without, though not imposing in size or appearance. It is at present without a Pastor, but a call has been extended, which, if accepted, will soon provide them with a new minister.

Antioch Baptist Church, the second Baptist organization among the colored people of Denver, dates back to 1874. It is a missionary enterprise, in charge of Rev. Charles B. Murphy. The church edifice, a small frame building, is situated in the lower part of town, on the corner of Wazee and Twenty-third streets. Samuel Shepard was the first Pastor, and was succeeded by the present incumbent in 1878. The church numbers now about fifteen active members. The membership of the other colored churches is considerably larger, but the exact figures could not be obtained. Much credit is due to the colored people for their zeal and generosity in maintaining churches and pastors in Denver, especially during the early days of the town, when the colored people were neither so numerous, nor so financially prosperous as now.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The first Congregational Church of Denver was not organized until 1865. Capt. Sopris and his family were Congregationalists, but there were few others of the early settlers who belonged to that denomination, and the scattering members of the fold attached themselves to other churches until the year above mentioned. The first members were D. G. Peabody, E. E. Hartwell, Samuel Davis and mother, Mrs. Capt. Sopris and her two daughters, Irene and Indiana—now Mrs. J. S. Brown and Mrs. Sam Cushman—Mrs. Dr. Zolles and Mr. Haywood. Mrs. Davis was the organist, and the Misses Sopris sang in the first choir.

Their first meetings were held in the old District Court room, on Larimer street, now Justice Whittemore's office, the pulpit being temporarily supplied, first by one minister and then by another. Among their early Pastors were the well-known Scotch divine, Rev. Norman McLeod, Rev. Mr. Crawford, who organized the society, and Rev. Dr. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Illinois, who spent some time in Denver for his health.

Gaining somewhat in strength, and receiving some aid from the missionary fund of the Congregational denomination, the Denver Church bought,

in 1868, a couple of lots on the corner of Curtis and Fifteenth streets, and erected their present church building in 1869-70. Rev. Thomas E. Bliss was their first permanent Pastor. In 1873, Mr. Bliss and a portion of the congregation drew out and established what is now St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, corner of Curtis and Twentieth streets. During the first years of its existence, St. Paul's was a Congregational Church, but subsequently it became identified with the Presbyterian denomination, Dr. Bliss continuing as Pastor, which position he still holds.

Upon the withdrawal of Dr. Bliss from the First Congregational Church, February 10, 1873, a call was extended to Rev. Julien M. Sturdevant, Jr., who accepted the invitation, and preached his initial sermon December 21, 1873. Under his ministration the Church grew and prospered exceedingly. Early in January, 1877, Mr. Sturdevant resigned, and was succeeded in March by Rev. Charles C. Salter, whose pastorate was terminated by his resignation, October 1, 1879, since when the Church has been without a Pastor, although the pulpit is temporarily supplied by Rev. S. R. Dimmock.

During Mr. Salter's ministry in Denver, he became much interested in city missionary work, and was largely instrumental in building and furnishing a Congregational Chapel, corner Larimer and Thirty-first streets, near the rolling mills. The Sunday school and congregation of the chapel grew so rapidly from the first, that Rev. George C. Lamb was called to become Pastor of the new church, which is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Lamb has been preaching but a few months, but the rapid increase of population, in the vicinity of his church, makes a place of worship in that neighborhood almost a necessity.

Meanwhile, the advance of business out Fifteenth street has sadly encroached upon the First Congregational edifice, which is now surrounded by business houses, and must soon give way to make room for commerce. The congregation is already in search of a new location, and when found

a new and undoubtedly handsome church will be built.

The wealth and well-known liberality of its leading members, among whom are many of Denver's best citizens, makes it certain that a new and better building will soon be exchanged for the present antiquated and barn-like structure opposite the Opera House. The present membership of the First Church is nearly 200.

TRINITY REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Until quite recently, the only congregation of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Colorado was the one already mentioned, at Littleton, but on Sunday, November 16, 1879, a church of that denomination was organized in Denver, by Rev. Thompson L. Smith, as Rector, with J. R. Smith as Senior, and F. W. May as Junior Warden. A considerable number of communicants were enrolled, and the organization started off with every prospect of success. The very elegant little church edifice, on the corner of California and Seventeenth streets, has been secured as a place of worship. This church has been for some years occupied as a Unitarian Chapel, its last Pastor having been the celebrated Dr. William R. Alger, who ministered with much acceptance in Denver about a year, but finally returned East for private reasons. Trinity Reformed Church starts off, as already stated, with good prospects. The following Vestrymen were chosen: Mr. Currie, T. Frith, J. Johnson, W. A. Hardinbrook, James Creighton, Samuel Copping, Thomas L. Wood and Mr. Lewis. The church building is centrally located, and in the best portion of the city.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A small, but neat and comfortable edifice, on the corner of Curtis and Twentieth streets, attracts the eye of strangers, who are commonly told its curious history at the same time they are told its name. It is known to most of the older citizens of

Denver as "Dr. Bliss's Church," from the name of its first and only Pastor. In 1873, Dr. Bliss was Pastor of the First Congregational Church, as already stated in the sketch of that organization. A division arising in the Church, Dr. Bliss and a portion of the congregation quietly withdrew and organized St. Paul's Church, the subject of the present sketch. They were neither numerous nor rich in this world's goods, and the burden of building a new church rested heavily upon their shoulders. Dr. Bliss appealed to the Home Mission Board of the Congregational Society for assistance, but was refused, the Board taking the ground that the division of the First Church, occasioned by the withdrawal of the members of St. Paul, was impolitic and unwise, and the Board could not extend missionary aid to either congregation, as together they would have been self-supporting.

In this emergency St. Paul's made overtures to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and offered to identify itself with that denomination. Arrangements mutually satisfactory were perfected and the change was quietly made.

The congregation of St. Paul's is not very large, but it is strongly marked by the resolute purpose and indomitable perseverance of its Pastor. Dr. Bliss is a man of strong convictions, and is not afraid to speak his sentiments on every subject. He sometimes invites, or even provokes, criticism, but Western people like independence even in the pulpit, and those who do not agree with the Doctor simply stay away from his services. Among other peculiarities, the Doctor hates Indians with a holy hatred, and advocates the sternest measure of justice in dealing with them—a doctrine which finds hearty support in his congregation and out of it. He and Dr. Crary, a well-known and highly esteemed minister of the Methodist denomination, are both bitter against the Indians, and united in their recommendations of extreme measures in dealing with the savages.



D. C. Dodge.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF DENVER.

THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

IF, as has been said, the Sunday school and the public school form the basis of good society, the social status of Denver was clearly defined very early in its history. It is shown elsewhere how the public school system of Denver, which will bear comparison with the best and oldest systems of the East, had its origin, and to this early gathering of the children of the infant Territory for secular instruction, is due the organization of a Sunday school as early as 1859. During the latter part of that year, Mr. Lewis N. Tappan, of Boston, then, as, now, an earnest Christian philanthropist, was walking through San Luis street, Auraria (now Tenth street, West Denver), when his attention was attracted to an unusually large gathering of children for that early period—fifteen or twenty being engaged in the ordinary games of childhood. Concluding that there must be a school near at hand, Mr. Tappan inquired and found that his conjecture was correct. It being recess time, Mr. Tappan stepped into the little log cabin which answered the purpose of a schoolroom, and there found a "young, nervous, but affable and polite gentleman, who informed me that his name was Goldrick." Conversation ensued, and Mr. Tappan, premising from the number of Mr. Goldrick's pupils that there must be a sufficiently large number of children in the settlement to form a respectable Sunday school, suggested to Mr. Goldrick the idea of forming an organization for Sunday instruction which should be entirely non-sectarian. Mr. Goldrick cheerfully indorsed the proposition and agreed to assist in carrying the project into execution.

Mr. Tappan then found Rev. Mr. Fisher, of the Methodist denomination, and obtained his hearty co-operation. Mr. D. C. Collier, late of the *Central Register*, was also invited by Mr. Tappan to aid the enterprise, and cordially gave his consent.

The gentlemen thus interested at once commenced a canvass of the town for pupils. In every case where there were children in the house, the project received the hearty approval of the parents, and it was soon demonstrated that the effort was a success. As a result of the canvassing, the following notice appeared in the *Rocky Mountain News* of November 3, 1859:

"UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL.

"A union Sunday school for the children of Auraria and Denver will be held every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M., at the house of Preachers Fisher and Adriance, near Cherry Creek. It is particularly requested that parents and guardians will endeavor to have their children attend the school regularly and punctually. Books and children's papers will soon be furnished to the scholars. The school will not only be a union school for both towns, but a union of all denominations. (Signed) George W. Fisher, Lewis N. Tappan, Jacob Adriance, D. C. Collier, O. J. Goldrick."

A building was secured, a one-story, mud-roof log house on Cherry street (now Thirteenth), near Larimer street, and, at the time appointed, came twelve pupils. Mr. D. C. Collier was unanimously elected Superintendent, and the school commenced with the most flattering prospects. Mr. Tappan wrote to the Baptist Sunday school at Lawrence, Kan., soliciting a donation of books, and a collection of books was boxed and shipped. Jones & Cartwright freighting the package across the Plains, free of charge. On their arrival in Denver, Mr. Tappan discovered, to his surprise, that they were the same books which he had solicited from his old Bible class in the Rev. Dr. Baron Stow's church, in Boston, for the Kansas Sunday school. This little collection of books had an eventful history; for, after having served

the turn in Denver, they were sent to the first anti-Mormon Sunday school in Salt Lake City, then in charge of Rev. Norman McLeod. It was nearly two months after the organization of the school before the books arrived; but this proved no drawback to the prosperity of the school, which grew and flourished like a green bay-tree, keeping pace with the wonderful advance of the country. On the second Sunday, fifteen pupils took their seats upon the rough wooden benches. The succeeding Sunday saw twenty children gathered in from the highways; and so the school grew, until

it taxed the capacity of the two rooms, in which the sessions were held, to the utmost, to accommodate those who sought admission. By that time, however, denominational organizations had been formed, and the period of usefulness for a union school having been passed, it was discontinued, leaving behind it nothing but the most pleasant memories, with which the name of Mr. Tappan is indissolubly connected in the minds of those early settlers, whose children first had Sabbath instruction in Colorado in the Sunday school of which he was at once the founder and moving spirit.

CHAPTER XXV.

HILL'S SMELTING WORKS.

DENVER has no single institution, public or private, of more importance than the Boston and Colorado Ore Smelting Works, better known as "Hill's Works," from the name and fame of their founder and Superintendent, Prof. Nathaniel P. Hill, now United States Senator from Colorado.

Although not the largest smelter in the world, it is by far the largest in Colorado, and compares very favorably with any institution of the kind in this country. The buildings, which are substantially built of stone, cover an area of six acres, and are surrounded by an immense stone wall eight feet high. Outside of this mammoth inclosure are the comfortable cottages and boarding-houses of the employes, also the property of the Company, built of brick and finished in the best style.

Argo is the name given to the village and works. It is a suburb of Denver, in fact, being situated two miles distant on the line of the Colorado Central road. A dummy engine makes regular trips to and from Argo every day, and the passenger car attached is usually well filled with attaches and employes of the works, and visitors. So many of the latter are attracted, indeed, that of late the works have been partially closed to strangers, and a card of introduction is necessary to insure access.

The Company owns eighty acres of land which lies on a beautiful eastward slope, overlooking Denver from the northwest bank of the Platte, and the works themselves are visible from almost every part of the city, though distant enough to prevent the smoke and noxious vapors of their immense stacks of chimneys from poisoning the air.

The story of Prof. Hill's career in Colorado is something like the history of the State itself. The great works at Argo are the outgrowth of a small beginning made many years ago at a critical moment in the history of Colorado mining. Reference has been made in another place to the great difficulty experienced in the treatment of refractory ores in Gilpin County, as depth was gained in mineral development. The problem of treatment perplexed the best scientists of the State, and though experiments in smelting had been made before Prof. Hill came, little or nothing had resulted therefrom. As early as 1861, a Dr. Burdsall, of Nevadaville, had been elaborating a smelting process, but neither his patient labor nor the efforts of succeeding metallurgists had amounted to anything until Hill came upon the field.

Professor Hill was the son of a farmer, and had worked his way through college with great difficulty,

but with greater credit, and was retained in the institution—Brown University—first as a tutor and finally as a Professor, chemistry being his *forte*. Eminently practical withal, he soon gained the confidence of scientific men as being a man of affairs no less than a bookworm, and, about 1864, he was sent out to inspect the Gilpin Land Grant, in the San Luis Park, for a party of possible purchasers. Amusing stories are told of the sharp controversies between the enthusiastic Gilpin and the practical young professor, who refused to look at anything through rose-colored spectacles. After examining the grant thoroughly, and making his report, Professor Hill spent some time studying the mineralogy of Gilpin County, and finally concluded that the rich ores of Gregory Gulch could be successfully treated, and that there was a large margin for profit in their treatment.

Full of this idea he returned East, secured a leave of absence from the University, and visited Swansea, in Wales, where the art of smelting had reached its highest development, and there he made a study of the various methods, with a view to determining that best adapted to the ores of Colorado. After settling the question in his own mind, in order to convince others he shipped a quantity of Colorado ore to Swansea for treatment, and the result justified his previous opinion.

Returning to Boston in the spring of 1867, he at once organized the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company, with a cash capital of \$275,000. The works of the Company were erected at Black Hawk, where they remained until 1878, a little more than ten years. One smelting furnace was considered a sufficient beginning in January, 1868, but the complete success of the works from the first soon made it necessary to add other furnaces, and the fires were never out until their removal to Denver. The number of calcining furnaces has increased from one to eight.

Visitors to Argo, as they approach the place, are impressed with the massive solidity of everything before them, from the stone wall surrounding the grounds to the smallest building inclosed thereby.

The officers of the Company occupy an elegant two-story stone building, 77x47 feet, with a "tall tower" atop, from which a splendid view is had not only of the works, but of Denver, the mountains, and the country in every direction. On entering, the first room reached is that of Assistant Manager Henry R. Wolcott, who is in fact the executive officer of the works, Senator Hill being absent much of the time in Washington, in attendance upon his official duties, and being much occupied with the same duties when at home. The Senator has an office at the works, however, and is found there whenever more pressing duties do not call him away. Attached to the department of the Assistant Manager are a number of offices for his clerical force. Other rooms are occupied by Prof. Richard Pearce, metallurgist of the Company, A. Von Schultz, Assayer, and E. Whiting, Assistant Assayer.

The labors of these latter gentlemen are scarcely less important than those of the managers themselves. The buying of ores, or, rather, the determination of the prices to be paid, belongs to the assayers. Each shipment of ore must be sampled separately, and great care must be taken in selecting samples, so that the *average* value of the whole shipment is ascertained. As the purchases of ore amount to more than two millions per annum, it will be readily admitted that the position of assayer is not a sinecure. The ore house is 452 feet long and 119 feet wide, with an addition 92x36 feet, in which are located the boilers and engines, blacksmith and carpenter shops, sampling-rooms, etc. The smelting-house is 283x54 feet; the repairing-house, 286x62 feet, and the coal-house, 204x62. Three railway tracks enter the grounds and run to the various departments, so that the loading or unloading of cars occupies but a little time and involves little expense.

Bare figures convey but a poor idea of the extent of these works, and nothing but a walk through the immense buildings enables one to judge intelligently what great interests are involved

and what an enormous business is done. The ores are largely supplied by Colorado miners; and yet shipments are received regularly from other parts of the country. Montana and Utah ore is not uncommonly seen at Hill's Works, and New Mexico and Arizona furnish an occasional shipment. Of late, the supply is ample, and the works run day and night, continually.

In addition to the principal works at Denver there are branches at Black Hawk, where the main works were formerly located, and at Alma, in Park County. Ore-buyers are also established in nearly every mineral-producing district in the State, who sample and purchase ores direct from the mines. In a word, this extensive enterprise, though located, for convenience, at Denver, really belongs to the entire State. The importance of this establishment to the leading interests of Colorado may be estimated by the following statement of the value of bullion and matte produced during the twelve years it has been in operation, the figures for which have been taken from the books of the Company:

1868.....	\$ 270,886 00
1869.....	489,875 00
1870.....	652,329 00
1871.....	848,571 00
1872.....	999,954 00
1873.....	1,210,670 00
1874.....	1,638,877 00
1875.....	1,947,000 00
1876.....	2,097,900 00
1877.....	2,154,000 00
1878.....	2,259,000 00
Total.....	\$14,569,062 00
1879 (estimated).....	3,000,000 00

The process of reduction may be outlined as follows: The ore is generally brought to the works in bags, and after being weighed and unloaded is taken to the crushing department, and crushed fine by Blake crushers and Cornish rollers, of both of which there are three sets in the works, having a capacity of from fifty to sixty tons every ten hours, the motive power being furnished by two No. 9 Woodbury engines. After crushing, the

ore is carefully sampled, assayed, and paid for according to the regular scale of prices. It is then separated according to character, the ore carrying zinc, lead, or sulphur going to the calcining furnaces, and all other ores to the smelting furnaces direct.

There are ten calcining furnaces in the plant, and each is capable of roasting five tons every twenty-four hours, making the daily capacity of the works about one hundred tons. The object of this treatment is to remove the zinc or other superfluous substances contained in the ores, and an intense heat is of course required. The ore is fed into the furnaces in large quantities, at intervals of eight hours, and remains under fire twenty-four hours, moving forward from time to time to make room for each new charge, and finally emerging purified as by fire, most of the foreign matter having been carried away in fumes up the tall chimneys, from which clouds of dense black smoke are constantly emerging.

Thus prepared for the smelter, the ore is taken out of the calcining furnaces, and removed to another apartment through a series of doors opening opposite to each calcining furnace. Here science is again evoked to determine the proper admixture of different kinds of ores so as to produce the best results in smelting. This process of selection is technically termed "fluxing." The charges for the smelting furnaces are made up often of half a dozen different ores, though a less number would answer equally well, provided their constituents were such as to flux each other. In the absence of a variety of ores, it is often necessary in smaller establishments to introduce some foreign substance to flux the ores, but at Hill's Works the great variety of the ores purchased provides against this necessity, and reduces the cost of smelting proportionately. The utmost care must be exercised, however, in selecting ore for this purpose, and each charge must be tested in the laboratory before it is consigned to the smelter.

Prof. Richard Pearce, the metallurgist of the Company, directs this process, and his rare skill is



Yours truly
Jacob Downing

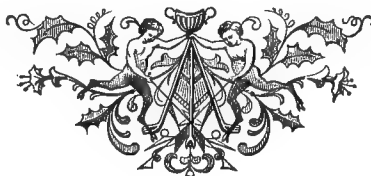
evinced by the uniform success of every operation directed by him. His laboratory is the "inner chamber" of the institution, and is rarely penetrated by any visitor, save Senator Hill and Prof. Pearce's personal friends. The secrets of the laboratory are known only to the metallurgist and the manager. Besides the fluxing of ores they embrace a hidden process of separation, said to be the most successful ever invented. In the smelting furnaces the ore is extracted from its foreign substances, the latter passing off in the slag, and the former combining as a "matte," by which term the various ores in combination are designated. Of course this matte must be separated into constituents, and this process is quite as complicated and even more tedious than the art of smelting. The matte is first crushed, then roasted again, and finally is subjected to a leaching process by which the silver is extracted. Then the residue is again smelted and another "process," peculiar to this institution, extracts the gold.

A technical description of this leaching process would be unintelligible to the general reader, and is, therefore, omitted, especially in view of the fact that the several secret processes cannot be described at all. Various rooms with cisterns, tubs, tanks, cooling floors, furnaces, etc., are required for the continuation of the work, some of which are open to inspection, while others are almost hermetically sealed from public view.

At present the product of the works is shipped East, principally to New York. Argo silver is about 999 $\frac{3}{4}$ fine, there being only a trace of impurity in it. The gold is from 950 to 960 fine.

Little or none of the Leadville ore is smelted at Argo, but refractory ores from every mining camp in the State find their way to Hill's Works, either direct or through the agency of his numerous ore buyers. Ruby silver from the Elk Mountains is the last Colorado production added to Hill's list, and is very rich. Could Denver but secure a coinage mint, the importance of the works would be greatly augmented, but as it is they are emphatically the leading institution of Denver.

Notwithstanding the immense present capacity of these works, it has been found necessary to arrange at once for their speedy enlargement, and to this end an additional ore-room is being built, and other calcining and smelting furnaces will be added, for which new buildings will be erected at once. The unprecedented yield of ore in the counties of Gilpin, Clear Creek, Park and Boulder, as well as the new discoveries hitherto noted, has created the necessity for this early enlargement. Manager Wolcott says the old miners of Colorado appear to have been stimulated by the new discoveries, and the increased production of mines that have been worked for ten or fifteen years would be considered marvelous if public attention was turned in that direction instead of toward the riches of Leadville. But Hill's Works will always keep in the van of all progress, and will be enlarged annually so long as there is a demand for enlargement. The Company is prosperous, and can meet the wants of miners in all respects. Had the works remained at Black Hawk their facilities would have been far below the demand of the public.



CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECRET BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

DENVER has long been noted for the number and strength of its Masonic and other benevolent organizations of that character. Among the earliest institutions of the embryo city were its working lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, and both of these leading societies have continued to grow with the growth of the city, and even in advance of it.

The Masonic Hall is located in temporary quarters, on the corner of Holladay and Fifteenth streets, in the Fink Block, where comfortable rooms have been fitted up for the society until such time as a Grand Lodge Hall can be erected, which probably will not be long. The Grand Lodge of the State holds its annual session in these rooms on the third Tuesday of September in each year.

Delta Lodge of Perfection, No. 1 (Scottish Rite), meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Denver Lodge, No. 5, meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Union Lodge, No. 7, meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. Denver Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Colorado Commandery, K. T., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Pentalpha Lodge, F. & A. M., meets on the second Monday of each month. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Colorado meets on the Thursday after the third Monday in September of each year. The Grand Commandery, K. T. meets on the Friday after the third Tuesday in September of each year, and Mackay Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 1, meets on the first Monday of each and every month.

It will be seen that almost every degree of Masonry is represented in Denver, and visiting brethren will find no difficulty in selecting the time or lodge for an evening's re-union. All of the Lodges

are in a good condition financially, and in all other respects.

The Odd Fellow's Lodges are less numerous, but by no means less important in character or influence in the community. The lodge-rooms are located on Lawrence street, over the new City Hall. The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment meets at Denver on the 15th of October of each year. Union Lodge, No. 1, meets every Monday evening. Denver Lodge, No. 4, meets every Wednesday evening, and Germania Lodge, No. 14, every Tuesday evening. Denver Encampment, No. 2, meets on the first and third Fridays of each month; Humboldt Encampment, No. 6, meets on the second and fourth Thursdays, and Arapahoe Encampment, No. 10, on the first and third Thursdays. Colorado Degree Lodge, No. 1, meets on the first Saturday evening of each month, and the Samaritan Lodge, No. 5 (Rebekah Degree), meets on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.

The Knights of Pythias are also well organized in Denver, there being two American and one German Lodges, which meet at their Hall over 386 Holladay street. Colorado Lodge, No. 1, meets on Thursday evening; Damon Lodge, No. 2 (German), on Friday evening, and Centennial Lodge, No. 8, on Tuesday evening. The Endowment Rank meets once a month upon call.

Besides all these Lodges, there are a number of institutions of like character, together with temperance and religious societies, of which the following list will give a general idea:

Pioneer Encampment No. 1, Red Cross; Denver Lodge, No. 12, Good Templars; Harmony Lodge, No. 4, Good Templars; Denver Lodge, No. 171, I. O. O. B. (Jewish Society); Denver Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W.; Standard Lodge, No. 3, A. O. U. W.; Colorado Lodge, Knights of Honor;

Gruetli Verein, Swiss Society; Skandia Benevolent Society; Young Mens' Christian Association; Firemens' Relief Association; St. Vincent de Paul Society; Denver Irish Progressive Society; Denver Christian Temperance Union; St. Joseph Total Abstinence Society; and Denver Typographical Union.

CEMETERIES.

Denver has had three cemeteries up to the present time, one in North Denver, one south of the city, and the third, last and best, located about three miles down the Platte, and very properly designated as Riverside Cemetery. The latter is as yet the only one making much pretense of natural adornment in the way of grass, shrubbery, and trees. It is laid out beautifully, and is being improved very handsomely. Some fine monuments are already in position, and the family of the late John W. Iliff is about to erect a magnificent monument to his memory. Riverside promises to become in the near future a beautiful "City of the Dead."

BRINKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Among the private academies of Denver the above institution ranks high as a boarding-school for both sexes, where pupils of all grades are received and fitted for college or for active life. The Principal, Prof. Joseph Brinker, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere, was the very successful President of Henry College in Kentucky before coming to Denver. He is assisted in the present undertaking by his family, consisting of his wife, three sons and a daughter, all of whom share his gifts and enthusiasm in the cause of higher education. The Institute is situated at the intersection of Broadway and Tremont streets. This institution affords superior advantages for instruction in all grades of primary, intermediate and collegiate departments, the latter embracing scientific, classical and commercial courses, music, painting and drawing, modern languages, military drill, etc. The Board of Instruction numbers nine. The boarding department is under the immediate

control and supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Brinker, whose experience and previous success are a guarantee of proper management. The third session opens with one hundred matriculates, thirty of them boarders—nearly as many as can be accommodated. The remarkable prosperity of the school seems to demand more extensive buildings, and President Brinker has determined to erect, next summer, adjoining the school buildings, a boarding house that will accommodate one hundred pupils, and, as soon thereafter as practicable, to make extensive additions to the school property.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Denver, it must be confessed, is sadly deficient in places of legitimate amusement, though concert halls are unhappily only too plenty in the lower part of the city. Since the destruction of the old Denver Theater by fire—which was not much loss to be sure—Guard Hall, now the Denver Opera House, has been the only regular theater in the city. It is small and uncomfortable, being poorly ventilated. No regular stock company is maintained by the manager, but it is often occupied by traveling troupes, and occasionally an excellent performance is given, upon which occasions the little theater is crowded from cellar to garret, there being no pit or dome about it. To the shame of Denver it must be written, that Leadville, Central and several other towns in the State, are provided with better theaters than the capital.

Walhalla Hall, corner Curtis and Sixteenth streets, is now the only hall for concerts, lectures, public meetings, etc., in the city. It is a comfortable, not to say handsome, hall. Turner Hall, on Holladay street, is the German Temple of Art, and is the most commodious hall in Denver, though inconveniently located.

THE FIRE COMPANIES.

When, in the spring of 1863, the best portion of the city of Denver was almost entirely destroyed by fire, her citizens began to consider seriously, perhaps for the first time, the need of an organized

and systematic protection from fire; but the burnt district was soon rebuilt in a more substantial manner than before, and the events of the great civil war in the States, the no less exciting incidents of the border warfare with the Indians, and the mind-absorbing results of a prosperous business era, all combined to divert the public mind into a channel away from matters the need of which at the time did not seem pressing.

An occasional small fire would move some of the more prudent members of the community to agitate the subject of procuring some sort of a fire apparatus; and the *Rocky Mountain News*, the only daily then published in the city, repeatedly urged upon the City Council the necessity of taking some steps in the matter, but up to the spring of 1866, Denver was entirely without any systematic protection from fire.

A number of small conflagrations, coming in quick succession, and supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, early in the spring of 1866, produced such an excitement as had rarely been felt in the growing little city of the Plains. A meeting of the citizens was called at the old People's Theater, on the evening of the 22d of March, to decide what steps should be taken in the emergency. Speeches were made, resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were drafted and the meeting adjourned, having made but little progress toward the organization of a fire company. On Sunday afternoon of the 25th, a few men who could work in harmony met in the retail grocery house of Messrs. Davis & Curtis, corner of Larimer and "F" (Fifteenth) streets, and there brought into life the first fire company organized in Colorado.

The Denver Hook & Ladder Company No. 1, began its existence with a membership of thirty men, of whom the following were elected officers for the first year: Foreman, George W. McClure; First Assistant Foreman, Frank W. Cram; Second Assistant Foreman, C. C. Davis; Third Assistant Foreman, H. L. Rockwell; Secretary, John B. Lesaul; Treasurer, Hyatt Hussey.

At the third meeting, on March 30, the report of the committee appointed to select a uniform was adopted, and the same, with slight alteration, has since been used by the company. Fifty uniforms were at once ordered, each member becoming personally responsible for one. They arrived about the 1st of July, and on the 7th of the same month the company made its first appearance in public in full uniform.

During the month of May, the company ordered a truck and apparatus from Cincinnati, at a cost of \$1,685. It arrived late in the fall of the same year, having been hauled from the Missouri River behind a team of horses. Without entering into a discussion of the merits and demerits of this, the first truck in Colorado, suffice to say that it was more *substantial* than *elegant*.

The constitution of the company had been remodeled the preceding September, and the annual election of officers placed at the regular meeting of the company on the first Monday in November; and on that day a new election of officers was held, resulting in the choice of Mr. Frank Cram for Foreman.

About this time, the "Pioneer Fire Station" of Colorado was completed, on the lot purchased by the City Council, in July—the site of the present Central Station—and was occupied by this company in the latter part of the month of October. The building was of brick, 24x60, two stories high in front and one story back. This was occupied by the company until the Central Station of the Denver Fire Department was completed, about the 1st of January, 1876. It was built by the city, and cost when finished \$20,000.

On the 11th of that month, the members of this company, together with the members of the Woodie Fisher Hose Company No. 1, moved the apparatus of the two companies into their new quarters, which were formally opened on the 18th of April by a brilliant reception given by the two companies to their lady friends.

The new hall was generously fitted up by the City Council with appropriate furniture, and the



Frederick J. Eberle.

two companies contributed \$500 for the purchase of pictures and oil paintings, with which the walls of the new building were decorated. The citizens of Denver kindly donated many volumes of choice books to the company's library, and these, with the new volumes being constantly received, bid fair to make it one of the best in the city in regard to numbers and quality. Early in the year 1867, the city purchased an alarm bell at a cost of \$1,200, which did good service until the spring of 1873, when the new bell now in use at the Central Station was purchased for the city by Phil. Trounstine, Esq. It weighs 3,600 lbs., and was cast from a piece of Spanish artillery captured by the United States troops from the fortifications of Vera Cruz.

The old truck having become inadequate to the requirements of the service, its sale was effected to a Pueblo company for \$600; and T. F. McCarthy, who was then foreman of the company, was sent East to purchase a new one. After careful observation throughout the principal establishments in the East, he ordered one from a Brooklyn firm at a cost of \$1,475. This truck, with its appliances, is still in use by the company, and is a model of strength and neatness.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph was completed in 1876, at a cost of \$5,600. It consists of eight miles of wire, two circuits and fifteen alarm boxes.

For many years, the annual recurrence of this company's balls, at Christmas time, was looked forward to by the citizens of Denver with joyful anticipation, and they were regarded as the most pleasurable events of the season.

The company was the only one in existence in the city until April 9, 1872, when the James Archer Hose Company, No. 2, was organized.

The company began its existence with the following officers, who were elected for one year: President, A. B. Hill; Vice President, J. L. McNeil; Foreman, F. D. McClure; First Assistant, F. A. Driscoll; Second Assistant, C. A. Finding; Secretary, F. F. Struby; Treasurer, C. Y. McClure.

The Vice President having resigned a short time after the organization of the company, C. B.

Patterson was elected to succeed him. He soon resigned and was succeeded by W. J. Fay, and the second assistant was soon succeeded by W. E. Turner.

It was provided that each member should supply himself with a uniform within sixty days after his election, and that each member should bear an equal proportion of all expenses incurred by the company, and have an equal and proportionate interest in all property belonging to the company.

The hose house of this company is situated on Curtis street, where they have continued to respond to the call of the fire-bell almost since their organization.

The company was named in honor of Col. James Archer, President of the Denver Water Company. The present officers of the company are: President, W. F. Robinson; Vice President, H. N. Fairchild; Foreman, C. E. Cowell; First Assistant Foreman, A. K. Stimson; Second Assistant Foreman, George Woodside; Third Assistant Foreman, O. A. Hatten; Treasurer, C. Y. McClure; Secretary, James O'Conner.

Following this company, the Joseph E. Bates Fire and Hose Company, No. 3, was organized in May, 1872, with twenty-three charter members, of whom one, George Duggan, is the present Chief of the Denver Fire Department.

A uniform, consisting of the usual cap and belt, red shirt and black pants, was selected.

From this beginning the company has increased in numbers until it is now one of the best-manned in the city. The hose house of the company in West Denver is a fine brick structure, and is a model of neatness and convenience.

Always prompt to respond to the call of the alarm bell, this company has become noted for its faithful and efficient services, as well as for the harmony which pervades the entire organization. It was named in honor of Hon. Joseph E. Bates, in commemoration of the substantial aid he had rendered the fire department of Denver, upon its first organization.

The present officers of the company are: Foreman, James Duggan; First Assistant Foreman, Austin Banks; Second Assistant Foreman, William Campbell; Third Assistant Foreman, Charles Foster; Secretary, C. W. Thurlow; Treasurer, William E. Edom.

This company was a welcome addition to the Denver Fire Department, and did some good service, especially in West Denver; but the rapid growth of the city required still additional protection, and to meet this demand a petition signed by many of the leading citizens of Denver was presented to the City Council, asking permission to organize a hose company, to be known as the Woodie Fisher Hose Company, No. 1.

The petition being granted, a meeting was called for July 31, 1872, to effect an organization.

The following officers were chosen for the first year: Foreman, W. C. Bucklin; First Assistant Foreman, W. C. Hill; Second Assistant Foreman, Samuel Dorsey; Secretary, W. S. Clark; Treasurer, F. W. Hill.

The company was named in commemoration of Redwood Fisher, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, who, on the 12th day of May, 1870, met a violent death in attempting to stop a runaway team, at the corner of Fourteenth and California streets.

A uniform, consisting of a white flannel shirt, red cap, and black belt and pants, was decided upon.

On the 25th day of November, 1874, the company gave their first annual ball, at Guard Hall. Every company in the city was present in full-dress uniform; altogether it was one of the largest and finest parties ever given in the city of Denver.

At the first fire tournament of Colorado, held in Central City on the 21st of May, 1875, in honor of "Central Re-built," this company carried off the first prize for hose companies—a handsome silver trumpet.

The next company to be organized in the city was the Denver Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward, held at National Park on the evening of March 4, 1874, the Denver Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, was organized.

At the first annual election of the company, held the 1st day of March, the following officers were elected for the first year: Foreman, E. B. Sleeth; First Assistant Foreman, Henry Stewart; Second Assistant Foreman, John S. Venom; Third Assistant Foreman, William Mason; Secretary, M. M. Seavy; Treasurer, C. G. Richardson.

The committee appointed to select a uniform recommended the one still in use by the company, viz: Red shirt, black belt and hat with red letters, black pants and necktie.

An old second-hand truck was procured, which, in lieu of better accommodations, was housed in an old cow-shed at the corner of Twenty-third and Lawrence streets, and from this place, and with this truck, the company responded to many calls of the fire-bell, and in many instances rendered effective and invaluable service, receiving on one occasion a card of thanks from Mr. J. L. Bailey, then Chief of the Fire Department, for good services.

On July 4, 1874, the company were enabled to occupy their new quarters in the house erected by the City Council, at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Curtis streets.

Soon after moving into their new quarters, the sale of the old truck was effected to a Boulder company, and the North Denver Company having disbanded, their beautiful little "Babcock" was secured in its stead, and is still in use by the company.

At the Golden tournament, on Thanksgiving Day, 1875, the company made the best record, for 1,000 feet, ever made by any Denver company up to that time.

On the resignation of the foreman, Mr. E. B. Sleeth, in January, 1876, Bryce P. Smith was elected to fill the vacancy thus made. He was succeeded by John W. Jay, and he in turn by Scott Arbuckle, the present efficient and popular foreman.

This company is well organized, manned and equipped, and by its promptness has made itself well worthy of its motto, "On Time."

The Tabor Hose Company, No. 5, was organized on the 27th of January, 1879, with thirty-five names on the charter roll.

The officers chosen for the first year were: Foreman, J. W. Wilber; First Assistant Foreman, Samuel Murray; Second Assistant Foreman, Ed. Fox; Third Assistant Foreman, H. Pritchard; Secretary, D. R. Clay; Treasurer, George Anstee.

The building of the company was completed and occupied by the company late in the fall of the same year. It is a handsome two-story brick, 25x60 feet, and is situated on Fifteenth street, North Denver. The uniform of the company consists of dark blue pants with red stripe down the side, red shirt with the figure "5" in front, and the usual fireman's cap and belt. The company was named in honor of Lieut. Gov. Tabor, the well-known bonanza king of Colorado, and the colors, "Cardinal Red," and the motto "Dirigo" were selected by Mrs. Tabor.

The first ball of the company was given on the 15th of January, 1880, and was attended by many of the prominent citizens of Denver, including Mr. and Mrs. Tabor. Two hundred and fifty dollars were cleared, with which the walls of the company's rooms were decorated. At the tournament held in Denver in the fall of 1879, the running team of this company made a record of 39½ seconds in the plug races.

THE MILITARY COMPANIES.

Never backward in any enterprise, the citizens of Denver are not lacking in military spirit, as is evidenced by the three excellent military companies of which they can boast.

The Governor's Guard was organized April 18, 1872, and numbers about forty members. The uniform of the company is the same throughout as that of the famous Eighth New York Regiment. The officers of the company, under the civil organization, were as follows: President, George T.

Clark; First Vice President, Frank W. Cram; Second Vice President, James B. Thompson; Treasurer, Hyatt Hussey; Secretary, A. B. Jones. Under the military organization, the first officers were: Captain, Israel C. Smith; First Lieutenant, Andrew S. Hughes; Second Lieutenant, James B. Thompson; Orderly Sergeant, Albert H. Jones. Capt. Jones remained with the company until July, 1877, and was succeeded by Lieut. J. B. Thompson. He resigned, and S. A. Shepperd held the office six months, and was succeeded by M. L. Paddock, the present Captain.

The annual balls of this company are among the finest social events of the season, and are attended by the *elite* of the city.

At the last annual election held at "Guard Hall," December 5, 1879, the following officers were elected: Captain, M. L. Paddock; First Lieutenant, Martin Trosper; Second Lieutenant, A. H. Lehman; Treasurer, Charles E. Weeks; Secretary, George E. Lester.

The only other State company is the Chaffee Light Artillery, which was organized January 10, 1878, with about forty members. The officers elected for the first year were: Captain, A. H. Jones; First Lieutenant, Samuel L. Chapin; Second Lieutenant, R. C. Webster; Orderly Sergeant, F. A. Robertson; and these, with the exception of the Second Lieutenant, are the present officers, and Mr. B. S. Knowlton is the Secretary and Treasurer. The uniform is of dark blue, trimmed with red, with the usual army cap.

This company participated in the ceremonies at the inauguration of Gov. Pitkin, and, in the fall of 1878, received Gen. W. T. Sherman when on his visit to Denver. On the 4th of July, 1879, the company received and entertained Company B, of the Colorado Springs Cavalry, and were in camp at Camp Pitkin four days.

The meetings of the company are held at Guard Hall, and, under the efficient management of its officers, the company has become one of the best drilled military organizations of the West. The two Napoleon twelve-pound guns used by this

company were furnished by the United States Government from the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill.

The Mitchell Guards, the only independent Irish military company in the State, was organized in 1873. The first officers of the company were: Captain, Edward J. Burke; First Lieutenant, Jas. Conway; Second Lieutenant, Con. O'Rourke. Capt. Burke retained command of the company six years, receiving the unanimous vote of the members of the organization. Through the efforts of this company, a fund was raised to build the main altar of the Roman Catholic cathedral at Denver.

The present officers of the company are: Captain, Robert Morris; First Lieutenant, M. J. Burke; Second Lieutenant, Edward McGinn. The company has participated in most of the public celebrations since its organization, and its thorough training shows the efficient management under which it has been conducted.

DENVER PECULIARITIES.

Nothing amuses the people of Colorado more than the very vague ideas of Easterners in general, in regard to Indian affairs about Denver. Many people think that Denver is a sort of frontier military station—an outpost of civilization, so to speak—and that the Indians are as thick about here as they used to be in New England in the Colonial days. The raid of a band of redskins across the Plains, in 1878, gave rise to many exaggerated rumors of Indian troubles in this direction, although, in fact, Coloradoans knew little or nothing of the affair until it was over, and the marauders had departed.

Perhaps the most ridiculous story ever told about Indian raids in the "Far West," was published last summer in the *Elmira Advertiser*, a prominent New York newspaper, old enough to know better. The scene of the blood-curdling adventure was laid in Kansas, "about four miles west of Kansas City." (!) George Simons, a peaceful settler, was raided by redskins, who "destroyed his crops," according to the veracious

chronicle, and carried away captive his daughter, aged eleven years. Mr. Simons and a party of his infuriated neighbors pursued the red devils "two hundred miles west," according to the story from which we quote; but, "at last accounts," had not been heard from, and "fears were entertained" that the pursuing host had themselves fallen into the hands of the savages, and would never again be heard from.

Now, a glance at any map of the country would have shown the *Advertiser* that an Indian raid four miles from Kansas City would have been quite impossible, and, if it had been possible, a pursuit of two hundred miles west would have carried Mr. Simons and his friends into the heart of Kansas, into the midst of populous settlements, whence he could have returned home by rail over any one of three or four railroads in a few hours' time. But, evidently, it never occurred to the *Advertiser* man that a country so far west of New York was aught but an Indian reservation, where the whites must live in constant deadly peril of their lives.

In the minds of such men, Denver can never be dissociated from border warfare and ruffianism. If business calls them here, they come loaded down with arms, ever on the alert for the first indications of danger, and are much surprised to find Denver not only peaceful but metropolitan, and as amply protected by civil authority as any Eastern community. Indeed, Denver is exceptionally well governed, nor is its small police force exposed to any danger from contact with the criminal classes. As to Indian raids, the grand army of Eastern tramps are tenfold more terrible than the Colorado Utes. If compelled to choose between our Indians and an equal number of tramps, the choice of the former, much as they are despised by our people, would be almost unanimous.

Of course this ignorance of the conditions of social life in the West, is confined to but few individuals, and their number is decreasing every day, thanks to the influences of railway and telegraph



Yours Truly
Victor A. Elliott

lines, and the constant contact between Western and Eastern men. It is only the marvelous development of Denver which surprises most of our visitors. They do not expect to see Indians in our streets, but they are astonished to discover evidences of refinement and civilization superior to those of most Eastern cities of the same size.

Among the peculiarities, not to say eccentricities, of the average Coloradoan, particularly those who have lived long in the land, or those who have taken kindly to the new country, is his perfect poise and admirable self-possession. Nothing disturbs him, short of a tragedy or some strong convulsion of nature like an earthquake. He is a trifle exacting, perhaps, considering nothing too good for a Colorado man, but that is most manifest when he takes his journeys abroad "strange countries for to see." He is equally at home in Paris or Denver, though of course secretly preferring the latter. Royalty charms him not, nor meretricious displays of wealth. Ever free and frank, he is never obtrusive or demonstrative. He manifests no interest he does not feel, and greets all strangers cordially, but not affectionately, as though desirous of impressing them with false ideas of their own importance. If, as often hap-

pens, an old acquaintance of other days and distant scenes should suddenly turn up in Denver, the pioneer never goes wild with enthusiasm at sight of the familiar face.

But it must not be considered that this natural repression of sentimental feeling tends to harden the heart, or to destroy the prior feelings of hospitality and fraternity. The Coloradoan is as true as steel, if he is as unimpressible as iron. He will go out of his way to do you a favor quicker than most men who beslobber you with demonstrative affection. He has lived on the frontier long enough to wear off all the sham of civilization, and what is left is the genuine article. This is abundantly shown in the deference paid to the gentler sex. Women are nowhere more respected than in Colorado. They can go anywhere, not only without fear but with assurance that if an insult should be offered to them it would be lucky for the offender if he escaped alive. The Old World has no such civilization within its border, and even the Eastern States of our own beloved land of the free do not carry their chivalry to such fine perfection. Men who are brave enough to always resent insults are not quick to offer them.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

IT would be unfair to close even this imperfect sketch of Denver without some reference to the able men in her midst who represent the learned professions. First in importance, perhaps, stand the ministers, of whom there are a goodly number in Denver, among them men of the highest order of talent. In a general way, it may be said that Denver demands the best, and is but half-satisfied with mediocre men. Her church-goers are intelligent people who have been accustomed, perhaps, to attend leading churches in large Eastern cities, or who, if they have lived long on the border, have become imbued with that prevalent idea that Col-

orado ought to have the best preaching that can be had for pay, and so the new minister who wends westward with an idea that his audiences here will not be intelligent and perhaps severely critical, is doomed to disappointment.

Denver is almost too critical of her ministers. She is uncertain, coy and hard to please in her Pastors. Many a good man has had his ambition nipped by the chilling frost of caustic comment on his style of preaching or on some personal deficiency. And yet Denver is capable of great kindness to ministers. The man who "takes" can count on the utmost sympathy, generosity and

co-operation. Such men as Father Kehler and Bishop Randall in the Episcopal Church, and Father Dyer and Rev. B. T. Vincent among the Methodists, and the lamented Pickett, the Congregational missionary, lately killed in a stage-coach accident near Leadville, never thought the people of Denver or Colorado cold or critical.

It would be invidious, of course, to mention individual ministers as examples of success or failure in Denver, but types of the two classes may perhaps be sketched with propriety. The popular type is a man of warm impulses and earnestness, rather than cold intellectuality. He must preach a new sermon every Sunday and say something that people will remember. If culture and a wide command of pure English lend grace to his sermon, so much the better, but still that is by no means indispensable—as smooth a writer as ever wrote sermons failed in Denver because he lacked the Western idea of enthusiasm, and because he could not cease to be a student and a thinker long enough to mingle in the activities of Denver life. Denver was nothing to him but a city, and as to Leadville, he knew little and cared less about that eighth wonder of the world. It was neither a book nor a sermon and consequently it was outside of his sphere of thought and action, but Denver could never forgive a minister for failing to sympathize with such matters as material prosperity. Her ministers must be men among men.

The bar of Denver is, perhaps, its chief professional ornament. The pulpit might rival it if the pay was better, but as yet the churches have not advanced as far as high salaries, while the legal profession commands good fees, and the field to be worked is second to but few in the country. Most unhappily, litigation seems to be an adjunct of mining, and the man who reads his title clear to a good mine is almost an anomaly. Apart from proprietary litigation, mining affords a considerable harvest for attorneys in the way of ordinary transfers, contracts, etc. Leadville has as many lawyers as Denver, and supports them better, although generally they are not equal to the average Denver

attorney. The best lawyers of Colorado gravitate to Denver, even while they do business in the outside districts. All the leading mining and railway corporations of the State have legal representatives in Denver, as well as local attorneys in the places where their business is done, and so the bar of Denver embraces in effect the leading business done in the State, except that Pueblo is well provided with able attorneys, who take care of her litigation.

Not only in mining matters, but in important railway litigation has the bar of Denver appeared to advantage of late, and our State judiciary has won the encomiums of distinguished jurists from abroad. Said the leading railway lawyer of the Northwest: "I must compliment the Denver bar on its commanding ability, because in my whole professional career I have never been so agreeably disappointed as on coming to Colorado. Instead of young fledglings or broken-down practitioners, I find here men of the highest stamp and the most vigorous intellect." The compliment was right worthily bestowed.

As a consequence of this high standard, the chances of success at the bar of this city are no better for a medium lawyer than in the East, except that the people are more generous in extending support to worthy and ambitious young practitioners than in most older cities. In the East, the business is controlled mainly by a few old firms, and new men labor up the ladder very slowly, if they rise at all. In Denver, however, a young man who combines pluck with industry and brains can make room for himself very soon. He does not need to bring a trunkful of recommendations from leading men who have known him from childhood, nor will it be necessary for him to hire newspapers to puff him into prominence. He must go to work and show what he can do. If the right stuff is in him, he will succeed, but not otherwise. The same is true of the medical profession, and of teachers and editors. It seems particularly true of the learned professions in Denver, that there is no room for any of them save at the top, and the extreme top at that.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. SINGLETON T. ARMSTRONG.

Hon. Singleton T. Armstrong is a descendant of a distinguished Pennsylvania family. His great-grandfather, James Armstrong, served as Captain of Dragoons in the Colonial army, under Braddock, and was one of the first two United States Senators from Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Wm. Armstrong, served in the army during the latter part of the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather on his mother's side served in the war of 1812, while his great-uncle was Secretary of War under President Madison. Mr. S. T. Armstrong was born in Alleghany County, Md., July 1, 1841, and was educated at Dickinson College, located at Carlisle, Penn. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, in 1861, he entered the Union army, with his father and one brother, then old enough for military service. The following year, he was mustered out and transferred to the telegraphic service of the army, from which he retired in April, 1862. He subsequently read law, and, after being admitted to the bar, settled in the practice of his profession at Wheeling, W. Va. In 1866, he was elected from Marshall County to the West Virginia Legislature, and re-elected in 1867. He was also a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of that State. He came West to Kansas in July, 1869, and accepted the position of Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, under Col. Robert C. Cloury, having under his management the offices of Junction City, Fort Scott and Leavenworth, Kan., and served in that capacity until he was promoted to the supervision of the Western Union Company's interests in Colorado and New Mexico, and assumed

control of the same May 15, 1875. Since that time he has resided in Denver.

Nothing can be adduced that will more graphically illustrate the rapid growth of the State than the wonderful changes that have taken place in the telegraph system of Colorado in the past four years. People arrive in this city from the East, and are justly astonished at the advancement of this thriving city. They visit the telegraph office, and see a score of men and women, all rushed with the press of business that comes pouring in, in one incessant, continuous stream, over the counter, but they cannot see the wires, stretching away over the mountains into populous towns and cities, the nerve of the business community along which throbs and pulsates every change in condition that occurs at either end, and when they are told that the business has increased fourfold in four years, and that three-fourth of the wires now in use have been constructed within that time, they are not prepared to accept the wonderful fact without further investigation. They can believe almost anything in regard to Colorado, but such an increase is more than they can believe without the proof.

In May, 1875, Mr. S. T. Armstrong took charge of the Denver office and of the district comprising Colorado and New Mexico. At that time there were in the office three operators, one clerk and two messengers, the latter employed not more than two-thirds of the time. At that time the operations Company in this locality, outside of the eastern of the lines, were limited to the line along the Colorado Central; that to Cheyenne, on the D. P. R. R.,

and the Southern line, extending from Pueblo to Santa Fe. Del Norte was then out of the world; the San Juan country had not been settled; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was somewhere away up in Kansas; no road was built south of Pueblo; the South Park road had stopped at Morrison; the Colorado Central stopped at Central City; Leadville was not dreamed of; Silver Cliff was only the Wet Mountain Valley; carbonates were a myth in Colorado, and there were comparatively few stations off the line of the railroad where telegraphic facilities could be procured.

Very soon the business of Denver increased so that it became necessary to put another wire on the line between here and Kansas City. That was done in 1875 and 1876.

The next improvement was the rebuilding and putting on the second wire of the Colorado Central line and its extension with two wires to Cheyenne, Wyo. Then the southern part of the State came in for its share of attention. The extension of the Rio Grande to El Moro induced the construction of a new line to that point from Pueblo, and at the same time the line from Pueblo north was reconstructed—a second wire being strung along the entire route from Denver to El Moro. Then came the building of the railroad over the Sangre de Christo, and a line was immediately built to Alamosa, the telegraph line there leaving the railroad and pushing on to Del Norte, the present terminus. Then came the wonderful discoveries at Leadville, and with half a dozen important projects on foot, a line had to be hastily constructed over the mountains to the carbonate camp. This had hardly been completed when the Colorado Central extension to Cheyenne compelled the erection of a line along that route. Then came the reconstruction with cedar poles of the line from El Moro south to Las Vegas and Santa Fe, and the construction of the line from Granada along the new Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to Pueblo, and along the line of the same from La Junta to Otero, New Mexico. All the work above enumerated has been

completed, and there is now being constructed a line extending 150 miles southeast from Las Vegas; a line from Del Norte to Silverton, via Lake City and Ouray; a line from Cañon City to Silver Cliff and Rosita; a line from Leadville to Ten-Mile; a third wire from Denver to Cucharas; a second wire from Pueblo to Cañon City; a two-wire line from Cañon City to Leadville; and two large telephone exchanges between Leadville and Denver. There are also in process of negotiation a number of additional extensions and improvements of an important character.

By tracing the lines on the map, it will be seen at a glance that more than three-fourths of the system now centering in the Denver office has been constructed within the past four years.

In 1875, the whole telegraph force of Colorado, exclusive of the repair men, numbered not more than forty. Now there are on the rolls as operators, clerks and messengers, not less than 150. Twenty of these are in the Denver office, and Leadville is a larger office than Denver was four years ago, four operators, two clerks, and four messengers being required to attend to the business, which, without a newspaper night report, is rarely closed up for the day before 2 o'clock of the following morning.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 miles of line have Denver as the center of the system, and within a short time several hundred miles more will be added.

Railroads may possibly begin nowhere and end nowhere—they go into a country sometimes to develop it, and fail. With telegraph lines, however, it is different. They go where there is a reasonable amount of business—enough, at least, to pay the interest on the cost of construction, and therefore the wonderful extensions during the last four years in this State, may be taken, in a measure, as an indication of the actual growth of the population and business interests of the State, and an important fact is, that even with the push that has characterized every movement of the Company in Colorado during the period cited, it has been un-



A. H. Foster

able to keep up to the pressing demands of the State, a new want presenting itself almost as soon as an old one is filled.

MAJ. THOMAS J. ANDERSON.

William Anderson, the grandfather of Thomas J., was of Scotch-Irish descent, a man of Herculean strength, standing six feet and four inches in height. He had a family of twelve children—eight sons and four daughters. The sons were perfect athletes, their average height was six feet and one inch, and were all very powerful men. Martin Anderson, son of William, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1817, and married Ellen Houck, a lady of German descent, from the vicinity of Baltimore, Md. Their son, Thomas Jefferson, was born at Atwater, Portage Co., Ohio, May 29, 1839, and received an English education in the Marlboro Union School, under Prof. Holbrook, the founder of the Southwestern State Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio. After one year in Iowa, Thomas removed with his parents to Kansas in 1857. Martin Anderson, when in Ohio, took an active part in the organization of the "Free-Soil" party, and upon his removal to Kansas, gave his hearty support to the Free-State cause, serving as a member of the Territorial Council, and afterward as a member of the first State Legislature. A good public speaker, he frequently took part in the political canvass, was recognized as an able member of the Republican party after its organization, and was elected State Treasurer in the fall of 1864, which office he held for two years. He was also a zealous advocate of the temperance cause, doing efficient service for that reform. Thomas J. Anderson was deeply interested with his father in the success of the Free-State movement, and with him assisted in the organization of the Republican party in Jackson County, March 12, 1858, on which occasion they were attacked by a drunken mob of border ruffians, and his father severely wounded. At the ensuing election, Thomas J. was elected County Surveyor of Jackson County upon the Republican ticket.

When the war began he enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteers, and was mustered into service at Fort Leavenworth, July 4, 1861. Upon the organization of the regiment he was appointed Sergeant-Major, and in the fall of that year he was discharged from the ranks to accept promotion as Lieutenant of Engineers on Gen. Lane's staff, with whom he served during his Missouri campaign, and was mustered out upon the collapse of his Texas expedition. February 22, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, was assigned to duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt, and organized the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, and the Second Kansas Colored Infantry. May 26, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Major, and served as Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of the Frontier, under Gens. Blunt, McNeil and Thayer, and was Gen. McNeil's Chief of Staff during his services in Arkansas. March 3, 1865, he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, and two days later was breveted Colonel. Soon afterward he resigned his position in the army, and was appointed, by Gov. Crawford, Adjutant General of the State of Kansas. He thoroughly organized that department, and brought the records of the Kansas regiments to a condition of completeness equaled in few of the loyal States. August, 1866, he resigned this position, and in the following October accepted the appointment of agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which he held until March 1, 1873, when he was appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Kansas Midland Railroad, and continued in that office until the road was purchased by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company. Upon the purchase and transfer of the Midland road, Maj. Anderson was appointed General Passenger Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which position he held from August 1, 1875, to March 15, 1878, when he was appointed General Agent of the Company, in charge of its freight and passenger interests in Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. In the spring of 1875, he was elected Mayor of Topeka, was

reflected the following year, and displayed fine executive ability in managing the affairs of the city government. He was elected to the Legislature of 1879, on the Republican ticket, from the Topeka City district. At the close of the session, he removed to Denver in the capacity of General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Maj. Anderson is a worthy, honored and zealous member of the Masonic Order. He founded Topeka Chapter and Topeka Commandery, has filled many subordinate positions in the fraternity, and has been Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and Grand Commander of the Knights Templar for the State, and is the Representative of the Grand Master of Knights Templar for the United States for the Ninth District, embracing the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. Maj. Anderson was married, April 12, 1864, to Martha E., daughter of Joseph Miller, of Fort Smith, Arkansas. They have two daughters, Minnie and Mary. The Major has a commanding appearance, is six feet two inches in height, well proportioned, and of dignified and soldierly bearing. He is a live man, energetic, possessed of fine executive ability, and is a leading spirit in all public enterprises, as well as in social life. He took such an active part in the early struggle of the State, and came so prominently into notice during the war of 1861-65, and subsequently as Adjutant General of the State, that few men are better known throughout Kansas. His twenty-one years of active life in the State—thirteen of these passed at the capital, have brought him in contact with her citizens from every section, and among them all he is honored for his adherence to principle, his able discharge of the many and onerous duties assigned him, and his steady devotion to the interests of his adopted State.

E. H. ALLISON.

E. H. Allison, of Denver, is an enterprising young business man, whose character and social standing are of the very best. He was born in Spencer, Owen Co., Ind., December 26, 1854, and received a good

common school education. In 1872, he determined to learn the drug business, and entered a drug store in Worthington, Ind., for that purpose, but after remaining for about a year his father decided to remove to Denver, and he left his place to come with him. After arriving here, in October of 1873, he entered upon a clerkship in a grocery house, where he remained until the fall of 1877. He then returned to his native State, and married Miss Ida M. Reed, of Indianapolis, in October of 1877, after which he returned to Denver, and, having saved his earnings, and being ambitious to have a business of his own, he formed a partnership with his brother and engaged in the retail grocery business, in which they have since continued, and in which they have succeeded in building up a fine trade.

E. E. ALLISON.

E. E. Allison, of the firm of Allison Brothers, and brother of E. H. Allison, is a young man whose business qualifications and social standing award him a place among Denver's good citizens, and, although a young man, he is identified with her careful and industrious business men. He was born in Spencer, Owen Co., Ind., March 3, 1857, and received a good common school education. In 1873, he came to Denver with his parents, and in a short time entered upon a clerkship in a leading grocery house, where he was engaged most of the time, until his connection with the present firm, in December of 1877; since that time he has given his entire attention to their business, and, by carefully studying the trade, they have gained the reputation of having one of the neatest, cleanest and best managed retail groceries in this city.

CHARLES E. ANTHONY.

Charles E. Anthony was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 10, 1843. At the age of eighteen, he enlisted in the Nineteenth New York Infantry, and served three years. After the war, he worked as a carpenter and contractor, in Auburn, until 1870, when he came to Denver,

and at once engaged in assaying and mining, which he has followed with varied success ever since. In the summer of 1878, Mr. Anthony discovered and worked the famous "Tecumseh" mine at Rosita, which is now a very promising piece of property. By far the richest discovery yet made by Mr. Anthony is the "Big Blossom" mine, on Jim Creek, in Boulder County. The heaviest assay of ore from this mine gave \$250,000 to the ton. The mine is in litigation at present with the Grand Central Company, and has as yet not been fully developed. The "Swallow Tail" and "Palisade" mines, both of which have attracted considerable attention, were discovered by Mr. Anthony. He is a careful and shrewd business man, and has developed some of the richest mines of the Centennial State.

GEORGE ANSTEE.

George Anstee was born in Hendon, County of Middlesex, England, August 12, 1840. At an early age, he went to work for Cubit & Co., the heaviest contracting and building firm in London, with whom he remained until 1869, when he came to the United States. He first settled in Chicago, remaining but a few months, however, when he went South and worked at his trade, that of a brickmason and contractor, until the latter part of 1870, when he came to Denver. He combines brickmaking with bricklaying, and also does an extensive business as a contractor. Mr. Anstee was elected Alderman from the Sixth Ward, on the Democratic ticket, in 1875, and, after serving one term, was re-elected in 1878. He was married, in August, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Ford, of Reading, Berkshire, England.

M. C. ABBOTT.

M. C. Abbott was born near Philadelphia, Penn., October 29, 1827. At an early age, his parents removed to Columbia County, where most of his boyhood was spent. When about eighteen years of age, he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked until he came to Denver, in

1867. He was employed four years in Denver by Wells, Fargo & Co. In 1876, he moved on his ranche, on the Platte, fourteen miles below Denver, where he keeps the Island Station House, of which he is the proprietor, besides farming and blacksmithing. He is one of Arapahoe County's most enterprising and successful farmers.

ALBERT ABEL.

Albert Abel was born in Prussia, Germany, April 16, 1845. He came to America in April, 1866, and located at Omaha, Neb., where he began business as clerk for Max Meyer, in the cigar and tobacco business. Afterward, he became a partner in the firm, under the firm name of Max Meyer & Co., but, owing to failing health, he came to Denver in November, 1876, and established a branch business of his firm at No. 273 Fifteenth street, where he has met with good success and perfect restoration of health. In January, 1878, having severed his connection with the Omaha house, he bought out the interest of Max Meyer in the Denver establishment, and removed to the new Moffat & Kassler Block, on Lawrence street, where he has established one of the finest wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco houses of the West. He was married, March 1, 1874, to the daughter of Jacob Solomon, of Omaha, Neb.

HENRY E. ALLEN.

Henry E. Allen, of Littleton, Colo., was born in Greenfield, Mass., January 27, 1842. At eighteen years of age, having received a good academic education in South Hadley Falls, he went to Illinois and remained in Wayne, Du Page Co., until the beginning of the war of the rebellion. He was one of the first to respond to the call of the President for three-years troops, enlisting on the 12th of August, 1861, in Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry. He served in the campaign of Gen. Curtis against Price, in the spring of 1862, taking part in the battle of Pea Ridge, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March. From there he went with his regiment to Corinth,

Miss., and served under Gen. Halleck, and, in the fall of 1862, to Louisville, Ky., taking part in the campaign of Buell against Bragg. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, in consequence of which he was sent home on furlough. During his leave of absence he was married, December 25, 1862, to Miss Mary J. Wait, of Wayne, Ill. Rejoining his regiment, he was honorably discharged March 8, 1863, for wounds received. Locating in Chicago, he was employed as foreman in a mechanical bakery until 1868, when he removed to Denver, Colo. In October, 1869, he settled in Littleton, and has since been engaged as foreman, shipping and receiving clerk, and book-keeper of the Rough and Ready Flour Mill, where his practical knowledge of, and faithful attention to, the details of the business, have rendered his services invaluable to his employers.

ALIDA C. AVERY, M. D.

Alida Cornelia Avery—sixth in the family of three daughters and five sons of Hannah Dixon and William Avery—was born in June, 1833, in Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y. Her father was one of the little band of Abolitionists of Central New York, who marshaled under the leadership of Gerrit Smith, and he was wont to relate the personal perils and social ostracism encountered by these pioneers in advancing political freedom; especially was the first Anti-Slavery Convention, held in Utica in 1834, and attacked by a fierce mob, a theme never wearied of by him or his home audience. He lived to see the end of American slavery and of the rebellion, when, like old Simeon, he said, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart," for the prayer of his whole life was answered. The children of this Puritan Presbyterian Deacon had the hardy regimen of farmer folk; work, school and meeting being much larger factors than play in their daily and yearly routine. They had the fair educational training afforded by the public schools and academy of their native town, and, before she was sixteen, the subject of this sketch began to teach, and continued in

that vocation, with but brief intervals, for some years. In the spring of 1857, she entered upon medical study under the tuition of Drs. S. O. and Rachel B. Gleason, of Elmira, N. Y., and in the autumn of 1858, she matriculated in the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College. A year later, she entered the New York Intirmary for Women and Children—a noble charity founded and conducted by Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell—where, for a twelvemonth, she was resident student and had the advantages of clinical and general practice under careful supervision. Meanwhile, the war began and most of the students of the Philadelphia school volunteered as army nurses, and the Trustees of that institution—which was not then, as now, richly endowed—thought it unwise to attempt a session with so small a class; for this reason, Miss Avery's plans for the winter were changed, and she went to Boston instead of Philadelphia, and in April, 1862, received her diploma of Doctor in Medicine from the New England Female Medical College. After some months of private practice in Brooklyn, L. I., she accepted a place as assistant physician under Dr. T. T. Seelye, in the Cleveland (Ohio) Water Cure, where she remained until the opening of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, in September, 1865, in whose Faculty she occupied the Chair of Physiology and Hygiene for nearly nine years. In April, 1874, she removed to Denver, and from that time has identified herself with the interests of the young city and State. Her influence is always to be counted on for whatever makes for "the good, the true and the beautiful."

LEONARD ALKIRE.

Leonard Alkire was born upon a farm in Menard County, Ill., on the 17th of October, 1830; his father was one of the first pioneers in that county and entered a large tract of land from the Government, giving each of his sons a farm when they became of age. In 1853, Leonard Alkire began the building of the town of Sweetwater upon his farm in company with his brother-in-law, William Engle, who owned an adjoining farm.



THE WENTWORTH, A.H. ESTES, PROP.
DENVER, COLO.

At that time, he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, J. D. Alkire. In 1869, he closed out his mercantile business and engaged in the stock business. In 1872, on account of his brother's failing health, having rented his farm, he, in company with his brother, started on a trip to Colorado and spent a portion of that year in the mountains and traveling in the State for the purpose of selecting a home. In the spring of 1873, he bought a ranch of 1,200 acres in partnership with his brother, in Deer Creek Valley, the present route of the Denver & South Park Railroad. While there, he stocked Deer Creek with fish. He remained there engaging in the stock business until 1876, when he bought out his brother's interest in the ranch—his brother returning to Illinois. In the spring of 1877, he rented his ranch and removed to Denver for the purpose of educating his children. In a few months afterward, he bought out the business of James Connor, and formed a partnership with Mr. D. T. Sander-son, they becoming the proprietors of the Denver Coffee and Spice Mills, under the firm name of L. Alkire & Co. When they came into possession of the business, it was considerably demoralized. Since that time, however, they have by persistent effort gradually increased their business until they have succeeded in establishing a large trade.

HENRY APPLE.

Henry Apple, junior member of the firm of Bunch & Apple, real-estate agents and mining brokers, was born in Cincinnati in 1838. When he was seventeen years of age, he began clerking in a wholesale dry-goods house in Nashville, Tenn., to which place his parents had removed when he was but four years of age. In 1863, he went to New York City where he was employed as book-keeper in a commission house, and afterward went into the boot and shoe business on his own account, which he continued until 1868. Returning to Nashville about this time, he was actively engaged in business, in that city, for more than two years, when he again went to New York City, and was

with the well-known wholesale clothing house of Thomas Chatterton & Co., until 1875. From that time until January, 1879, he was engaged in the auction and commission business in Nashville, and was also traveling agent for the Star Union Freight Line in Kentucky and Tennessee. He came to Denver in the summer of 1879, and in the September following entered into a copartnership with Mr. H. K. Bunch, with whom he is still associated. He was married in Cincinnati, in 1865, to Miss Spencer, an accomplished and intelligent lady of that city.

FRANK AICKELMAN.

Frank Aickelman, one of the earliest settlers of Colorado, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, in 1835. At the age of seventeen, he came to the United States, living two years in the State of New York, and then removed to Galena, Ill., where, for three years, he was variously employed, working the greater part of the time in a livery stable. Becoming tired of so tame a life, he determined to remove to Colorado. The first two years here were spent at Breckenridge, mining, in which he was unsuccessful. He came back to Denver, and soon bought a ranche on the Platte, seventeen miles below the city, on which he has since resided. He was married in 1869, in Galena, Ill.

LEWIS B. AMES.

Lewis B. Ames was born in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 7, 1827, followed agricultural pursuits during his minority, and at twenty-one went to Michigan and spent three years in a land office in Hillsdale. In 1851, he returned home and resided until 1855. He then emigrated West to Decorah, Iowa, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for five years. In 1860, he joined the tide of gold-seekers, setting across the Plains toward the Rocky Mountains, and on his arrival in the Territory, went at once to what is now Gilpin County, and engaged in mining near the site of the present town of Black Hawk, where he erected a quartz-mill, which he ran during the summer. Up to 1867, he was engaged in

prospecting, and in farming, being twice washed out by floods. In 1867, he purchased his present farm, taught school during the winter, and, in 1868, was joined by his wife from the East, and made a permanent settlement on his farm, where he owns 125 acres of land, well improved, and especially devoted to the culture of fruit. He has conclusively demonstrated that horticulture can be successfully carried on in Colorado—apples, pears, plums, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, cherries, gooseberries and currants growing in his grounds in profusion, and of the finest quality. In politics, Mr. Ames is a staunch Republican, and was a firm Union man during the time of the civil war, though in local affairs, where no national issues are involved, he holds the welfare of the community above party, and casts his ballot for the best man. He was first elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, in 1868, and successively re-elected to the present time. He has proved a justice of the peace in fact as well as in name; his aversion to litigation leading him to counsel compromise, and thus preserve peace between the parties. Mr. Ames was married, January 31, 1866, to Miss H. L. Sarawa, of Waukegan, Ill., and has two children.

DR. LOUIS AUERBACH.

Dr. Louis Auerbach was born in Berlin, Germany. At the age of eighteen, he began the study of medicine, and after graduating at the University of Berlin, was appointed Assistant Physician at Queen Augusta Hospital, in Berlin, which office he continued to fill for four years, and then began the practice of medicine for himself in that city. In the spring of 1878, he came to the United States, and practiced medicine in New York City one year. He was married in New York in 1878, and came to Denver in the spring of 1879. Dr. Auerbach is a finely educated gentleman, and is destined to meet with good success in his profession.

E. B. ANNIS.

The junior member of the firm of Thompson & Annis, lumber dealers, corner of Six-

teenth and Wazee streets, Denver, is E. B. Annis, whose past honorable career and present business connections entitle him to a sketch in this volume. He was born near Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1847, and is a graduate of the High School in that city. Entering the U. S. Navy, after completing his studies as Paymaster's Clerk, he was assigned to duty on the U. S. steamer Kickapoo, stationed in Southern waters, and participated in the engagement at Spanish Fort, in Mobile Bay. At the close of the war, he was stationed for awhile at New Orleans, and went from there to Howell, Mich., where he was employed for a few years in the Internal Revenue office. In 1870, Mr. Annis came to Colorado, and was one of the original founders of the Greeley Colony, holding by appointment the position of Secretary of the Association. From there he moved to Evans, engaging in the lumber business at that point, and thence to Cheyenne in 1875, where, during the four following years, he carried on an extensive business in lumber, and, in the spring of 1879, came to Denver and entered into partnership with W. F. Thompson, at his present location. This firm is doing a very large business in Denver and other points, occupying as their lumber depot nearly a square of ground at the corner of Sixteenth and Wazee, and operating a large steam saw-mill on the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad. Mr. Annis is married, the owner of considerable real estate in Greeley, and may be regarded as one of the promising business men of Denver.

JOHN N. AMMEN.

A record of those citizens of Denver who have succeeded in their respective business enterprises must necessarily include the name of John N. Ammen. He was born in Fincastle, Virginia, in 1842, and early in life was placed in a good school in his native town. But his studies were soon interrupted, and military discipline usurped the mild regime of college life. As a member of the Fincastle Rifles, he was ordered to Harper's Ferry, to suppress the insurrection of John Brown, and was on duty at the time

those unfortunate people paid the penalty of their treason to the State of Virginia. When the "Rifles" were discharged from further service to the State, John Ammen resumed his studies at Fincastle until the "Fincastle Rifles" were again ordered into the service of the State, at the breaking-out of the great rebellion. Responding to the summons, the "Rifles" marched away again, not to suppress the mad efforts of the slaves to gain their freedom, but to assist in carrying on for several years the most sanguinary warfare known to the pages of modern history. It was mustered into the Confederate service, and became part of the Army of Northern Virginia, participating in the first battle of the war at Blackburn's Ford, and ending with the surrender of Lee. Sharing with his comrades the toils and dangers of the war, the young soldier was engaged in all of the great struggles of the different campaigns—Manassas, Drainsville, Williamsburg, the seven days' fight—Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and many of the skirmishes and minor engagements. He was twice wounded, once at White Oak Swamp, on the sixth of the seven days' fight, and again at Five Forks; and three times a captured prisoner and exchanged.

At the close of the war, he returned to his native town, working for a couple of years on his father's farm, when he went to Baltimore, and completed a course of studies in a commercial college of that city. During the next four years, he clerked in a country store in Bonsack's, Va., and then removed to Denver in 1872. But mining was too alluring to permit him to become a permanent resident at that time. In the neighborhood of the South Park he spent two years in prospecting, and afterward, in 1877, lost several months in the Black Hills. Returning to Denver, he assumed a controlling interest in the City Laundry. 553 Blake street, where is now conducted by far the largest business in that branch of industry in the State of Colorado. The establishment employ about thirty persons, such as washers, ironers, etc., and two wagons constantly collecting and deliver-

ing articles. It is proposed soon to remove their business to a more commodious building, and to introduce machinery of a greater power, and possessing all the improvements of modern science in that class of mechanics. Mr. Ammen is unmarried—in the prime of life—and starts out well for the goal of fortune by combining industry and enterprise in the management of his business.

EMMET ANTHONY.

Emmet Anthony, the pioneer architect of Denver, having the oldest established office in the State, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 2, 1828. When nine years of age, he attended a private school, taught by Prof. Benedict, for many years a leading Professor in the University at Rochester. At the age of thirteen, he became interested in architecture, and was advised by his friend, George Woodward, then a rising young architect, to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder, as a necessary preparation for the practice of architecture. From that time until the age of twenty, he was engaged during the summer in the workshop, gaining a practical knowledge of mechanical construction, and during the winter in the study of mathematics and drawing. At the age of twenty, he entered a class for a course of mathematical training under Prof. Winslow, in Livingston County. Having fitted himself as a practical and competent mechanic, he entered the office of Mr. Berger, in New York City, where he spent three years as a draughtsman and superintendent. Since that time, he has devoted himself exclusively to the designing and superintending of buildings in different sections of the country, being for some time in the employ of the New York & Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railways. In 1871, being troubled with a cough and throat disease, he sought the genial climate of Colorado. Arriving in Denver in March, his first business was to make the design of what is now the Iliff residence. Since that time, he has devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession in Denver,

occasionally receiving calls to adjoining towns and cities, principally to Cheyenne, where many buildings have been erected from his designs. His early and thorough mechanical education is apparent in all of his designs, no instances of incompleteness or insecure mechanical construction appearing among the many buildings erected from them. Mr. Anthony is a close student of all the mechanical, sanitary and artistic improvements that are being made in his profession. Despite the sharp competition, he has each year added a large list to the architecture of the city. During the past year, with the assistance of one able draughtsman, he has completed the designs and awarded the contracts for thirty buildings in the city. The completeness of his plans render them popular among the mechanics, while severe superintendence makes him sometimes unpopular among the contractors. Among his designs are the Opera House, Walhalla, Alkire's, Schleier's, Moffat & Kassler's, and other blocks.

W. W. ANDERSON, M. D.

W. W. Anderson, M. D., physician and surgeon, 353 Larimer street, is of Scotch parentage. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1850, and received his education in his native country. He removed to the United States in the spring of 1876, and the same year entered Michigan University. During 1877, he occupied the position of Assistant Surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution. After the close of the session, he removed to Green Bay, Wis., where he continued the practice of medicine until December, 1878, when he was compelled by declining health to remove to a western sanitarium, and settled in Denver, Colo., in January, 1879, where he has since established himself in a lucrative practice.

ROBERT AURICH.

Mr. Aurich is a son of a government official in Germany; was born November 2, 1853, at Glauchau, Germany; attended school until the age of fifteen years, and was then apprenticed to the mer-

cantile business. Taking a position in a large exporting house in Leipsic, Saxony, he remained there till 1872, when he came to America, and obtained a situation as clerk in a steam flouring-mill in New Orleans, from which city he went to St. Louis, and there remained until 1875. Going to Chicago, he was employed as book-keeper for an insurance company, and the New York Coal Company, for a year. He then went to St. Joseph, Mo., and remained two years, engaged in book-keeping. Coming to Colorado, he has been employed as book-keeper for Philip Zary, since September, 1877. Mr. Aurich is an enterprising, aspiring young man, and a good business accountant. In October, 1878, he was elected a member of the City Council of Denver, and is still serving in that body.

HON. WEBSTER D. ANTHONY.

Mr. W. D. Anthony was born in Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 4, 1838, and received a good common-school education. He removed to the West in 1856, and located in Henry County, Ill., where he engaged in the grain business until the fall of 1858, when he went to Leavenworth, Kan., and was employed in the office of the Register of Deeds. He came to Colorado in the spring of 1860, and has made his home in Denver since that time. In 1861, when Colorado was first admitted as a Territory, he was appointed as Private Secretary under the Executive, which position he held until 1862, when he was appointed Clerk of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Colorado. Resigning this position in 1865, he was elected County Treasurer of Arapahoe County, and Collector of Taxes for the city of Denver. In 1867, he was elected County Clerk and Recorder, and re-elected at the three successive elections for that office, thus holding this important position for eight years, during which time he inaugurated and completed a perfect and complete set of abstracts of titles to land in the entire county, and upon an entirely new system. These books are now used in the office of Anthony &



Ambrose S. Everett A.M. M.D.

Landon, for the purpose of furnishing abstracts. In 1876, Mr. Anthony was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of the new State, and chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, thus becoming the Speaker of the first House of Representatives of the "Centennial State." This session convened in Denver November 1, 1876, and adjourned March 20, 1877, and during the entire session he never failed in calling the House over which he presided to order on the exact moment to which it had adjourned, and although several appeals were taken from his decision as Speaker, yet in every instance his rulings were sustained by the House. Mr. Anthony has long been connected with the Masonic Order, and is an active and earnest worker in his Lodge. He was three years Master of Union Lodge; two years elected as Grand Master of Masons in Colorado; was the especial Deputy of the Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States, to organize the Grand Commandery of Colorado, and in 1876, was elected Grand Commander of Colorado. He was chosen Secretary of the Convention in 1864, which organized for the purpose of presenting a constitution for the formation of a State government. This Constitution, after being adopted by the people of the State, was rejected by Congress, and Colorado remained under Territorial government until 1876. At present, he is Chief Clerk of the United States Mint, at Denver, a position which he has held since November, 1877.

ELI M. ASHLEY.

Mr. Ashley was born May 28, 1833, at Portsmouth, Ohio. He received a good common-school education, and attended the Western Ohio Liberal Institute at Marietta, Ohio. He was engaged in the drug business at Toledo, Ohio, from 1853 to 1861, when he came to Denver, arriving June 17, 1861. He was at once appointed chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office. He returned to Salina, Ohio, in October, 1861, and married Miss Susan E. Riley, returning to Denver in the following November, where he has since resided.

He resigned his position in the Surveyor General's office in February, 1874, and engaged in the lumber business for about three years. In February, 1877, he was re-appointed chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office, which position he has since held. He was for three years a member of the School Board of Denver, and one year its President. Mr. Ashley has always been at his post, giving strict attention to business, excepting in 1873, when he laid aside the cares of business for a few months, and visited the Vienna Exposition and most of the important cities of Europe.

GEO. L. AGGERS.

Mr. Aggers was born November 22, 1486, at Allegheny City, Penn. He graduated in the Commercial Department of the Mount Union College, Ohio, in the class of 1870. Previous, however, to his collegiate career, Mr. Aggers had some experience in military life, having been a member of Company C of the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in the battles of Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Cedar Creek, Snickens Gap, etc. He was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1863. From 1870 to July, 1872, he was engaged in the oil business at Oil City, Penn., from which place he came to Denver, and with a capital of \$250, went into the grocery business. By strict attention to business, and careful management, Mr. Aggers has built up from this humble beginning, a large wholesale and retail trade. He has also a branch house in Leadville, which was started in May, 1879, and is under the charge of his partner there, the firm name being Aggers & Airy. Mr. Aggers was elected City Councilman in the spring of 1876, and was re-elected in the fall of 1877.

GEORGE W. ANDREWS.

G. W. Andrews, of the law firm of Miles & Andrews, was born in the beautiful village of Fryeburg, Maine, September 13, 1813, and was a student at the Fryeburg Academy for some time, and in 1834, in company with his brother, opened a

store, in which business he continued for six years, or until 1840. He then disposed of his business, and commenced the study of law, reading and teaching school alternately. He left the Pine Tree State in 1844, and in June, 1847, was admitted to the bar, in Lancaster, Penn. He began to practice his profession at Brockville, Jefferson Co., Penn., and continued to reside there until 1872. In the fall of that year, he was elected a member of the Republican Electoral College from the Twenty-fifth District. The election that year, it will be remembered, placed Gen. Grant in the Executive's chair for the second term. The same fall, Mr. Andrews was elected a member of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District of the State, and was about a year a member of that body, the Convention dissolving in November, 1873. After being thus freed from his political duties, he turned his face westward and arrived in Colorado the 20th of November, 1873. The subsequent four years Mr. Andrews passed among the mountains, and in the rustic enjoyments of ranche life, becoming acquainted with Colorado's scenery, and experiencing the beneficial effects of her wonderful climate. In March of 1877, he returned to Denver, and, the 14th of that month, formed a law copartnership with Enos Miles, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has since continued. Mr. Andrews takes a leading position among our elder lawyers, and is widely known as a gentleman of culture and ability, and one who is thoroughly versed in the requirements of his profession.

MAJ. SCOTT J. ANTHONY.

Maj. Anthony was an early settler in Denver. Although coming two years after the first settlement, he became intimately connected with its various enterprises, an ardent supporter of its educational and municipal affairs, and an influential man in the community for the past twenty years. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., January 22, 1830. He is a descendant of an old New

England family, his father having been born in the Quaker settlement of Newport, R. I. His mother was descended from the Hunt family, of New York, and the Moores, of New Hampshire. The latter ancestry served prominently in the war of the Revolution, and in the war of 1812. Upon attaining the age of manhood, Maj. Anthony emigrated West and settled in Minnesota. In 1852, he again returned to New York, and remained there until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when he determined to seek a permanent home in the West, and emigrated to Kansas soon after the border troubles between Missouri and Kansas had broken out. He entered at once into the mercantile business at Leavenworth, Kan., the firm being Bailey, Anthony & Co., and, one year later, was elected County Clerk and Recorder. He experienced some difficulty in obtaining this office through false election returns, and the strength of the border ruffians. He appealed to the Legislature, who created a Board of Supervisors to examine the election returns, who decided in his favor. Armed with the necessary order, he took forcible possession of the office, and held it until the expiration of his term of service, in fall of 1857. Leaving Leavenworth in March, 1860, he located in Denver and embarked in the real-estate business in company with Frank Palmer, which business he conducted one year, investing very largely in Denver real estate, after which he spent the two succeeding years at California Gulch, engaged in mining and selling merchandise. In August, 1861, he was appointed Captain in the First Colorado Infantry, and the following year was promoted to Major of the regiment, which was then converted into cavalry. The first year in the field, he participated in the battle of Apache Cañon. He was then placed in command of Fort Lyon and Fort Larned. On the expiration of his term of service, the Government desired to retain him, but, at his own request, he was mustered out February 8, 1865. He then went to Montana during the Sweetwater excitement, and engaged in mining and contracting on the

Union Pacific Railroad. In February, 1869, he again returned to Denver, and has since that time directed his attention chiefly to the real estate and mining business. He is the senior partner of the firm of Anthony & Landou, abstracters of titles, and has the most complete set of books to be found anywhere in that branch of business. Mr. Anthony was married in Denver, December 17, 1878, to Lucy I. Stebbins, who died the following spring.

JOHN C. ANDERSON.

As a pioneer of Colorado and a citizen of Denver, in the early period of her existence, few have taken a livelier interest in the affairs of the State and Territory, and none have labored more arduously for the upbuilding of the present admirable system under which the public schools of Denver are conducted than has John C. Anderson. He was born in the city of New York April 19, 1837. His education was obtained at Fergusenville and Irving Institutes, in his native State. Coming to Colorado in 1860, he assisted in the organization of the Lincoln District, of which he was elected Recorder. From 1870 to 1873, he was Treasurer of the Denver Board of Education, in which capacity he was particularly active in effecting a more complete and systematic organization of the schools than had previously existed. So great were the services he rendered in the office he so creditably filled that, with his name omitted, the history of the public schools of Denver could not be written. He entered the army, as a private, in August, 1861, and served throughout the war, being promoted to various positions on the staffs of Gen. E. K. S. Canby and others. As a member of Company G, First Colorado Infantry, he was successively promoted from a private to Second and First Lieutenant, Captain and Major of the Veteran Battalion of his regiment. By order of the Secretary of War, he was made mustering officer of the District of Colorado. He was mustered out in January, 1865. Before coming to Colorado, Mr. Anderson had been engaged in business in New York City, and in Dubuque, Iowa,

and since the war has held a position of trust in the First National Bank of Denver, the leading financial institution of the West. He was married, September 21, 1862, to the daughter of Hon. Edwin Seudder, of Boston, Mass.

HERMAN BECKURTS.

Herman Beckurts, proprietor of the Denver *Tribune*, the leading Republican paper between St. Louis and the Pacific Coast, was born in Brunswick, Germany, on the 15th of November, 1829. His father, who was a physician, was a man highly respected, both in social life and in his profession. At one time, he owned a large plantation in South America, near Demarara, and resided there, but afterward returned to his native country. Mr. Beckurts was educated with that care which the higher families in Germany always bestow upon their children. He was for six years at the Gymnasium, and, after completing the course, engaged in mercantile business. In 1849, he came to this country and went to Louisville, his intention being to remain here a few years, study our commercial methods, and then return. A short residence, however, determined him to locate permanently in the republic and become a citizen. He entered the house of J. Von Borries & Co., and remained with it as its book-keeper for several years, when he was admitted as a partner, and the firm name changed to Von Borries & Beckurts. In a brief time, Mr. Beckurts took a high position in the commercial world of the Kentucky metropolis. He was elected a Director in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, and continued in that capacity for sixteen years. When the first great Exposition was held in Louisville, he was most active in the details of its establishment, and was chosen its First Vice President, in which office he continued until his departure from the city. He was also for years Consul for one of the German States.

In 1875, Mr. Beckurts moved to Denver and purchased the *Tribune*. At the time he came in

possession of the paper it had, through bad management, fallen into general disrepute, but he immediately set to work to see what energy could do toward building it up. Every State interest was carefully watched and represented in its columns, and the news columns were conducted with great enterprise. This legitimate work produced legitimate results. In three years the paper has quadrupled in circulation, and is now recognized as one of the ablest in the entire West. Its circulation is still rapidly increasing, and the growing resources which are a consequence of the immense strides which Colorado is making in wealth and population, are being fully utilized. In 1876, Mr. Beckurts was elected a Presidential Elector for Colorado, and having received a larger number of votes than any one else upon the ticket, was made President of the Electoral College, and cast the vote of the State. The *Tribune* has recently been enlarged to an eight-page paper—the second enlargement since it came into Mr. Beckurts' hands. Its present chief editor is Mr. O. H. Rothacker, and its business manager is Mr. Charles A. Raymond, who has been with the *Tribune* for four years.

JOHN SIDNEY BROWN.

The reputation enjoyed by a metropolitan city, throughout the country at large, depends more upon the character of its wholesale merchants than upon any other single cause. While the professional man on the one hand, and the retail dealer and the artisan on the other, are more or less restricted in their influence, that of the wholesale merchant is far-reaching, extending over a large field, permeating all the avenues of trade, and penetrating to the remotest village of the tributary region. No city enjoys a more enviable reputation for the high character of her merchants, as regards strict commercial integrity, business enterprise and fair dealing, than Denver. Among them all, none occupy a higher place in the estimation of the business men of Colorado and adjacent Territories, nor stand

higher among their more immediate neighbors in the city, than the firm of which the subject of this sketch is the senior member. Born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, June 10, 1833, Mr. Brown is descended from rural ancestors, of the middle class, occupying that happy mean between great wealth and extreme poverty, which is justly considered as most conducive to the development of right character. His youth was passed mainly in the usual labors of the farm, and attending a district school during the winters. He also enjoyed the advantages of a few terms in a neighboring academy. At the age of twenty-four, he moved to Kansas, then just emerging from the troublous times of the few previous years, and there entered the employ of his brother, J. F. Brown, who, with a partner, was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for the Atchison market. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, a falling-off in the demand for lumber induced the firm to utilize the large number of teams on hand by loading a wagon train with merchandise, and placing Mr. Brown in charge, in which capacity he started across the Plains to Denver. He made two trips that summer, and, in the early part of 1862, made a final trip, becoming a permanent citizen of Denver, and, the following autumn, he engaged with Mr. A. B. Daniels in the grocery business. During the great fire of 1863, they were sufferers to the extent of their entire stock, which so crippled them that, after paying off their indebtedness, their combined capital did not amount to \$1,000. Nothing daunted, they began again, and continued to do a prosperous business up to 1868, when Mr. Daniels retired from the firm, and, in 1870, Mr. Brown was joined by his brother, J. F. Brown, who had been more or less interested in the business from the start. The first year after the fire, their business amounted to \$200,000, and has steadily increased until it reached, the past year, \$1,750,000, including the grain business of J. W. Richards & Co., of which firm they are partners. Fully \$1,400,000 of this was in groceries. Mr. Brown attributes



Joseph B. Farmer

their success to their practice of transacting just what business they can on their own resources, and never borrowing money with which to do business. They have always made it a point to meet every claim with promptness, never allowing a creditor to come twice with a just demand. Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the City National Bank of Denver, has since been a Director, and, for several years, has been its President. He is also a member of the banking-house of Daniels, Brown & Co., of Del Norte—known as the Bank of San Juan, and having the reputation of being the strongest institution of its kind in the Western country. Being in the nature of a private firm, it possesses the combined strength and credit of all the parties interested. He helped to organize, and was, for several years, a stockholder of the Denver Pacific Railroad Company, and is now a heavy stockholder and a Director of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, an institution in which the citizens of Denver feel greatly interested, and take just pride. He has always identified himself with all enterprises calculated to benefit the city and State. Mr. Brown has no political aspirations, and although his well-known business sagacity and prudence, which he has displayed in the conduct of his private affairs, would have been of great service to the community, his tastes and inclinations, as well as his devotion to his business, would never admit of his accepting public trusts, and that "the post of honor is the private station" is demonstrated by the high regard in which he is held as a merchant, and an upright, honorable citizen.

JUNIUS F. BROWN.

This gentleman is a native of Conneaut, Ohio, and was born in 1828. Receiving a good common school and academic education, he left home in 1850, and going to Toledo, found employment in a large forwarding and commission house. He remained in Toledo seven years, most of the time in the employ of Buckingham & Co., a well-known firm having branches

in several of the large cities. For four years prior to 1861, he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Kansas, to which State he had removed in 1857. From 1861 to 1870 he followed merchandising in Atchison, and freighting on the Plains. He was also a partner of his brother, J. S. Brown, in the wholesale grocery business, in Denver. He removed in 1870 to Denver, where he has since been a prominent citizen, not as a politician, for he has shunned connection with either State or municipal affairs, but as a solid, substantial merchant and citizen. The exacting cares of a large and constantly increasing business demand all his efforts. His great business ability, his unwearying industry, and his long commercial experience, eminently qualify him for the management of the largest wholesale business in the State. While all the business interests of himself and brother are in common, a division of the labor, as in all successful enterprises, is found necessary, and therefore, while he gives his personal attention to the details of the mercantile interests, Mr. J. S. Brown attends to the various railroad and banking interests. Their store on Wazee street, to which they removed during the summer of 1879, occupies three full lots, and contains nine large storerooms, three on each floor, filled with an extensive stock of every variety of merchandise that goes to make up the wholesale grocery business. The office occupies the middle room of the main floor, and is a model in every respect, being divided into three apartments, the inner of which is surrounded with glass walls, and commands a view of the outer offices and the large clerical force. Although a "business man" in the best sense of the term, Mr. Brown does not allow the cares of business to intrude upon his hours of recreation or the enjoyment of home life. He is a great lover of flowers, and not only is his residence in Denver, a view of which adorns this work—a model of architectural beauty, but his grounds, filled with a profusion of flowers and shrubbery, present a most beautiful appearance, and attract general attention. As a merchant and

a citizen, Mr. Brown occupies no secondary place in the estimation of the people of Denver, while among business men throughout the West his name is a synonym for commercial reliability, unswerving integrity, unwearied application, and honorable success.

JOSEPH L. BAILEY.

Among those who, at the beginning of the Pike's Peak gold fever, helped to swell the army of adventurous pioneers moving across the Plains; whose early experience was one of failure, deprivation and hardship, but whose subsequent efforts have been crowned with abundant and well-deserved success, is Joseph L. Bailey, who has been closely identified with the history of Denver for twenty years, and whose intimate connection with the pastoral and agricultural interests of Colorado has given him not only a reputation but a personal acquaintance with the leading farmers and stock men throughout Colorado, Wyoming, New and Old Mexico and Texas, all of whom place the most implicit confidence in his superior business judgment, high sense of honor and unswerving integrity. Mr. Bailey was born in Philadelphia in 1835, and is descended from an old Maryland family, his paternal and maternal ancestors being among the earliest settlers of that State. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought bravely through that protracted struggle for national existence, while his father served his country equally well in the last war with Great Britain. He received a good English education in the public schools of his native city, and this was supplemented by a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade, which he acquired under the instruction of his father, who was a practical builder and large contractor, and for many years Inspector of Lumber at Port Deposit. Equipped with a set of carpenter's tools, he left home at the age of twenty-one, going West to St. Louis, but not liking the outlook there, he kept on to Leavenworth, Kan., then a small place, where he found employment at

his trade. During his three years' residence in Kansas, he took an active part in the fierce political struggle that was then convulsing the Territory, espousing the cause of the Free-State party in its conflict with border ruffianism. In January, 1859, he, in company with five other young men, left Leavenworth, and, going as far as Topeka, they camped there till the following April, when they started up the valley of the Arkansas to "Pike's Peak." They came by easy stages, hunting and trapping on the way, and in June, 1859, arrived at Cherry Creek, where they prospected for two weeks and then joined the stampede for the newly discovered Gregory mines in what is now Gilpin County. There they traded their outfit with Capt. Sopris, now Mayor of Denver, and others for a claim on Casto Hill, which they worked until their last dollar and all their provisions were exhausted, when they returned to Denver in a dilapidated condition and with not a cent in their pockets. Mr. Bailey, having had sufficient experience in mining, went to work at his trade for the Pike's Peak Express Company, and, a month later, bought, on credit, a meat shop on Blake street, where he did a very prosperous business, clearing with his partner over \$30,000 in the brief period of eighteen months. There being no banks, they kept their money, consisting of coin and gold dust, hid in the ground under their store. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, their book-keeper, a strong Southern sympathizer, disappeared and the money with him, leaving the proprietors bankrupt. During the next few years, he held the offices of Street Commissioner, City Marshal, Provost Marshal under — Wanless, and Deputy United States Marshal during Hon. A. C. Hunt's term as Marshal. He was also employed by the Government in the secret division of the Treasury Department, and was very efficient in hunting down and working up cases against the counterfeiters who for a time infested the Territory. He served as Deputy Sheriff under Sheriffs Sopris, Kent, Wilson and Cook, for several years, and was twice chosen a member of the City

Council of Denver, where he was active in all matters pertaining to the good of the city, and especially so in his opposition to the lot jumpers. The fire department of Denver has always been the object of his especial solicitude. He was its chief for two years, and did much to bring it to its present efficient condition. Although the press of private business did not admit of his remaining longer at its head, his interest in the department has not diminished since his retirement from the position. As chief, he organized the Firemen's Officers' Association, which met to consult over matters pertaining to the interests of the department. For the past fifteen years, he has been the proprietor of the Bull's Head Corral, which he established in 1865, and which has for years been the rendezvous of the leading stock men of the Western States and Territories. He handles the bulk of the hay that comes to the Denver market, his trade in that commodity alone amounting to 4,000 tons in 1879. Mr. Bailey's business career has been a notable success, and he is now the possessor of an ample fortune, the result of years of close application to business, combined with excellent judgment and personal integrity, which won for their possessor both the confidence of men and the favor of fortune. He was an active organizer of the Colorado Cattle-Growers' Association, the leading organization of its kind in the country, and was for two years its President, laboring constantly and arduously for its upbuilding and the advancement of the cattle interests of the Territory. Mr. Bailey's personal popularity increases instead of diminishing with long acquaintance, and it is among those who have known him for years that his generous disposition and many noble qualities are most fully appreciated.

JOHN D. BEST.

John D. Best, senior partner of the firm of Best & Wilder, commission and produce merchants, came to Denver from Chicago in 1872, and engaged in the commission business, in which he has since continued. In June, 1878, he com-

menced the forwarding business with the Denver & South Park Railway Co., and established a branch business at the end of the track, known as Best, Clark & Co., still continuing their business at Webster. The firm is one of the largest commission and wholesale produce dealers in the city. Mr. Best is largely interested in the Geneva Consolidated Silver Mining and Smelting Company, of which he is the resident Director and purchasing agent. The officers are J. Hyde Sparks, President; J. P. Sanborn, Treasurer, and A. L. Stebbins, Secretary. This Company has a capital stock of \$2,500,000. Its property is composed of a number of mines situated at the head of Geneva Valley in Clear Creek County, sixty-four miles from Denver. While waiting for economic transportation, little more has been done than to prove their great value. The Company has recently completed two tunnels, the Britannic and Leviathan, intersecting in all twenty-seven silver and gold bearing lodes. Together they may well be called the Geneva Group.

JOHN M. BARRET.

There is not a writer on the press of Colorado who is better known, both among his professional brethren and the public as well, than Mr. John M. Barret, chief of the *News*. His large acquaintance—so desirable to one intrusted with the management of a great publication—arises as much from his popularity with his colleagues as from the respect accorded his opinions by the public.

Mr. Barret is a native of Kentucky and was born in Brownsville, in that State, in 1838. From there the family removed to Pettis County, Mo., where Mr. Barret's boyhood was passed. His education was intrusted to the Faculty of Center College in Danville, Ky., from which institution he graduated with creditable honors in 1857. An interval of a few years was profitably passed in taking a law course, and before he had attained his majority, he had entered the practice of his profession, and by natural ability and a remarkable faculty for solving the intricate problems of

the law, succeeded in building up an enviable practice in Central Missouri. His career at the bar was cut short by the advent of the war, in which Mr. Barret espoused the cause of the South and served with courage and fidelity to his principles until its close. The close of the rebellion brought to Mr. Barret a realization of the fact that his inheritance—consisting of negro slaves and valuable lands in Missouri—had become worthless—the one by the emancipation act and the other by the depression that followed in the wake of devastating armies. To attempt the rebuilding of his law practice was disheartening, and he availed himself of an offer to become identified with the editorial management of the New Orleans *Picayune*, at that time under the control of A. M. Holbrook. His success in journalism was even more marked than his success at law, and though content to begin his new career in the capacity of a reporter, his genius for journalism enabled him to rapidly advance in the estimation of the paper's patrons, until he was leading editor of its columns. The ill health of his wife, in 1874, necessitated a change to St. Louis, where his connection with the *Republican* and afterward with the *Times*, were both profitable to himself and pleasant to the readers of the papers.

During succeeding years, he emigrated through the West stopping some time in Montana and traveling through Utah and Nevada. Again he returned to Missouri and assumed editorial control of the *Democrat* at Sedalia—his old home. Here, in the fall of 1878, he received a tender of the political editorship of the *Rocky Mountain News*, which had just passed into the possession of Hon. W. A. H. Loveland. No man ever assumed a more disheartening or what appeared a more despairing task. The paper, by its change of ownership, had espoused the cause of the Democracy. The party, disheartened by repeated defeat, could scarcely be rallied for the State campaign then in progress. The *News*, losing the patronage that had clung to it through Republican ownership, was regarded as a stranded investment. The sub-

scription list had dwindled to a beggarly edition, and old publishers predicted its suspension at the close of the campaign. But with the indomitable energy that has since characterized his management, Mr. Barret took the *News*, infused life into its editorial pages, and made its news-columns bristle with fresh and sparkling intelligence that gave the paper a strong foothold which has since been fostered and strengthened, until to-day it is regarded as a most important factor in educating public opinion in Colorado. It is difficult to imagine a man more fitted, by nature, for a manager than Mr. Barret. His popularity with persons of his own political creed is only equaled by the respect accorded his opinions by his opponents. A more convincing evidence of this could not be given than the action of a recent Republican State gathering, whose leaders were not ashamed to indorse a measure of vast importance to the people of the State, urged by the *News* and opposed by their own party press.

The success of his management is due to his intuitive knowledge of men and his readiness to note and acknowledge their ability. The quick, Southern temperament that is a part of his nature is shaded by a genial, open-handed generosity that wins to him the gratitude of many and the admiration of the public. He lives in the success of his paper—a monument to his genius as a journalist, and the triumph of a mind that "acknowledges no criterion but success."

PROF. JOSEPH BRINKER.

Prof. Joseph Brinker was born at Newcastle, Henry Co., Ky., April 14, 1833. His father, Maj. Joseph Brinker, was born near Winchester, Va., December 5, 1776; moved to Newcastle in 1800; married first Miss Polly Roberts, of Fayette County, Ky., to whom were born nine children, and afterward Mrs. Martha Palmer (*nee* Lafon), of Fayette County, Ky., to whom were born four children. He lived at Newcastle until a year previous to his death, which occurred at Louisville, Ky., March 31, 1860. Of



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOSEPH P FARMER,
DENVER, COL.

the first marriage, the only living representative is Mrs. Mary J. Castleman, who first married William N. Gist, of Fayette County, Ky., to whom were born eight children, five of whom are living—Mrs. Mary G. Bryan, near Lexington, Ky.; George W. Gist, near Newcastle, Ky.; Mrs. Kate B. Castleman, in Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Mariana B. Stirman, in Denver, Colo., and Mrs. Levi Liddell, near Trinity, La. After the death of Mr. Gist she married George C. Castleman, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and the two are now journeying down the hill of life at the "old home" in Newcastle. Joseph, the only living representative of the second marriage, received his early education at Henry Academy, an institution his father was largely instrumental in establishing. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the Western Military Institute at Georgetown, Ky., where he received instruction in military drill from Col. Bushrod Johnson, and in mathematics from Prof. James G. Blaine (now the honorable Senator from Maine), by whom he was honored with the distinction of Squad-Master of his class. At the age of seventeen, he went to Bethany College, Virginia, where he remained two years, completing the study of mathematics, chemistry, philosophy, mental and moral science, belles lettres, and would have completed the languages but for an accident to his father which required his presence at home. Three years were spent in attention to his father's business, settling the estate of his deceased brother-in-law—W. N. Gist—in looking after the interests of the heirs, whose guardian he became, and in managing a large and handsomely improved farm which his father had given him. July 12, 1855, he married Miss Lizzie F. Chenault, eldest daughter of Waller Chenault, of Madison County, Ky., whom he first met six years previously, while she was a pupil of Henry Female College at Newcastle, Ky., from which institution she graduated in 1853, with the honors of her class. At an early age, Miss Chenault manifested a great fondness for music, and her father, discovering that she possessed a fine voice, determined to give her a liberal musi-

cal education. Her voice developed with her growth into a pure soprano, remarkable for its fullness and richness of tone, which, together with her vivacity, cheerfulness and accommodating disposition, made her a favorite in the family and social circles, wherever her lot has been cast. Her musical talent has descended to her children, all of whom have good voices, and, when quite young, readily learned to sing. The Brinker family are well known in the choral union and church choirs of Denver. Mrs. Brinker's early moral and religious training, together with her experience in raising a large family of her own, and her success as Matron of Henry M. & F. College—her own Alma Mater—eminently qualify her for the position she now occupies as Matron of Brinker Collegiate Institute. After their marriage, Joseph and Lizzie Brinker settled in their new home, one mile from Newcastle, where they led a quiet and happy life for nearly eighteen years, devoting themselves to farm life, and the care of their increasing family, with nothing to mar their happiness save the sudden death, by accidental burning, of their eldest daughter, Mattie—a beautiful child, three and a half years old. Misfortune finally came in the form of financial disaster, occasioned by the vicissitudes of the civil war, and the depreciation of values, and an assignment was made conveying the title of the entire estate to the creditors. Now began a new life for this couple—with no means, a large family, and Mr. Brinker's health impaired, the future was certainly dark enough, but Mrs. Brinker, with her philosophic resignation and characteristic energy, declared that she could teach, and, without delay, the property of Henry Female College was purchased on credit, and a school for males and females, with a boarding department, was opened October 7, 1872, under Mrs. Brinker's immediate supervision, while Mr. Brinker found a position as cashier of the Bank of Newcastle. Thirty-five pupils and one boarder were enrolled the first term, and the second closed with fifty pupils and three boarders. The next fall, both the school and boarding department increased so as to

require Mr. Brinker's entire time, whereupon he tendered his resignation as cashier, and devoted himself to the school, which continued to grow year by year until their removal to Denver in July, 1877, during which time the property had been paid for; the boarding department increased to twenty-five and the matriculate list to 150 annually—the last season closing amidst great prosperity. Mr. Brinker's failing health determined him to try a change of climate, and he accordingly, in the fall of 1876, visited Western Texas, and then came to Denver. Having received great benefit within a few weeks, he wrote to his family asking if they would be willing to sacrifice their present prosperity, with the prospect of a doubtful support in Denver, for his sake. With characteristic self-denial, the answer came promptly from Mrs. Brinker and the sons, Yes! He forthwith secured Denver Academy building, returned to Kentucky, sold the property to Dr. R. Ryland, formerly of Richmond, Va., left Kentucky for Denver July 3, and on the 2d of September, 1877, opened a school for males and females, under the title of Denver Collegiate Institute, which was afterward changed to Brinker Collegiate Institute. The first session opened with twenty-three pupils and one boarder, but the school has grown steadily and enters its third session with a matriculate list of over 100, and the boarding department nearly full, numbering thirty on the 1st of November (see sketch of Brinker Collegiate Institute).

Mr. and Mrs. Brinker have eleven children: Joseph Brinker, Jr., born July 15, 1856, in Madison County, Ky.; Waller C. Brinker, February 23, 1858, in Madison County, Ky.; William O. Brinker, December 5, 1859, at Newcastle, Ky.; Mattie Lafon Brinker, born September 14, 1861, at Newcastle, Ky., died March 24, 1865, at Newcastle, Ky.; Callie C. Brinker, born November 24, 1863, at Newcastle, Ky.; Lizzie Brinker, Jr., October 27, 1866, at Newcastle, Ky.; Mary C. Brinker, September 1, 1868, at Newcastle, Ky.; Nathaniel Lafon Brinker, March 8, 1871, at Newcastle, Ky.; Major Brinker, Jr., May 20, 1873, at

Newcastle, Ky.; Tillitha C. Brinker, October 21, 1875, at Newcastle, Ky.; Isaac E. Brinker, January 30, 1879, at Denver, Colo.

Joseph, Waller and William graduated at Henry Male and Female College, and have been teaching variously from three to six years. The former, on account of failing health, left the schoolroom in January last, and is now engaged in mercantile business in Leadville. The other two have professorships in Brinker Collegiate Institute, and are assisting their parents in the management of the institution. Callie Brinker, now sixteen, is well advanced in her studies and quite well accomplished in music, painting and drawing. She and her sister Lillie have excellent voices, and are highly endowed with their mother's musical talent. The younger children are growing up as did the older ones, under the kind but firm discipline of their parents, into useful and respected men and women. The family, as a whole, is a most interesting one. Their home is one of the social centers of Denver, where their soirees attract delighted companies month after month. The patronage bestowed upon their school is only a just indorsement of a good school and experienced teachers. The Brinker home is a charming one for young persons of both sexes. It is a home rather than a boarding-house. We congratulate Denver upon the good fortune by which it has become the home of Prof. Brinker and his family, and the family upon the success of the Institute which they are so securely founding here in the "City of the Plains."

JED. H. BASCOM.

Jed. H. Bascom, Vice President of the Highland Chief Consolidated Mining Company, was born in Milton, Vt., August 23, 1843, and lived at home on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he emigrated to Iowa, and located in a small town on the Mississippi River. After spending two years there he removed to Chicago, and from that time until 1872, he resided in different parts of the State of Illinois. He was married in Carrollton, Ill., Octo-

ber 9, 1872, and the same year, hearing of the rich mining fields of Colorado, determined to reach the country and settle for life. Upon arriving in Denver, he started in the men's furnishing goods business, and the manufacture of shirts and underclothing, gradually adding to his business until to-day it is one of the most popular establishments of its kind in the West, employing over fifty men and women. He continued business until the fall of 1879, when he sold out to John Sinclair & Co., and has since devoted his entire attention to mining, having been previously engaged more or less in the mining business in the San Juan country, until the Leadville great excitement broke out, at which place Mr. Bascom was one of the first, and while the snow was very deep made several locations which now constitute a part of the property of the Highland Chief Consolidated Mining Company, and one of the largest bonanzas of the carbonate camp. He is also interested largely in mining property in the Mount Sneffles District, Ouray County, and in the Independent Mining Company, of Leadville.

CALEB S. BURDSAL. M. D.

The life and services of Dr. Burdsal are so well known and appreciated by the citizens of Denver, that it is unnecessary to present in this volume other than a brief allusion to the events and incidents of his career. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 23, 1808, his youth was devoted to acquiring a knowledge of pharmacy, which occupation he followed successfully for many years in his native town, gradually increasing his business until he became the leading wholesale druggist of Cincinnati. During this time, his fellow-citizens recognized his character and ability as a business man by several times electing him to the City Council, of which body he filled successively the offices of Vice President and President.

Having disposed of his large mercantile interests he removed to Chicago, where he remained until 1859; when, yielding to the excitement which the discovery of gold in Colorado had pro-

duced, he followed the stream of emigration then flowing toward Pike's Peak, arriving in Denver the 18th of May, 1859. The following summer was spent in prospecting and mining, near the present sites of Golden and Black Hawk; and such was the happy effect produced both by the climate and promising outlook for gold, that he determined to make Colorado his future home, and with that object in view returned to Chicago for his family, and in the following spring brought them to Colorado. The next four years were spent in mining and experimenting in the reduction of ores by desulphurizing and smelting, which, though conducted on a small scale, sufficiently demonstrated the feasibility of the process. In 1864, he was appointed surgeon of the Third Colorado Regiment, and in that capacity was present at the memorable engagement with the Indians, at Sand Creek. At the conclusion of that campaign, Dr. Burdsal began the practice of his profession in Denver, where he has since resided.

Among the various enterprises he is interested in and with which his name is identified, it is proper to mention the Soda Lakes, near Morrison, discovered and named by him, and from which the manufacture of the different kinds of soda is destined to become an important industry. Dr. Burdsal is now in his seventy-second year, but presents no sign of mental or physical decay, and is still active in the discharge of his professional duties.

JOHN W. BAILEY.

John W. Bailey was born January 3, 1838, in Aurora, Ind., on the Ohio River about thirty miles below Cincinnati, where he received a good common school and academic education, but, at the age of sixteen, his father's death cut off his school privileges, and left him the only support of the family. He went to work, and at eighteen held the positions of railroad, insurance and telegraph agent, and agent of the Adams Express Company, commanding the largest salary of any man in Dearborn County. On becoming of age, he engaged in merchandising and continued

that until the outbreak of the civil war, when, through the influence of the Adams Express Company, he was appointed to take charge of the army freight line, with his office at Nashville, Tenn. He continued to discharge the duties of this responsible position till failing health compelled him, in 1864, to resign, when, by the advice of his physicians, he went to the Pacific Coast where he engaged in mining. As agent of the Centenary Silver Mining Company, he built the first quartz-mill in Eastern Nevada. After acting as General Agent of that Company for three years, he resigned and built the second mill in the famous White Pine District. This was the well-known Big Smoky mill, which he ran for three years. Having made a success in mining, he concluded to abandon the semi-barbarous life which he had led for six years, and accordingly returned "to the States" and engaged in the wholesale tea trade in Chicago, which he conducted successfully and profitably for a year and a half. His health again failing, he was obliged to again seek the invigorating climate of the mountains, and in the fall of 1873, removed to Colorado where he has since been a permanent resident. Having a taste for mining, he naturally drifted back into his old business. Going to the Black Hills, he built the first quartz-mill on the famous gold belt, where there are now fifty-two mills producing their millions of dollars annually. There his usual good fortune attended him, his accumulations amounting to a handsome sum, and his present interests there yielding him the comfortable income of several thousand dollars per month. His next success was at Silver Cliff, Colo., where he was also a pioneer, buying the first mine and building the first house, about which has sprung up a town of three thousand inhabitants. He is one of the principal owners in the company now engaged in erecting the first reduction works there, probably the largest and most complete stamp mill in the whole Western country. In the spring of 1879, he organized the Silver Cliff Mining Company, of which James R. Keene, of New York, is the

President, and embracing such men as Senator Jones, of Nevada, Gen. Gashwiler, of San Francisco, and James H. Banker and one of the Lorilards, of New York. The Company own two mines, the Silver Cliff and the Racine Boy, which are among the richest mines in the State, the latter having already opened a 125-foot vein of free milling ore of an average value of 50 ounces to the ton. The amount of ore in sight is variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$16,000,000, the former being the estimate of a New York *Sun* correspondent and the latter of the correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*.

Mr. Bailey is also largely interested in mines in the San Juan country, Leadville, Gilpin and Boulder Counties, Colo., and in California, Nevada and Arizona. He considers his interest in the Black Hills the most valuable; he being a part owner of two large mills, of eighty and one hundred and twenty stamps respectively, at the larger of which is a sufficient amount of free gold ore in sight to run it for twenty years. Mr. Bailey has never made a mistake in mining, a result which is due to his long experience and excellent judgment, and to the fact that he never invests in a mine without first seeing it. During the summer of 1879, in company with Senator Jones, of Nevada, he made the tour of the San Juan country, where they purchased no less than eight very valuable mines. He has always declined being an officer of any of the various companies in which he is interested, although he takes an active part in their management, and the benefit of his practical experience and sound judgment is sought in all matters of importance relative thereto. Mr. Bailey is not one who accumulates wealth to hoard it, but being a man of cultivated tastes, he spends his money freely in supporting a style of living proportionate to his means. He has recently erected on the bluff, known as Capitol Hill in Denver, probably the finest residence in the State, with spacious grounds and adorned with the various articles of *vertu* which a refined taste can suggest and unlimited wealth supply. But it is not for



J. W. Field

himself alone that he expends his means. All measures for the improvement and elevation of society find in him a generous and hearty supporter. He built the first church and taught the first Sunday school in Eastern Nevada, and, in every place where he has resided or where he has interests, are churches and schools which owe their existence and prosperity to his liberal patronage. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the age of fourteen, and a Steward and Trustee for many years. Although much of his life has been passed amid the scenes of the frontier and the influences and surroundings of mining camps, his example of strict sobriety, unswerving morality and Christian dignity, has been most conspicuous, and has produced a salutary effect upon every community of which he formed a part. He is the Vice President of the Colorado University, an institution recently established in Denver by the liberality of several prominent citizens, which is conducted by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and starts off under the most favorable auspices. Owing to the illness of members of his family, Mr. Bailey will probably be obliged to discontinue his citizenship in Colorado, but will continue, as heretofore, thoroughly identified with the interests of the State and will ever be held in the highest esteem by its citizens.

HON. HUGH BUTLER.

Mr. Butler is known as one of the leading attorneys and prominent representative men of Colorado. This distinction and prominence are the results of his own perseverance, coupled with the ever commendable traits of character, strict integrity, good judgment and a high sense of duty and honor. He was born May 31, 1840, near Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and received an academic education. He came to the United States in 1853, with his parents, who settled at Hawsville, Hancock Co., Ky. In the spring of 1857, he removed to Lewistown, Ill., and for the three succeeding winters followed teaching in the public schools. In the mean time, he had resolved to study law, and

for that purpose entered an office in the summer of 1859, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1862. He then went to Chicago, and began the practice of his profession, continuing until the fall of 1863, when he came to Colorado, and located at Central City. For a short time, he engaged in mining, after which he returned to the practice of his profession, and continued in Central until the spring of 1874, when he decided to remove to Denver, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1864, he was elected to fill an unexpired term in the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Gilpin County, and in the fall of 1865 he was re-elected for a full term, but resigned the office in August, 1866. In the fall of 1867, he was elected to represent Gilpin County in the Territorial Council, and served in the sessions of 1868 and 1870. In 1871, he was elected Mayor of Central City, and in 1873 was again elected a member of the Territorial Council, rendering efficient service in the session of 1874.

In 1876, he was appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Colorado, in which capacity he rendered good service to his party. Upon the whole, it may be said of Mr. Butler, that in the State he is a good citizen, in society he is social, and among men he is generous and just. In his profession he ranks high, is a diligent and careful pleader, and among the best advocates in the State. He has a tall, commanding figure, of easy address, and in his speech he retains the pleasing accent of the Scottish dialect, sufficient only to impart to it an agreeable cadence.

ISAAC BRINKER.

Among the substantial business men who came to Colorado at the close of the late civil war, and have devoted their best efforts to the building-up of the wholesale business of Denver, is Mr. Isaac Brinker, who came from Missouri in 1866, and opened business as a wholesale and retail grocer, on Fifteenth street, afterward removing to the corner of Fifteenth and

Blake, and finally moving to his present location on Blake street, about ten years ago. Beginning business in a moderate way, the progress of the house has been steadily upward, each succeeding year showing a greater volume of business than the preceding one, until he does a business approaching \$1,000,000 per annum, and extending throughout Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. He has repeatedly increased his facilities and accommodations, occupying two large stores on Blake street, which are filled from garret to cellar with a complete line of groceries of all kinds, including a large stock of California case goods, in which they have a large trade. Besides, he has two large warehouses in the city constantly full, and yet finds his room insufficient to meet the demands of his constantly increasing trade. Mr. Brinker was born in Frederick County, Va., December 7, 1816. At the age of fourteen, he entered a store, and during the six years that followed he was engaged as clerk in as many different stores, that he might obtain a knowledge of the various lines of trade. In 1836, he removed to St. Louis, and was engaged in wholesale houses in that city up to 1844. He then settled in Brunswick, Mo., and began business for himself, continuing until the outbreak of the war, when he entered the Confederate service, and served during the war as an officer on the staff of Gen. Price, with the rank of Major. In 1866, he came to Denver, as above stated, and has devoted his entire attention to his business, and finding no time, if he had the inclination, to engage in outside matters, either in politics, railroading, banking, stock-growing or mining.

JOSEPH W. BOWLES.

Among the leading citizens of that portion of the Platte Valley of which the beautiful little village of Littleton is the center, is Joseph W. Bowles. Born in Rockford, N. C., July 17, 1836, he was taken when quite young by his parents to Johnson County, Ind., and in the fall of 1847, to Keokuk County, Iowa. In 1848, the family removed to Marshall

County in the same State, when that portion of Iowa was a wilderness, the total population of Marshall County not exceeding a dozen families. Mr. Bowles lived on the farm which he helped to improve in that county until March, 1858, when he went to Riley County, Kan., where he cast his first vote for the Free-State Constitution that fall. The next spring, he crossed the Plains with cattle-teams, being thirty-six days on the road from Fort Riley to Denver, where he arrived May 25, 1859. Like most of the pioneers of '59, he came seeking for gold, and his first move was to prospect through the mountains, where he encountered hardships unusual even in those early days of privation—going three days without food except such as the wild berries of the mountain regions afforded. That fall, he located on Quartz Hill in the Nevada mining district, where he carried on mining for three years, running a mine on the extension of the Burroughs lode. While there, he was elected and served two terms as Sheriff for the mining district of Nevada, under the miners' organization. In the fall of 1862, he purchased a ranche on the Platte ten miles above Denver, near the present village of Littleton, where he now resides. He is one of the most successful of Colorado's farmers, and for the past eleven years has been engaged in stock-raising on the Republican River. Mr. Bowles has served two terms of three years each as County Commissioner of Arapahoe County. He was married in Denver, December 16, 1867, to Miss Cynthia R. Miller. Of four children, there are now living Charles W., Edward V. and Josie.

JAMES BATES.

James Bates was born in Toronto, Canada, July 24, 1828. His father was a leading business man of Toronto, and organized and ran the first stage line through Canada. Mr. Bates remained with his father, assisting him in various capacities, until 1860, when he started westward, arriving in Colorado in July, 1861. He first tried mining and prospecting for a few years, and then started a woodyard in Denver, which he managed three

years, making considerable money. From Denver he went to Cheyenne, where he was engaged in business twelve years, after which he returned to Denver, which place he has since made his home. He is an occasional newspaper contributor, and his spicy, satirical writings are well known to the citizens of Denver and vicinity.

RICHARD G. BUCKINGHAM, M. D.

Dr. Richard G. Buckingham was born in Troy, N. Y., September 14, 1816, being a son of Gideon and Maria (Jutau) Buckingham, of that city, and a grandson of Capt. Florence Crowley, of the Revolutionary army. He was educated at the Troy High School, and the Rensselaer Institute, now the Polytechnic Institute, in his native city. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Thomas W. Blatchford, of Troy, and, in 1834, took his first medical course at Berkshire Medical College, in Pittsfield, Mass., from which institution he graduated and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the fall of 1836, having, in the mean time, pursued one course in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. After graduating, he spent one winter in the old Broadway Hospital, in New York. Removing South, he began practice in Montevallo, Shelby Co., Ala., where he continued until 1841. He then removed to St. Louis, where he had charge of the Marine Hospital. Nearly two years later, he located in Lexington, Mo., and there practiced his profession for twenty-one years. He, with a few friends, established, in 1850, the first female school in the place, and for ten years he was Secretary of the Board of Trustees. This school is now the Baptist Female College. In 1863, he crossed the Plains to Denver, where he has remained ever since, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He was one of the organizers and President of the Denver Medical Association, which he represented in the meeting of the American Medical Association at San Francisco, Cal., in 1871. During his early professional life, he was a frequent contributor to the current medical literature of the

day. In 1874, he was elected a member of the Territorial Council, and was an influential member of that body. On the passage of the bill for the education of deaf mutes, Dr. Buckingham, to whose efforts its passage was largely due, became a Trustee of the Deaf Mute Institute, and was elected President of the Board, and is now serving the sixth year in that capacity. To him, more than any other man in the State, the Institute for the Education of the Mute and Blind, at Colorado Springs, owes its existence and present prosperity.

He was President of the School Board of District No. 1, during the years 1868-69-71-72, and during his term of office the present High School Building, on Arapahoe street, the first school building in Denver with any pretensions to architectural beauty, was erected. He has always been an earnest advocate of the education of the common people, and a friend of any enterprise having for its object the improvement and elevation of humanity.

He was the first Noble Grand of the first lodge of Odd Fellows established in Denver, the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, and has been twice chosen representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. In April, 1876, he was chosen Mayor of the city of Denver, and faithfully discharged the duties of the office. Recognizing his executive abilities, and his devotion to principle and the interests of the people of the State, the Greenback party of Colorado, in 1878, nominated him as their candidate for Governor. Dr. Buckingham has had a long and varied experience of Western life; coming West before there was a railroad west of Pennsylvania, he has seen St. Louis grow from a small city of about seventeen thousand inhabitants to one of nearly half a million, while points that were then mere steamboat landings have become large and flourishing cities. He was married, in November, 1839, to Miss Caroline M. De Forest, of Troy, N. Y., and has three daughters, all married and living in this State.

FREDERICK JONES BANCROFT, M. D.

Dr. Frederick Jones Bancroft was born May 25, 1834, at Enfield, Conn. He is descended on the paternal side from the Bancrofts and Heaths, of Connecticut, and on the maternal side from the Walcotts and Bissells, early and prominent settlers of New England. He was educated at the Westfield (Mass.) Academy, and the Charlotteville (N. Y.) Seminary, and studied medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, N. Y., from which he was graduated in February, 1861, having secured his entire education by his own efforts. In the following April, he settled at Blakely, Luzerne Co., Penn., where he remained until November of the same year, when he entered the army. He was in the same month detailed by Surgeon General Smith, of Pennsylvania, to take special charge of the "Church Hospital," in Harrisburg, "with the power of officer in command." When the regiments left this camp for the field, early in the spring of 1862, he was ordered to join the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed at Hilton Head. In May, he was detached and ordered to take medical direction of the forces at Pinckney Island, Seabrook's and Elliott's Plantations, South Carolina. In September, 1862, the yellow fever which destroyed Gen. Ormsby Mitchell, and other prominent officers in the Department of the South, attacked also many of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and he was sent to New York City, in charge of a detachment of this regiment, on the steamer Delaware. He then proceeded to Philadelphia, where he remained as Examining Surgeon of recruits until the early spring of 1863, when he was ordered to fit up a hospital for the accommodation of Confederate prisoners, at Fort Delaware, Delaware Bay, after which he rejoined his regiment, the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, at Camp Hamilton, Virginia, May, 1863. In June, he was assigned to duty as Post Surgeon of Fortress Monroe, where he remained until December, 1865, when, the war having closed, he left the United

States Military Service. In the autumn before leaving the army, he, with two other commissioned officers, was detailed by the Secretary of War to investigate the management of all hospitals, past and present, near Fortress Monroe. After returning to Philadelphia, he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, 1865-66, and June 1 of 1866 he settled in Denver. Here he has resided since that date, practicing both in the city and country, and actively associated with many of the municipal and State interests. He acted for several years as surgeon of the Wells, Fargo & Company Stage Lines, which position, with his long connection in a similar capacity with the different railroads, has given him an extensive surgical practice, for which his experience of four years as army surgeon, had well fitted him. From 1870 to 1876, he was surgeon of the Kansas Pacific, and Denver Pacific Railroads; and again, since 1877, of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad since its construction in 1870. He is a member of the Denver Medical Society, of which he was President in 1868; he is also a member of the Colorado Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association; he was President of the State Board of Health for 1876-77-78, and Secretary of the same for 1879. Since 1868, he has held the office of United States Examining Surgeon for pensions; was City Physician of Denver from 1872 until 1877, and again for 1878-79. Dr. Bancroft is medical referee and examiner for many of the largest life insurance companies in the United States.

He has been, since 1875, President of the Agricultural Ditch Company, an enterprise that utilizes nearly twenty thousand acres of valuable farming land, hitherto barren, within from two to fifteen miles of Denver. From 1872 to 1876, he was President of the Board of Education of East Denver. He has been Vice President of the Board of Trustees of "Wolfe Hall" since 1875, also a member of the Episcopal Standing Committee of Colorado for 1878 and 1879. He is the first



Geo H. Lyster

President of the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society. In 1871, Dr. Bancroft married the daughter of Mr. George A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His medical writings relate chiefly to the climate of Colorado, and to matters of hygiene; those on the former subject have been extensively copied by Eastern papers and journals, and, by their honest information, concerning the classes and stages of disease that might or might not be benefited by a sojourn in one or another part of our State, have done much to influence the coming of invalids hither. So much that, a few years ago, Dr. Bancroft had the reputation of having, directly and indirectly, added more to the permanent population of Colorado than any other one man in Denver.

HON. LOUIS F. BARTELS.

Few of the early pioneers of Colorado were more favorably known than Louis F. Bartels. He was without doubt one of Denver's oldest and most respected citizens. He was born January 10, 1826, near the university town of Goettingen, in the Province of Hanover, Germany. His education was acquired at the famous university of his native town. After completing his studies, he, a young man of nineteen, impelled by an enterprising and restless nature, left his native country for the one that offers so many advantages for the young and energetic foreigners. Upon his arrival in New York, he immediately started for St. Louis, where he resided until, in 1851, the glowing accounts of the Western country led him through the plains and wilderness into the now Territory of New Mexico. He was among the first who sought their fortunes in this Territory after its annexation to the United States. At first, he located at the old city of Albuquerque, where he was soon launched upon the road to success in a mercantile business. He soon acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language, in that country so indispensable to a business man, and became very popular, by reason of his generosity and strict business integrity. After having amassed, like so many others

of the early pioneers of the West, a handsome fortune, he traveled extensively throughout this Western country, making friends wherever he went. In 1856, he returned as far east as St. Louis, but soon again turned his way westward, making the small town of Bellevue, Neb., his home until 1861. Here he embarked in the grocery business, but was not very successful. After having lost all he possessed in the panic of 1857-60, he, in the summer of 1861, with an ox team of goods, crossed the Plains, and in the fall of the same year arrived at Denver. With what goods he had left, he opened a grocery store on what was then known as Front street, in West Denver. He remained on the West Side until just prior to the flood, in May, 1864, when he removed his business to the building now occupied by Birks Cornforth, on Fifteenth street. He, however, soon after, erected a building of his own, adjoining and in the rear of the Colorado National Bank, to which he removed his business. Being universally respected for his personal probity and commercial rectitude, and well known throughout both Colorado and New Mexico, his old home, his business soon became one of the largest and best in the State. After a successful career as a business man, and desirous of recreation after so many years of incessant labor, he retired from business in 1870. But being of an active and energetic disposition, he found retirement irksome, and far from congenial. He therefore, in the same year, with his junior brothers, Gustave and Julius L., again commenced mercantile business in the cities of Pueblo, West Las Animas, Walsenberg, and San Antonio, all in Southern Colorado; and in these he was interested up to the time of his death, leaving his brothers his surviving partners. In 1868, he also engaged in that most lucrative business of stock-raising, associating with him his brother Ernst, whom he also left his surviving partner in that business. Being in every sense a public-spirited citizen, he was active in furthering and fostering all worthy enterprises. In 1869, he, with the aid of other prominent citizens, organized the Colorado

Savings Building and Loan Association. He was its President from its inception to the time of his death. This Association, having been of such benefit to the poorer classes of people, in the way of enabling them to build homes of their own, has been followed by many other similar institutions. He was also one of the organizers and founders of the Gas Company, being at the time of his death Secretary of the same. His last enterprise was the organization of the German National Bank, than which there is no more healthy financial institution in the State of Colorado.

Mr. Bartels was not only prominent in business, but equally so in political circles. He was a Republican in politics, always advocating the principles of his party to advantage. Being a German of education and culture, he naturally soon became one of the leaders of his people. The German element had unlimited confidence in him, and his political influence was therefore great. Being a master of the Spanish language, he was also very influential with the Mexicans, who, until the completion of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to Pueblo, were very numerous throughout the State.

He was elected one of the Representatives of Arapahoe and Douglass Counties in the Fifth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado. In 1869, he was again nominated by the Republicans for the Legislature, but was defeated by a very few votes. He cared nothing for office or personal political gain, but was always willing to do, and always did, effective work for his party. He never shirked his duty, and his efforts were always productive of good results. After a long sickness, which neither medical skill nor travel could check, Mr. Bartels departed this life at his residence on California street, on July 27, 1874, at the age of forty-eight years. He left a wife and seven children to mourn his untimely death. He enjoyed the confidence, respect and esteem of all who knew him, and his death was the source of deep and wide-spread sorrow. The eldest of the children is Mr. G. C. Bartels, who has recently been admitted

to the bar of this State, and is now a partner of the Hon. Alfred Sayre.

A. W. BAILEY.

Mr. Bailey was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1835, and received a liberal education, graduating in the High School of Potsdam, N. Y. In 1854, he accepted a clerkship in a drug-store, continuing for about three years. In the spring of 1857, he went to Chicago, Ill., accepted another clerkship in a drug-store, remaining there until 1860, when he "caught the Pike's Peak fever" and came to Colorado, and soon after entered the "Pioneer Drug-Store" of Wm. Graham, and here had charge of the first prescription case in Denver. In the spring of 1862, he left this situation, and, in partnership with J. Lloyd Smith, engaged in the drug business for himself for about two years. He then sold out and bought a ranche, which he farmed for about a year, and which satisfied him he was better adapted to the drug business than to ranching. He therefore sold out and returned to Denver, and for a short time superintended Walter Cheesman's drug-store. In the spring of 1866, he went back to Toledo, Ohio, where he was engaged in the drug business for about nine years, after which he sold out and returned to Denver in the fall of 1875, engaged in the same business, and is now one of the leading retail druggists of the city. Mr. Bailey does not aspire to political honors, preferring to lead and enjoy a quiet business life; but, in 1864, without solicitation on his part, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature from Arapahoe County, along with Eli M. Ashley, D. H. Moffat and John Kountz, but as they all were in favor of the admission of Colorado as a State, they were refused their seats by the anti-State men on some trumped-up technicality, and others, not elected, were seated in their places. He also served as aid-de-camp to Gov. Evans for a short time during the Indian war. Mr. Bailey has become prominent as a business man through fair dealing and persevering industry, and occupies a high position as a citizen. He married

Miss Diadema Adams, of Denver, in August, 1863.

EDWARD F. BISHOP.

Col. Edward F. Bishop was born in Chicago, Ill., October 15, 1843. His father, Hon. James E. Bishop, was one of Chicago's pioneers and prominent business men, and his mother, Caroline L. Wilson, came of the old Albany Dutch stock, and was a daughter of the Hon. John Q. Wilson, of Albany, who sat on the bench for many years. Edward received a liberal education, in the Chicago schools and at Racine College, Wisconsin. When seventeen years of age, he began his business life as assistant cashier, at Chicago, of the Michigan Southern Railway, and, from 1861 to the time he enlisted in the army, he was agent for this Company, in charge of its extensive stockyards in that city, each Eastern road having separate stockyards at that time. When the second call for troops was made, in 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry (well known as the famous Railroad Regiment, because of being entirely made up of railroad men). On the muster-in of the company, Col. Bishop was made Orderly Sergeant, and when the regiment was organized he was made its Adjutant. The regiment was ordered to the front at once, and took part in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, under Maj. Gens. Buell, Rosecranz, Thomas, Sherman and Grant. Adj. Bishop was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River, and was gazetted by general orders on the "Roll of Honor" for gallantry in that battle. He was again wounded at Chickamauga, and, after it was determined that his wounds would disable him from service and for life, he received his discharge, during the winter of 1864, and was pensioned. While wounded, and at home, on a furlough, he took part, for several days, in assisting to quell the insurrection of rebel prisoners at Chicago, serving on Gen. Hough's staff, and organizing troops. After receiving his discharge from the service, he entered the banking house of Solomon Sturges' Sons, of Chicago, as

book-keeper, for a short time, but resigned this position to take charge of the circulation of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, where he continued until 1865, and was then appointed cashier and paymaster of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, remaining in this position to the year 1867, when he resigned and came to Colorado. In 1868, he was employed, at a large salary, by J. W. Iliff, the Colorado cattle-king, as his book-keeper and general manager, and remained with him for six years. During this time, Mr. Iliff was doing his heaviest operating, supplying large Government contracts for beef, both for soldiers and the Indian Department, besides shipping thousands of cattle to the Eastern markets. A great deal of this extensive business was entrusted to Col. Bishop, in whose business faculties he had the utmost confidence. In 1873, he was appointed by the Governor, and unanimously confirmed by the Legislature, both Adjutant General of the Territory and Commissioner of Emigration, and was Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for the sessions of 1873-74. In the spring of 1874, he was appointed Clerk of the District Court for the First Judicial District of Colorado, which was composed of seven counties, and removed to Denver continuing in this position until the admission of Colorado as a State, in 1876, when he was appointed by the Judges, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts of Colorado, and has since faithfully performed the duties of this office. Col. Bishop is known to be one of the most careful and prompt business men in Colorado, is public-spirited and enterprising. He has built and owns one of the finest buildings in this city, consisting of a row of dwelling-houses on Fourteenth street, known as Washington Terrace, which was the beginning in Denver of that style of houses now so frequently seen.

JOSEPH M. BROWN.

Joseph M. Brown, farmer and stock raiser, was born May 16, 1832, in Baltimore, Md., where he lived until the age of sixteen years. He then went to New York City, where he found

employment in a store. In 1854, he came West to Chicago, spending the summer on the way with an uncle in Toronto, Canada. He remained in Chicago till the following autumn (1855), when he went to New Orleans and joined, with others, in the formation of a colony to settle in the Mosquito Kingdom in Central America, on lands said to be owned by Col. Kinney, of Texas. They chartered a vessel at New Orleans and loaded with farming implements and provisions enough to last a year. On arriving and exploring the land and finding that Col. Kinney had no title to the land which he professed to claim, they disbanded, and Mr. Brown, with others, joined the Nicaraguan forces, under Gen. William Walker, and served about a year, participating in several engagements. Returning to the United States in the fall of 1856, he spent the following winter in Iowa, and in 1857, went to Kansas and engaged in farming. In May, 1859, he, with his brother Samuel W. Brown, left for the Pike's Peak gold region, and on their arrival, being satisfied of the permanent growth of the country, they made claims on the Platte River where they now reside. In August of that year, he started into the mountains on a prospecting tour, and during the two years which followed, he prospected in the South Park, the Blue River country, Ten Mile Creek, Eagle River, California Gulch on the Arkansas River, Taylor and Gunnison Rivers, and the San Juan country, etc. During the winter of 1859-60, he and his brother built the bridge over the Platte, which has since been known as Brown's bridge. In 1861, he began farming and stock-growing in which he has been successful, owning a well-improved farm of 360 acres. In 1863, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Arapahoe County, for three years, and is now serving on his third term in that capacity. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Anna Dunham, of Rock Island, Ill., and has four children.

JOHN G. BENKELMAN.

John G. Benkelman, one of the most extensive cattle-dealers of Colorado, is a native of Wit-

tenberg, Germany; he was born July 25, 1830, and after receiving the rudiments of a good education he came to the United States, at the age of twenty, and for four years engaged in lumbering and saw-milling in the State of New York. In 1854, he went to California and for over seven years followed the rough life of a miner. Returning to New York, he was married, in the spring of 1862, to Miss Christina Romel, and came at once to Colorado. He followed ranching and cattle-raising for a couple of years in Jefferson County and then removed to Gilpin County, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Denver; since then he has engaged extensively in cattle-raising and trading, and is well known throughout the State as a shrewd and careful business man.

COL. JOHN M. BERKEY.

Col. John M. Berkey was born in Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, January 16, 1834, and received a common school education. In 1849, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he served three years as an apprentice at carriage-smithing. He then went to Tiffin, Ohio, and remained about two years at school—teaching six months of the time. In 1854, he went to Monticello, Ind.; and there attended school and taught for a short time, after which, he engaged in the hardware and grocery business in Monticello, continuing until 1860, when he sold out, and was extensively engaged in cutting and contracting timber and lumber until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he raised a company and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G, Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry. He was subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant, and when the Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry was being recruited, he was commissioned its Adjutant. On the organization of the regiment, he was commissioned Major, and on the 24th of April, 1864, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. As a soldier, Col. Berkey was always at his post and ready for duty; he served with his regiment faithfully until



Q. M. Fisher
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the close of the grand Savannah campaign, when he resigned his commission January 8, 1865, after serving his country for over three years, in the mean time participating in a number of hard-fought engagements, in a part of which he commanded the regiment. He then returned to his home, and soon afterward bought a farm in Iroquois County, Ill., where he continued until the spring 1870. He then came to Colorado, located in Denver, and was for a short time engaged in the sale of sewing machines. He then went into the real-estate business, of which he has made a success; is now handling more real estate, in connection with his partner, H. T. Burchard, than, perhaps, any other firm in the city. Mr. Berkey is tall and commanding, and of a positive temperament, is energetic, public-spirited, and, in every respect, a good citizen. He married Miss P. A. Irons, daughter of Capt. Irons, March 1, 1859.

J. J. T. BALL.

This gentleman was born in Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y., March 15, 1827. He spent the early part of his life in the same county in which he was born. He was married July 1, 1849. He began his career as a railroad man in 1850. At that time, he became manager of the Western Freight Transfer of the New York & Erie Railroad at Dunkirk, N. Y., the western terminus of that road. He remained in that business five years. Then he became clerk in the Dubuque & Minnesota Packet Line on the Upper Mississippi River. The years 1858 and 1859 were spent in New Orleans and on the Red River in the packet trade. In August, 1859, he went to St. Joseph, Mo., in the interest of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company. Having dissolved his connection with the packet company, in 1861 he became Western Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. He remained in that office nine years; residing in Leavenworth, Kan. On the 1st of January, 1870, he came by the Union Pacific and the Denver Pacific Railroads as far as the latter road was built, then by stage to

Denver, Colo., and accepted the office of General Ticket Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, remaining with them seven years. Since 1877, he has been ticket agent of the Pool Line. He has given his whole attention to the steamboat and railroad business for the last thirty years.

J. W. BENHAM.

J. W. Benham, of the firm of Veltz & Benham, was born in New York in 1852. He received a good common-school education, and at the age of twenty came to Colorado, and remained about three years, when he returned to New York. After remaining there three years, he again came to Colorado, and together with Mr. Edward Veltz, opened a meat market at the corner of Twenty-first and Champa streets. These gentlemen, by energy and fair dealing, have built up a large and growing trade in their line of business.

HON. ANDREW W. BRAZEE.

Mr. Brazee was born at Royalton, Niagara Co., State of New York, December 17, 1826. His literary studies were pursued at the Wilson Collegiate Institute of the same place. Subsequently he removed to Lockport, N. Y., where he studied law, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession in the year 1853, since which time his recognized ability and patriotism have been rewarded by various offices of a civil and military character. From 1852 to 1854, he was town Superintendent of Public Schools at Lockport, N. Y. In 1856, he was elected District Attorney, which office he held for three years. From 1861 to 1864, he was in the army, where he successively held the commissions of First Lieutenant, Captain and Major of the New York Forty-ninth Regiment, which did such gallant service in the suppression of the Southern Rebellion. From 1863 to 1864, he also filled the office of Judge Advocate of the Second Division of the Sixth Army Corps. In the fall of 1864, he returned to the duties of civil life and resumed the practice of his profession, but, February 15, 1867,

was appointed Brigadier General of the New York State National Guards, Thirty-second Brigade, which commission he held until 1870. In September, 1871, he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, which office he held until March, 1875, when he resigned and removed to Denver, Colo., to accept the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory. This office he filled until November, 1876, when he again returned to the practice of his profession in which he is still engaged in the city of Denver.

HON. HIRAM P. BENNETT.

H. P. Bennett settled in Denver in the practice of law at a time when law was disregarded and the ends of justice were only obtained in the face of opposition and danger. His sterling integrity and ability in the practice of his profession achieved for him the highest commendation from his fellow-citizens. Especially was he noted for his fearlessness in prosecuting and bringing to the gallows the most desperate murderers who infested the pioneer city. He was born in Carthage, Me., Sept. 2, 1826, and emigrated with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, in 1831. In 1839, he went to Andrew County, Mo., remaining there until 1846, when he returned to Ohio and attended school until 1850. He then went to Missouri and began teaching school and preparing himself for the practice of law. Late in 1851, he was admitted to the bar, and, in 1852, removed to Western Iowa, where he settled in the practice of his profession. In 1854, he removed to Nebraska City, and was elected a member of the Council of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska. In 1855, he was a candidate for Delegate to Congress against Bird B. Chapman, the regular Democratic nominee, and contested for the seat, but lost it in July, 1856. In 1859, he removed to Colorado and settled in Denver, and continued the practice of law. In September, 1860, he associated Moses Hallett with himself in practice under the firm name of Bennett & Hal-

lett. During the spring and summer of 1860, he distinguished himself by his successful prosecution of several murderers and bringing them to the gallows. In July, 1861, he was nominated by the Union Republican Convention at Golden City, for Delegate to Congress against Beverly D. Williams, Democratic candidate, and was elected in August of that year. The following year, he was re-elected for a second term against John M. Francisco and ex-Governor Gilpin. He served four years as the first Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Colorado. In 1862, he obtained the passage and approval of the bill establishing a United States branch mint at Denver. In 1869, he resumed the practice of law in Denver, and was soon afterward appointed Postmaster, which position he held until 1874, since which time he has devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession, with the exception of his term of service in the first session of the State Legislature as Senator from Arapahoe County.

EDWARD J. BINFORD.

E. J. Binford, wholesale and retail dealer in coal in this city, was born in Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co., Ind., in the year 1838. He remained at his home until he was seventeen years of age, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and served an apprenticeship in the drug business with the firm of Anire, Eckstine & Co. He remained with that firm four years and then returned to Crawfordsville, where he began the drug business in his own name. About one year afterward, he purchased a second store in partnership with his brother, A. W. Binford, and remained in that business fourteen years. In 1874, he sold out his interest in the drug business to his brother, and in July, of the same year, came to Denver, Colo. He immediately became interested in mining in Boulder County, and is now one of the chief owners of the Poorman's mine at Caribou. In 1877, he engaged in the coal business at the old Boulder Valley coal office in this city, and for the last two years has been the leading coal-dealer in the city, in all

kinds of coal. His wholesale trade extends over the entire State, requiring a shipment of from ten to twelve car loads per day.

WILLIAM W. BORST.

The General Agent, at Denver, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, is William W. Borst. He was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., and, through the affluent circumstances of his parents, was enabled to acquire a liberal education. His studies were pursued at Jefferson College, in Washington County, and later in the Normal School, in Lancaster County, which he was still attending when the roll of drum and the blare of trumpet resounded through the North, summoning its citizens in defense of the flag that waved over the battlements of Fort Sumter. Yielding to the patriotic fervor which his country's situation engendered in his breast, William W. Borst enlisted for the term of three months, in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and at the expiration of that period re-enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. W. J. Palmer commanding. The record of this regiment belongs to history, identified with the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, under Gen. Rosecranz; with the Atlanta campaign, under Gen. Grant, and the memorable cavalry raid under Gen. Stoneman, through the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and back to Nashville, Tenn. At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Borst was honorably mustered out of the service, at Nashville, with the rank of Sergeant Major, and almost immediately returned to Pennsylvania, where he taught school for several years. In time he became connected with the transportation business, as shipping agent, at Pittsburgh, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, forwarding materials necessary to the construction of that road west from Fort Riley. He was afterward appointed agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Salina, Kan., whence he removed to Ellsworth, where he filled a similar position, until sent to Sheridan, Kan., in 1869, where he acted as terminal

agent, performing at the same time the duties of Paymaster of the Denver Extension of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. When the construction of the road reached Carson, he was appointed agent at that point, and when completed to Denver, was its first representative in that city. In 1871, he severed his connection with the Kansas Pacific Railroad to accept the superintendency of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which position he held until September, 1879, when he was transferred to his present office of General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Borst was married, in 1872, to Miss A. F. Hotchkiss, of Allegheny City, and has three sons. Mr. Borst, with his family, attends the Congregational Church, affiliates with the Republican party in national issues, and is interested in the prosperity of this community, not only through his business interests, but also in the possession of real estate within her limits. The responsible positions he has held since his connection with the great railroad corporations of the West, attest his merits more conspicuously than language can express.

SAMUEL P. BARBEE.

Severing the associations of a lifetime, Samuel P. Barbee has come from his native State, Kentucky, to live and establish business in Denver, bringing with him capital and an honorable record as a merchant, a veteran of the Mexican war, and a Union man in the dark days of Kentucky's history, when it cost both nerve and fortune to espouse the Union cause. He was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1825, and ere his boyhood had passed, had commenced to learn the business, which, during most of his subsequent life, he has followed in Danville, Ky., and recently established in Denver. When the Government called for recruits in 1846, to maintain the honor of her flag in Mexico, he enlisted as a volunteer in Company B of the Second Kentucky Infantry, Col. McKee, commanding, and was soon hurried, with his regiment, to the theater of war. With his comrades he shared the toils of a soldier's career, marching from

Brazos to Monterey, Saltillo and Agua Nueva, and participating in the battle of Buena Vista, where they won fresh laurels for their country's arms. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was honorably mustered out of the service in New Orleans, with the rank of First Sergeant, soon afterward went to Danville, Ky., where he conducted an extensive and flourishing business in saddlery and harness up to the breaking-out of the civil war in 1861. During the exciting period which followed the attempted dissolution of the Union, he continued to act as agent of the Adams Express Company at Danville, to which position he had been appointed in 1859, and held until he moved from that town to reside in Colorado. In 1872, he came to Denver for the first time, and returned to Kentucky with the determination to make this city his future home, but for various reasons did not carry this resolution into effect until 1879. He is now a resident, with his family, of Denver, and has established his old business of saddlery and harness-making at 413 Larimer street, where he employs several hands in the manufacture of the different articles used in that line of business. Mr. Barbee was married, in 1847, to Miss Mary O. Harris, of Mercer County, Ky., daughter of Walter Harris, a respectable farmer, and has two sons, the elder of whom is associated with his father in business, in the capacity of salesman and clerk. Mr. Barbee's devotion to the Union, and the loss he sustained thereby, were recognized by Gen. Grant, when President of the United States, by the appointment as Postmaster of Danville in 1868, in which position he served the full term of four years. That he may meet with the success which his past career and present enterprising course entitles him to expect will be the heartfelt wish of every Union-loving citizen of Denver.

H. M. BENYMER.

This gentleman is an example illustrative of what persevering industry and determination will accomplish. Receiving none of the training of

the schools, he has, nevertheless, by his own exertions, mastered all the common branches of an English education, and has a fair knowledge of history and the classics. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 31, 1837. At an early age, he learned the cabinet maker's trade, at which he worked until 1857, when he went to Peoria, Ill., and was employed by one of the leading undertakers of that city, with whom he remained several years. In 1861, he began experimenting with chemicals, for preserving the human body, discovering a process which he has continued perfecting, until he now has a complete embalming system. He came to Denver in 1875, and for about two years was employed in some of the leading furniture establishments of this city, after which he began the undertaking and embalming business, on Larimer street, in which, with Mr. E. P. McGovern, he is still engaged. His reputation in his particular line is too well known to require comment here.

WILLIAM B. BERGER.

The cashier of the Colorado National Bank of Denver was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., May 31, 1839. He left school at the age of thirteen, and for three years clerked in a store in Pittsburgh. At the age of sixteen, he went to Marquette, Lake Superior, on account of the asthma, with which he had been troubled for a number of years. He was in most, if not all, the public offices of the county, serving successively in the post office, custom house, County Clerk's, Recorder's, City and County Treasurer's, and United States Land offices. At the age of twenty-one, he went to Europe and spent a year in school, at Carlsruhe, and at Nancy, France, studying the languages. Returning to the Lake Superior region, he remained there until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted, but was rejected on account of his old complaint—the asthma. He then engaged in the iron and nail manufacturing business with his father, in Pennsylvania, as traveling salesman, and in the next six years traveled over nearly every State and



C. J. Goss

Territory of the Union, building up a trade from almost nothing, to over a million and a half dollars a year. In 1867, he went to Cheyenne as a member of the firm of Kountze, Bros. & Co., Bankers. Cheyenne was then the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the headquarters of nearly all the desperadoes west of Omaha. Robberies were of frequent occurrence, and the fact that nearly all the western business of the Union Pacific Railroad was transacted through this firm, made it doubly dangerous, and required constant vigilance on their part. Mr. Berger came to Denver in March, 1869, and at once went into the Colorado National Bank, as collection clerk, but rapidly rose from one position to another, until he was appointed cashier, in 1871. He is a gentleman possessing the highest order of financial ability, and through his exertions and the assistance of competent men in all departments, the Colorado National Bank has well kept pace with the rapid onward march of Denver.

HON. WILLIAM N. BYERS.

On the paternal side, William N. Byers is descended from an old Scottish family, who, becoming identified with the Protestant reformation of the sixteenth century, were driven into the borders of Ireland, and there took part in the famous siege of Londonderry. Emigrating to America, they settled in Western Pennsylvania when that country was a wilderness. There his father was born, and, when one year old, was taken by his parents to the Scioto Valley, Ohio, where they were among the very earliest settlers. His mother was of the well-known Brandenburg family, of German extraction, her ancestors being among the early settlers both of Pennsylvania and of Dayton, Ohio. Both families settled in Ohio about the year 1804. Mr. Byers was born February 22, 1831, in Madison County, Ohio, spending his early years upon a farm. In 1850, he removed with his father's family to Iowa, where, the following year, he engaged in Government surveying, and, in the summer of 1852, he crossed

the Plains to Oregon. He followed his profession of a surveyor in Oregon and Washington Territories, and from there went to California, returning to the States in 1854, about the time the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed by Congress. Settling in Omaha, Neb., when that flourishing city contained but one house, he continued his profession, and surveyed a large portion of Eastern Nebraska, and, as County Surveyor, laid off a great part of the city of Omaha. He was for several years one of the Board of Aldermen of Omaha, and was also a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and although but twenty-three years of age, took an active part in the deliberations of that body. On the outbreak of the Pike's Peak excitement, he conceived the project of establishing a newspaper in the new mines, and, in company with two other gentlemen, purchased a printing press, and left Omaha on the 8th of March, 1859, arriving in Denver on the 17th of April. He established the *Rocky Mountain News*, of which he continued at the head until May 5, 1878, and the sole owner since 1870. Not only was the *News* the first paper in the entire Rocky Mountain region, but, under Mr. Byers' management, it maintained its place in the very front rank of American journals. During all the varying fortunes of Colorado, the *News* was always faithful to its interests, while the face of its editor was a familiar one in every miner's camp and settler's cabin in the Territory. He thus became familiar with the various interests of Colorado, and, while the press of the East denounced him as a falsifier, he continued to publish to the world, through the columns of his paper, the wondrous resources of the Territory, its vast mineral wealth, its boundless agricultural and stock-growing facilities, and the marvelous salubrity of its climate. He undoubtedly knows Colorado better than any other man, has always had great faith in its future destiny, and has done more than any one else, with his pen, to attract the attention of the world to her magnificent possibilities and make Colorado what she is to-day.

Mr. Byers was for years a power in politics, not by putting himself forward for public positions, but in his quiet way and by the influence of his pen. He was always an advocate of the admission of the State into the Union, and labored constantly to that end. He was a member and Chairman of the first Convention, in June, 1859, called for the purpose of securing a State organization. This Convention adjourned till the following August, when it was not thought advisable to prosecute the matter farther at that early day. He was also a member of the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, in 1864, under which the Enabling Act was passed by both houses of Congress, but vetoed by Andrew Johnson. In 1864, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed Postmaster of Denver, and held the office two years, when, owing to the pressure of his numerous other duties, he resigned. In February, 1879, he was again tendered the unasked-for position of Postmaster, which he accepted and which he still holds. In no other city of similar population in the country is so much mail matter received and sent as in Denver, and in no other office in the country are the duties of the Postmaster and his assistants so onerous and attended with so many difficulties and annoyances, owing to the unprecedented influx of transient population consequent upon the rich mineral discoveries during the past two years. Yet it is safe to say that in no other office is the same amount of matter distributed with equal accuracy and dispatch, and to the convenience and entire satisfaction of the community. Mr. Byers was married in Muscatine, Iowa, in the fall of 1854, to Miss Elizabeth M. Sumner, of that city, and has two children. Mrs. Byers is descended on her father's side from the New England family of Sumners, of whom the eminent statesman, Charles Sumner, was a member. On her mother's side she is a grand-daughter of Gov. Lucas, at one time Governor of Ohio, and afterward the first Territorial and the first State Governor of Iowa.

LIBEUS BARNEY.

L. Barney, one of the first settlers of Colorado, was born in Bennington, Vt., Aug. 13, 1829. Most of his boyhood was spent in New York City, where he was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods house. He came to Colorado in 1859, crossing the Plains in the first stage coach of the Denver & Pike's Peak Line, and for a number of years engaged in mining, but with indifferent success. Returning to Denver, he, in company with his brother, built one of the first frame houses ever occupied in Denver, in which house the first provisional Legislature of Colorado met. After farming for one year, four miles down the Platte, he came back to Denver and opened a grocery store, and also ran what was called the People's Theater. Of late years he has been engaged in building and improving his property in Denver, but has not been actively engaged in business.

HARRISON K. BUNCH.

H. K. Bunch, senior member of the firm of Bunch & Apple, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 13, 1847. When eighteen years of age, he began the study of law with one of the leading firms of his native city, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1871. He immediately began the practice of law in St. Louis, where he soon attained a prominent position at the bar. In July, 1879, he came to Denver and opened a law and real estate office with Mr. Henry Apple. Mr. Bunch came to Denver recommended by some of the most prominent men of Missouri. His family were among the earliest settlers of St. Louis, and his father was at one time at the head of one of the largest importing houses of New Orleans. The firm of which Mr. Bunch is a member conducts a general real-estate and legal business, and is one of the most successful and reliable in the city.

SIMON BLOCK.

In order to escape being drafted into the Russian Army, Simon Block fled from his own country and sought protection under the Government

of the United States. He was born in Russian Poland, and had received a fair education, his parents supplying him with means to pursue his studies until he had reached his twenty-first year. Entering upon a business career, he became profitably engaged in the grain trade, soon acquiring sufficient capital to invest in the purchase of a farm, which, however, the Russian Government confiscated on account of his open sympathy with his native land—oppressed and sorrowing Poland. A worse fate was in store for him—that of serving in the ranks of the Russian Army, which he avoided only by leaving home and friends, and coming to the United States. In 1868, he came to Denver, and with the exception of a few years, when he was peddling through the State, has been a permanent resident of the city. In 1871, he built and occupied his present grocery store, in West Denver. Mr. Block has invested largely in real estate, which, together with his thriving grocery business, has placed him in very prosperous circumstances. He was married in Colorado in 1875, and resides with his family in a handsome residence in West Denver. He is a member of the Jewish Synagogue, and Vice President of its organization. He is also a Director of the Union Loan Association, and was Alderman in the City Council during the term of 1875-76, having been elected on the Republican ticket in a Democratic ward.

HON. SAMUEL E. BROWNE.

Mr. Browne was born May 12, 1822, in Franklin County, Penn. He received a collegiate education, graduating from Marshall College, Mercersburg, Penn., in the Class of '39, after which he followed teaching for about three years. In the spring of 1843, he began the study of law with D. F. Robinson, but, in the fall of the same year, he removed to Springfield, Ohio, and resumed his studies in the office of Judge William A. Rogers, of that city. He was admitted to the bar June 7, 1845. In January, 1846, he removed to Van Wert, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession; remained, however, but a short time, after

which he removed to Delphos, Ohio. There he continued to practice until the fall of 1855, when he removed to Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, and opened an office. In the winter of this year, he was elected official reporter of the Ohio Senate, and, in the fall of 1860, was elected to represent Miami County in the Legislature for the next two years. On the day the Legislature adjourned, in 1861, he was appointed Quartermaster of the Army of Ohio, under Gen. McClellan, and on the same day left for Marietta, Ohio, where he established Camp Putnam, a two-regiment post, and, in a short time was ordered to take charge of the Commissary Department of that portion of the army. He had not remained there long, until he seized the steamer Ohio, under orders, and carried the Fourteenth Ohio, commanded by Col. James Stedman, to Parkersburg, Va., took possession of that city in behalf of the Union forces, and then established Camp Jackson. This was the first invasion of any Southern State. Mr. Browne remained there until July, when he went to Washington, and was appointed Captain of the Seventeenth Regular Infantry by President Lincoln, but resigned his command in a short time to accept the position of Assistant Registrar, in the Treasury Department, with Mr. Chase, in which official capacity he signed the first \$60,000,000 of Greenback currency, known as the demand notes. During the winter of 1861-62, he was the Government express messenger to convey money to the Federal armies, in which time he disbursed \$15,000,000. On the 8th of April, 1862, on the recommendation of S. P. Chase, Caleb B. Smith, of the Interior Department, and Noah H. Swain, of the United States Supreme Court, he was appointed U. S. Attorney for Colorado. He came to Denver in May, 1862, and entered upon the duties of this office, in which he continued until the 1st of October, 1865, when his resignation, which had been sent in the previous May, was accepted. In the fall of 1864, the Indians seized upon the line of communication from the States to Denver, murdering and driving off all the settlers between Denver and Julesburg.

As there were no troops in the Territory, the people, under the authority the President, raised a regiment of cavalry, of which Mr. Browne was elected Colonel, and took command January 17, 1865. They spent the rest of the winter on the Plains, opened communication with the States, and kept it open until the cessation of hostilities. They were mustered out of the service April 30, 1865. By permission of the President, Col. Browne took command of this regiment and held the office of Attorney General at the same time, by deputy. Since October, 1865, he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Denver.

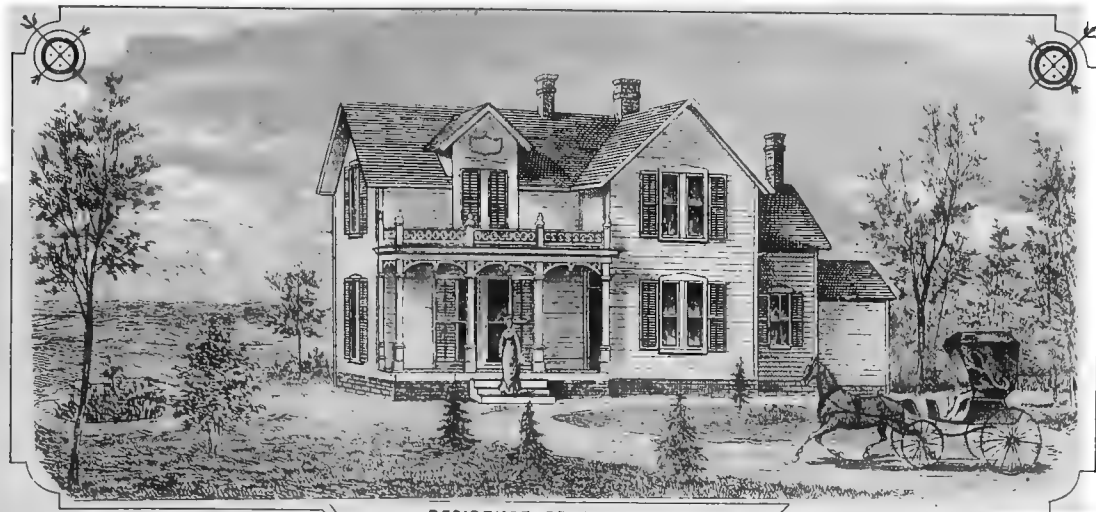
ROBERT BANDHAUER.

The name of Robert Bandhauer is familiar to the people of Denver as a splendid mechanic, and a useful and popular citizen. Born in Prussia in 1851, and coming to the United States with his parents when he was only four years old, he has grown up under the shadow of American institutions, developing fertility of resources, and expanding the natural quickness and ingenuity of his mind to such an extent that there can be no doubt but that he is a thorough American in head and heart. Although his educational advantages were limited in his boyhood and youth, he has supplied that deficiency by practical observation and self-instruction. He has worked upon farms, has been employed at Canton, Mo., in a cigar factory, and having acquired, untaught, a knowledge of machinery, was at one time an engineer of a steamboat plying on the White River, Arkansas. But the occupation by which he is best known, and the pursuit of which has secured for him both a competency and an honorable position in the world, is that of a blacksmith and mechanic. He served an apprenticeship of three years in Canton, Mo., in the trade and afterward worked in many of the Southern States, notably in Jefferson, Tex., but formed no permanent connection until he came to Colorado in 1871, and filled, for several years, the position of foreman in the shops of W. J. Kinsey, in Denver. In 1877, he started

a shop of his own, and from that time to the present, has had uninterrupted success. His present establishment on Fifteenth street, between Wazee and Wynkoop streets, is pushed to its limit in order to keep up with the demands of business. There are six hands now constantly employed, and the work carried on embraces blacksmithing, wagon and carriage making, and the manufacture of tools, as well as repair work of every description. Mr. Bandhauer is not only a good mechanic but an ingenious one, and may refer, with pardonable pride, to an invention of his own which has been patented and very generally adopted by the trade. It is called the Improved Combined Tire Up-setter, Shears and Punch, designed to simplify and facilitate what have been hitherto slow and tedious operations. Mr. Bandhauer is a married man, owner of real estate in Denver, and has some valuable mining interests in Gunnison County. He is deservedly popular among all classes of citizens in Denver, and in the election for city officers in 1879, was chosen by nearly a unanimous vote to represent the Sixth Ward in the Board of Aldermen. His own brains and his own toil have raised him in the scale of wealth and respectability, and have foreshadowed a career which will no doubt prove both useful and honorable among his fellow-citizens, and a subject of proper pride to his family and himself.

MORITZ BARTH.

Moritz Barth, of the firm of Wm. Barth & Bro., wholesale and retail dealers in boots and shoes, was born in Dietz Nassau, Germany, July 24, 1834. He attended school up to the age of fourteen years, and was then employed in the Surveyor General's Office, intending to devote himself to mining, but, deciding to come to America, he learned the shoemaker's trade. Landing in New Orleans with a portion of his father's family, in December, 1852, he found employment at his trade. In May following, the family proceeded up the Mississippi to Belleville, Ill., where they joined his brother William. Thence, in 1854, he removed to Platte Co.,



RESIDENCE OF C. J. GOSS.



ALVORD HOUSE, HON. H. A. CLOUGH, OWNER



WOEBER BROS. CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Mo., where they were engaged in business till 1861, when they both came to Colorado, locating in California Gulch, he remained till fall, and when William went to St. Louis, he went to Cañon City, to open the business there, but finding the prospect poor, joined his brother in St. Louis. In 1862, on their return to Colorado, he located in Montgomery, in the shoe business. In the spring of 1863, he went over the range to Gold Run, and opened a general store. In September of the same year, the gold excitement breaking out in Montana, he went to that Territory, returning in December to the States, where he purchased a large stock of goods and took them to Montana. He did business there until the fall of 1865. In 1868, he established branch houses of Barth Bros., in Salt Lake City, and Corinne, and in 1870, returned to Denver, where he has since been located. Mr. Barth has traveled extensively in this country, visiting all the large cities of the Union, and going several times to the Pacific coast. He is a director and stockholder in the City National Bank, of Denver, and the Bank of San Juan, at Del Norte. He has been President of the Denver Maennerchor, a musical society, numbering among its members many of the best musicians in the city. Although frequently solicited to run for office, he has invariably declined, not having time to spare from his business.

HON. ALFRED BUTTERS.

Among the prominent citizens of Denver, who have taken up their residence in the city during the last decade, is the Hon. Alfred Butters, who was born in Exeter, Penobscot Co., Me., May 27, 1836. He was educated in the public schools, and in the Bucksport Seminary, and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, Me. At the age of twenty, he began teaching, and in 1858, emigrated to Kansas, and continued teaching in that State and Missouri until 1860. He then came to Colorado and settled on a ranche on Cherry Creek, in Douglas County, about twenty miles from Denver. In 1868, he engaged in stock-

growing, purchasing a small herd of 162 head of cattle, which he has increased to over 2,000. He removed to Denver in 1871, and in 1874 was elected to the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, and among other legislative measures, was the author of a bill for regulating the fees and salaries of the officers of Arapahoe County. He was again elected in 1876, and was chosen Speaker of the House. At the close of the session, the members of the House, in testimony of their high appreciation of his services as Speaker, presented him with an elegant silver tea-service, while the Democrats gave him a fine gold-headed cane, which, considering the fact that Mr. Butters was, and is, a staunch Republican, was a testimony to his fairness and impartiality as Speaker. In October, 1876, he was elected to the Senate of the first General Assembly of the new State, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Ways, and Means, and the Committee on Stock. He was also a member of the Committee on Rules. He introduced, and secured the passage of an act, amendatory to an act, providing for the branding, herding and care of stock, which provided for the establishing of a State Board of Commissioners, and Round-up Commissioners in each round-up district in the State. This law has given great satisfaction, and has met the approval of the cattle men of the State. He also drafted a bill revising the revenue laws of the State, but finding by the Constitution of the United States that all revenue bills must first be introduced in the House, he turned it over to a member of the House for that purpose. He was an influential member of the Senate, and the author of many salutary measures. He is now on his second term as President of the Colorado Cattle Grower's Association. Mr. Butters was married, November 10, 1870, to Miss Minerva E. Bonnifield, of Douglas County, Colo.

HON. HIRAM J. BRENDLINGER.

Among the first to become a permanent resident of Denver, was the above-named gentleman, locating here in 1859. Mr. Brendlinger was born in

Montgomery County, Penn., April 15, 1825. When six years old, he removed with his parents to Philadelphia, and there attended school till the age of fourteen years, when he entered a store and clerked until 1850. In May, of that year, he started for California, via the Isthmus, which he crossed in bungos, and with mules. After visiting the mines in the southern part of the State, he returned to San Francisco, and entered into partnership with another Philadelphia gentleman, John Kurtz, in the tobacco business, soon building up a good wholesale trade, in which he continued until the fall of 1857, when he closed up his business, and returned to the East. While on a visit to his old home, he was attracted by the reports of the discovery of gold in the Pike's Peak country, and on the 24th of February, 1859, he left Philadelphia for the mountains. At Leavenworth, he outfitted with a wagon and two yoke of oxen, and taking a small stock of cigars, he left Leavenworth on the 22d of April, arriving at Denver on the 30th of May. As soon as he could secure a location, he opened business temporarily on Ferry street, in West Denver, until he could obtain a permanent location. After about three weeks, he removed to Denver, and opened on Blake street, near Cherry Creek. In June, 1859, he purchased the lot on the corner of Blake and Fifteenth streets, which was then occupied by a small log cabin. Some months later, he changed this into a small store, into which he moved his business. In the spring of 1861, he tore down the cabin, and put up a two-story frame building, and enlarged his business. This building was burned down in the great fire of April 19, 1863. Six months before this, he had erected a brick warehouse, in which he saved the most of his stock, and in which he re-commenced business the day after the fire. He then started a branch house in Central City, which he sold out shortly after building his present brick store, in the fall of 1863. In 1864, he established a branch house in Virginia City, Montana, which was conducted by Ferdinand S. Stone, one of his former clerks, to whom he gave an interest.

In 1866, he sold his interest to Mr. Stone, and the following year started another branch store in Cheyenne, Wyoming, which he closed out a year or two later. In 1877, he went to the Black Hills, and established a branch house in Deadwood, which he still continues, in connection with his wholesale and retail business in Denver. He was elected a member of the City Council of Denver in April, 1861, serving until the spring of 1863. In the spring of 1864, he was chosen Mayor of the city, and discharged the duties of that office in an efficient and creditable manner. The same year, he was elected to the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, on what was known as the Anti-State ticket. Since then he has applied himself to the prosecution of his business affairs.

WILLIAM BARTH.

Mr. Barth was born in Dietz Nassau, Germany, Dec. 8, 1829, and came to the United States in 1850, landing in New Orleans with but a picayune in his pocket. He went to work at his trade of a shoemaker, but owing to the change of climate, he was taken ill and was obliged to go to the hospital for a month, after which he went up the river to St. Louis, and thence to Belleville, Ill. After living there a year, he went to Glasgow, Mo., in search of an elder brother, who had come to America two years earlier than himself, but found that in 1850 he had gone to California, whence he never returned. From Glasgow he went to Platte Co., Mo., where he engaged in business with his brother, Moritz, doing quite an extensive boot and shoe business. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, having been quite active in the Union cause, and finding themselves obnoxious to the sentiment of the vicinity, they, on the 2d of June, 1861, crossed the river with an ox-team, and started across the Plains for the mountains. They first located in California Gulch, now Leadville, and in the fall he returned to St. Louis, and engaged in manufacturing nail boots, for the Pike's Peak trade, where soon afterward he was joined by his brother. In 1862, they crossed the

Plains again, this time with two wagons, William settling in Fairplay, while Moritz went to Montgomery. He spent the following winter in Illinois, returning and settling in Denver, in May, 1863, a few days after the great fire of that year. Obtaining a small place between two buildings, on Blake street, so narrow that he could reach from wall to wall, he roofed it over, and carried on business there until fall, when they removed to their present location, No. 232 Fifteenth street, where they have done a very successful business. They are among the heaviest tax-payers in the county. Mr. William Barth is a large stockholder and Vice President of the City National Bank, a stockholder and director in the San Juan Bank, at Del Norte, and a director and heavy stockholder in the Denver & South Park Railroad Company. He served on the Board of Aldermen in 1867-68. The year of the Vienna Exposition, he took his family to Europe, and spent some time in traveling in Austria, Germany and Switzerland. He has been a hard worker for the good of the community, and has done much for the up-building of the city and developing the resources of the State. He was first married in Parkeville, Mo., in May, 1858, to Miss Anna Nell, who died after their removal to Denver, leaving two daughters, one of whom is now living. He was again married in October, 1867, to Miss Charlotte Kaempfer, of Chicago, and has one son.

SAMUEL W. BROWN.

S. W. Brown was born near Baltimore, Md., December 23, 1829; removed to New York City at the age of fifteen, and served an apprenticeship of four years to the cabinet-maker's trade. Soon afterward, war having been declared with Mexico, he entered the army and served till the close of the war. He then turned his steps westward, seeking a home upon the Pacific Slope. After spending five years in California, in mining and mercantile pursuits, he returned to the States and located in Chicago, where he engaged in the restaurant business three years, then concluded to try

his fortune in Central America during Gen. Walker's expedition in that country, engaging in a general mercantile business and furnishing supplies for the army. After remaining there one year, he returned to the United States, and was engaged in locating and pre-empting land in Benton County, Iowa, one year, and then settled at Olathe, Johnson County, in the occupation of farming, and was there married to the daughter of John Perry. In the spring of 1859, he came to Denver, and pre-empted a homestead, a few miles from Denver, in the Platte Valley, to which he has bought additional lands, being the owner at present of a fine farm of 500 acres. Since this time he has been engaged in farming, gardening and stock-raising, and is one of the most substantial citizens of the Platte Valley.

WILLIAM N. BABCOCK

Among the younger men of enterprise and ability, who have held important positions in connection with the railway system of Colorado, during the last few years, is William N. Babcock, who was born in Canandaigua County, N. Y., February 5, 1847. His parents removed to New York City when he was two years old. In 1859, he removed with his parents to Mobile, Ala., remaining there until the opening of the rebellion, when the family removed North, and located in Springfield, Ill. In the fall of 1861, he entered the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., and continued his studies until 1863. He then learned telegraphing, and in the spring of 1864, was appointed telegraph and ticket agent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads, at Springfield Junction, Ill., but in the fall of the same year, he removed to Mound City, Ill., and took charge of the telegraph office in the navy yard at that place, remaining there until 1876, with the exception of one and a half years' residence in Crawfordsville, Ind., during which he was engaged in the mercantile business, and also had charge of the United States Express business at that place. In August,

1876, he came to Denver, and in October was placed in charge of the Colorado Central Railroad, during its construction from Cheyenne, until its completion in November. He was then appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of that road, which position he held until May, 1879, when the Colorado Central passed under the management of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was then appointed General Western Agent of the Northern Pool Line, which consisted of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Colorado Central Railroads, which position he has filled in an acceptable and creditable manner to the present time.

JAMES H. BAKER.

James H. Baker, Principal of the Denver High School, was born in Harmony, Me., October 13, 1848. Until the age of fourteen, he spent his summers on his father's farm, receiving in the winter the usual instruction at the district school. After spending several terms at Hartland Academy, he, at the age of seventeen, entered Nichols' Latin School, in Lewiston, Me., and graduated therefrom in 1869, and at once entered Bates College, in the same city.

In 1870, Lewiston became the home of his parents. In 1873, he graduated from Bates College, taking next to the highest rank in a large class, notwithstanding much unavoidable absence. Beginning at the age of seventeen, he taught several terms of district school, and one term of grammar school, and was also for some time instructor in the Topsham Family School for Boys, an institution of high standing in the East. In 1870, he was Principal of Anson Academy, and, in 1872, of East Lebanon Academy, Maine. For two years after graduating from college, he taught with marked success as Principal of the Yarmouth High School, which position he left to take charge of the Denver High School, in 1875. Prof. Baker's reputation in Maine was that of a close student, and a thorough, efficient teacher, and that reputation has been fully maintained by his work in Colorado. The upbuilding of the Denver High Schools,

almost from the beginning, is mainly due to his constant and unwearied efforts. He is a gentleman of ripe scholarship and varied experience in school work; he is a constant student and an enthusiastic teacher, earnestly devoted to his profession. Thorough, conscientious and methodical himself, he insists upon the same painstaking care on the part of his pupils. He has labored to maintain a standard of school work fully equal to that of the best similar institutions in the Eastern cities. How well he has succeeded, the present flourishing condition of the Denver High School will show.

SAMUEL BRANTNER.

Mr. Brantner, one of the earliest settlers and most extensive farmers of Arapahoe Co., was born in Washington County, Md., August 13, 1820. His father having died, his mother removed to Ohio, where Mr. Brantner remained until 1852, working on a farm and at the cooper trade. In 1852, he went to California and remained six years, most of the time engaged in farming. Returning to Ohio, he remained about one year, and then started westward. He was married in Shelby County, Mo., in 1859, and the following May, started with his family for Pike's Peak, where he arrived in August. The first year after arriving in Colorado was spent in farming on Cherry Creek, four miles from Denver. In June, 1860, he bought the farm where he now lives, fifteen miles below Denver, on the Platte. Mr. Brantner has been quite successful in farming and stock-raising, and is one of the leading farmers of the county. His daughter, who was married in December, 1879, was the first white girl born in Colorado.

CHARLES BOHM.

This gentleman was born at Hanau-on-the-Main, near Frankfort, Germany, in 1846. He came to the U. S. when but three years old, and lived for several years in Newark, N. J. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a New York designer and engraver. He started in business first for himself at No. 25 John street, then at 43 Maiden



M. Gordon (Mal).

Lane, and was afterward employed by the great diamond firm of Durant & Company, of Newark, N. J. In the spring of 1866, he made his first trip to Denver, crossing the Plains with a team. After arriving in Denver, he started in business as a designer and engraver, and also made illustrations for several New York magazines. He returned to New York in the summer of 1868, and carried on business at No. 73 Nassau street, where he did designing on wood and copper plate for the general trade. In the fall of 1869, he was one of those who organized the famous Palette Art Club, of New York City. In the spring of 1872, he returned to Denver, and again started in business as a designer and engraver; also producing crayon, India ink and water-color portraits. In the fall of 1872, he established a business with Mr. Charles Perry, of lithographing, engraving and photographic portraiture. The lithographic business not meeting their expectations, they abandoned it, and Mr. Bohm, having purchased Mr. Perry's interest, has since that time carried on the photographic business in his own name, and what he has accomplished, his work will show.

MAJ. J. M. BAGLEY.

In his work as an artist in this city, Mr. Bagley has gained a reputation second to none in his profession. The superiority of his work as a designer and engraver on wood has commended him to public favor and secured a large patronage. The fine view of the city of Denver and surroundings which appears in this work was engraved from his drawing. He was born in the State of Maine July 19, 1837, but spent most of his life in Virginia until 1852, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and afterward to Alton, Ill. In 1859, he went to New York and commenced engraving on wood, at Frank Leslie's, serving there until 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Volunteer Infantry, and served during the war. He was with Gen. Banks in Louisiana, and afterward with Gen. Sheridan in Virginia. He entered the service

as a private, and received promotions as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain. He was afterward awarded a commission as Brevet Major by Gov. Fenton, of New York. After the war, he carried on the business of designing and engraving on wood in St. Louis from 1865 to 1872, when he removed to Denver, and has followed his profession since that time, obtaining a lucrative business.

CHARLES H. BAGLEY, D. D. S.

The same diligence in study which characterized him during his early life, while preparing for his professional duties, has followed Dr. Bagley through his whole career and fitted him for the first place in his profession. It has won for him a lucrative practice, which his ability and skill so well deserve. He was born in Meadville, Penn., September 17, 1842, and, after fitting himself for college in the public schools, was admitted to Harvard University in July, 1859, and graduated in July, 1863. He then entered the Union army, enlisting in Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and served in the campaign which resulted in the capture of John Morgan, in Ohio, and was discharged with the regiment in September of the same year. In 1865, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. C. Midhard, in Philadelphia, and attended one course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, after which he entered the dental office of Dr. A. B. Robbins, a practitioner of many years' experience in his native town of Meadville. He remained there, studying and practicing, until the fall of 1869, when he was matriculated at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, in Philadelphia. The course of lectures he attended several years previous was considered equivalent to one course at the Dental College, and accordingly he graduated with high honors the following year (1870), and immediately resumed practice in Meadville, where an excellent business was soon obtained. In the summer of 1871, he removed to Colorado and engaged in smelting and

reduction of ores at Golden. This undertaking proved a losing venture, and, in 1874, he resumed the practice of dentistry—but soon afterward went East, and, after spending a year in Massachusetts, returned to Denver and entered into partnership with Dr. A. J. McGarrey, then practicing in this city at 355 Larimer street, but in June, 1876, Dr. McGarrey died, and since that time Dr. Bagley has practiced alone in the same office.

RICHARD J. BRITTAI.

Mr. R. J. Brittain was born in New York City September 18, 1850. Soon afterward, his parents settled in New Jersey. At the age of seventeen, he served an apprenticeship with Thomas A. Edison, the world-renowned electrical inventor, after which he began the manufacture of electrical instruments in Newark, N. J., with a general office in New York City. He continued the business until 1876, when he came to Colorado, and for a time was engaged in prospecting in the mountains. In the fall of 1876, he settled in Denver, and entered into partnership with J. H. Smith, as proprietor of the Novelty Manufacturing Company. He was married, in December, 1871, in the State of New Jersey.

GEORGE N. BILLINGS.

The senior member of the well-known firm of Billings & Stewart, dealers in all kinds of lumber, doors, sash, etc., besides being extensively engaged in contracting and building, is one of the pioneers of this city and one of her enterprising and industrious business men. He was born in Oswego, New York, August 19, 1836, and, after receiving a common-school education, learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for a short time in his native town, after which, in 1853, he went to Belvidere, Ill., where he entered upon a clerkship, and continued the same for about two years. He then returned to his trade for about three years. In the spring of 1860, he crossed the Plains, and located at Denver, working at his trade for a short time, after which

he entered upon a clerkship for Woolworth & Mofat, continuing until the spring of 1868, when he was elected City Assessor for one year. On the expiration of the year, he engaged in contracting and building, which he has ever since continued. In 1872, he erected the planing-mill and sash and door factory which he is now operating in company with R. W. Stewart, with whom he formed a partnership in 1877. Mr. Billings is a man of sterling qualities, and his enterprise and public spirit render him a valuable citizen.

SAMUEL M. BLACK.

S. M. Black was born in Erie County, Ohio, in 1853. Reared a farmer, it was but natural as well as wise for him to begin life for himself by following in the footsteps of his father. When he was nineteen years of age, allured by the glowing reports of Colorado, he came here and located on Clear Creek, in Jefferson County, where he farmed about four years. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Mollie E. Darnall. In 1876, he left his farm in Jefferson County and bought a farm on the Platte, eighteen miles north of Denver, on which he moved and where he has since resided.

ANSELM H. BARKER.

On the 24th day of October, 1858, Mr. Barker, with a train of six teams and fifteen men, arrived on the present site of Denver, and, immediately after the organization of Auraria, built the first cabin ever erected in what is now the city of Denver. He was born in Gallia County, Ohio, November 23, 1822. His father was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch received the usual educational advantages of a farmer's son, and had learned the trade of a blacksmith before he was nineteen years of age. He was married, in Wilkesville, Ohio, August 7, 1843, and soon afterward removed to Berlin, Jackson County, of his native State, where he worked at his trade a short time, going from there to Fairfield, Iowa, and afterward to Indianola, Iowa. In the spring of

1857, he removed to Plattsmouth, Neb., then only a village of a few small cabins, where he remained until coming to Colorado, in 1858. The first winter after arriving here, he went about two miles up the Platte, and located some placer claims just below the Spanish "Diggings." Here he spent the winter in mining, in which he was moderately successful. The following spring he went to Jackson Diggings, where Idaho Springs now stands, and from there to the Gregory lode, near the present site of Central.

He located some good claims in that locality, among others, one on the Gunnell Extension. He was elected Recorder of the Eureka District in the summer of 1859, and in the fall of the same year returned to Plattsmouth, Neb., from which place he brought his family to Colorado, in the spring of 1860. His son Lincoln, born in Denver the 7th of September, 1860, was one of the first children born in this city. In 1862, he moved on a ranche, on Clear Creek, where he followed farming for over five years, when he again returned to Denver and engaged in blacksmithing for a short time. Until July, 1868, he was engaged in prospecting near Georgetown, Colo., and in New Mexico, but at the expiration of that time returned to Denver, and, until the summer of 1870, was engaged in blacksmithing, and on the construction force of the Denver Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Railroads until they were completed to Denver. He has been engaged extensively in mining at Leadville, and is the owner of the "Total Eclipse" at that place, which bids fair to become a valuable piece of property. Mr. Barker has never aspired to public office, but has held a number of offices at different times, and was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Colorado Constitutional Convention in 1876.

F. ADOLPH BROCKER.

This gentleman was intimately connected with the early history of Denver, and participated with zeal in the advancement of its industrial and municipal affairs. He was born in Prussia, Ger-

many, although a descendant of French ancestry. Before attaining the age of manhood, he left his native country as an immigrant to the United States. Settling in St. Louis, Mo., he embarked in the grocery business, and directed his attention exclusively for several years to that branch of business, both in the wholesale and retail trade. In 1855, he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he conducted business prosperously for the next four years. He then removed to Denver, and immediately opened a grocery. Although the settlement was small, he, by close attention to business, established a prosperous trade. He suffered in common with many other citizens of Denver by the disastrous fire of 1863, which destroyed a large portion of the town. Mr. Brocker transported his goods, for his business, over the Plains with his own teams, and managed his business economically until failing health compelled him to retire from active business life. He died in 1870 in St. Louis, Mo. He was married in Denver, February 10, 1863, to Amelia Gehrung, daughter of J. C. Gehrung.

JACOB N. BEST.

Mr. Best was born August 18, 1836, in Ontario, Canada, where he remained until he reached the years of manhood. He was educated in the common schools, and acquired a practical knowledge of the machinist's trade. In 1854, in company with his brother, John E. Best, he opened a machine-shop and foundry in Durham County. Three years later, his brother died, when he assumed charge of the business, and continued the same until 1866. For the next three years, he was engaged in the mercantile business. In November, 1870, after disposing of his business, he removed to the United States, and settled in Denver, where, departing from his accustomed line of business, he embarked in the sheep business, in which he was principally engaged until January, 1880. He then disposed of that business, and accepted the position of bailiff in the District Court of Denver. He was married, first, in

Durham County, Canada, in 1863, and again in 1872, to the daughter of John Best, of Danville, Penn., and has a family of three children.

COL. ALBERT G. BOONE.

Col. Boone is now seventy-four years of age. He was born in Greensburg, Ky., on the Ohio River, and is the son of Jesse Boone, the eldest son of the renowned pioneer of Kentucky, Daniel Boone. Col. Boone is a fair representative of the hardy men who have, under great privations and danger, advanced the standard of civilization west of the Mississippi River. He has been in the service of the United States, in various positions of great responsibility on the frontier, for fully half of a century, intrusted with important duties as an Indian Agent, Commissioner to treat with the wild tribes of the Plains, and as a disbursing officer of the Government, in all of which stations he was distinguished for his intelligence, fidelity and rare ability as an officer. Col. Boone possesses all the simplicity of character and manners which marked his honored grandsire, mingled with unsurpassed courage in danger, and manly integrity in all his transactions with the Government and his fellow-men. No man in the West is more beloved for his noble qualities than Col. Boone; and indeed it may be well said of him, that true as he has ever been to his duty as a citizen and a public servant, and in all his relations in private life, he stands out as a model for the rising generation, a man without stain or blemish, "without fear and without reproach."

WILLIAM H. BUCHEL, M. D.

Dr. W. H. Buchtel, one of Denver's successful and skillful physicians, whose father and grandfather were physicians before him, was born in Akron, Ohio, August 15, 1845, and at an early day removed with his parents to South Bend, Ind. After attending the public schools, he pursued a course of study at the "Northern Indiana College" of that city, and began the study of medicine with Prof. N. S. Davis, President of the

Chicago Medical College, in April, 1860. He passed his final examination in the spring of 1864, receiving certificates from the Professor, but could not take his degree until he was of age. In the mean time, he had been resident physician in Mercy Hospital, Chicago, for two and a half years. As soon as he had completed his course, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and was, in April, 1864, examined for fourteen days by the U. S. Examining Board, and commissioned Second Assistant Surgeon of U. S. Volunteers, and ordered to Louisville, where he was on duty for a short time, in the Totten General Hospital, after which he spent a short time in the hospitals of Chattanooga. In August, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon in the Department of Military Railroads, and ordered to join Sherman's army, then at Resaca, near Kenesaw Mountain. He accompanied Sherman to Atlanta, and was present at the siege and capture of that city. He remained in Atlanta until the 15th of November, going thence to Savannah, Ga., via Baltimore, and from there to Newbern, N. C., where he was appointed Chief Surgeon of Military Railroads of the Department of North Carolina, on the 5th of February, 1865, and made his headquarters at Newbern, until the close of the war. Resigning his commission September 1, 1865, he at once returned to his home in South Bend, Ind., taking charge of his father's practice. In the spring of 1871, in consequence of hemorrhages, he was obliged to leave a large and remunerative practice and come to Colorado. He located in Denver, and was in active practice until the fall of 1875, when ill health compelled him to seek a higher altitude. He therefore purchased a ranche of twenty-one hundred acres, now known as Spring Cliff Ranche, on the divide in Douglas County, where he has since resided during the summer season, spending the winters in Denver. He has given considerable attention to raising fine horses and cattle. He has always been a close student of his profession, and, having recovered his health, he has returned permanently to Denver, and engaged



L. A. Greenleaf.

in active practice. He makes a specialty of treating the diseases of women, in which he has been eminently successful. He is married to Helen M. Barnum, daughter of the Hon. P. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport, Conn.

B. H. BAYLES.

Mr. Bayles is one of Denver's best and most enterprising business men. He was born in Adrian, Mich., July 3, 1843, and received a moderate education. In 1858, he entered upon a clerkship in one of the drug stores of his native town, continuing there for some years, after which he went to Toledo, Ohio, and there entered a drug house as clerk for about one year. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he entered upon a clerkship and continued in the same until after the close of the war, when he went to Pleasant Hill, Mo., and engaged in the furniture business, continuing up to 1870, when he came to Denver and continued the same business, and he is now the owner and proprietor of one of the largest furniture houses in Colorado. Mr. Bayles gives his personal attention to his business, in which he is thoroughly posted, and, being a man of strict integrity and perseverance, he has ever met with merited success. He is public spirited, and in every respect one of Denver's best representative citizens.

GARDNER G. BREWER.

Gardner G. Brewer, of the well-known firm of Greenleaf & Brewer, was born in Boston, Mass., October 16, 1834. He graduated in the Boston grammar schools, and for a number of years was with his father engaged in the fancy-goods business in his native city. In 1860, when the glowing accounts of great Colorado mineral wealth were first heralded through the States, Mr. Brewer, in company with his present partner, was one of the first to turn his face toward Pike's Peak, exchanging his pleasant city home for a frontier life. After traveling considerably through the State in search for a permanent location, Messrs. Greenleaf & Brewer located in Denver,

and went into a general mercantile business, which they continued for some time, but have gradually worked themselves into a large trade, making a specialty in toys and fancy goods, which they wholesale and retail. Mr. Brewer is a modest, unassuming business man, who is known to be a man of sterling honesty, and in every respect a good citizen. He is a faithful and ardent Freemason, and was the Worshipful Master of Denver Lodge, No. 5, for three successive years, from 1870 to 1872.

ALBERT BROWN.

Mr. Brown is one of Denver's most enterprising and popular business men, and, like so many of our Western men, owes his success to his own perseverance and industry. He was born in Middlesex County, N. J., July 21, 1842. He was raised on a farm, and acquired a moderate education. His first adventure from home was in 1860, when he took a trip to the West India Islands, remaining there for about one year, after which he returned home and entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a number of years, a part of the time in the employ of the Government. He was engaged for one year on the construction of the Government Prison, on Hart's Island, New York, for the confinement of rebel prisoners. In the spring of 1865, he went to Brooklyn, L. I., and engaged in contracting and building in that city, up to the spring of 1870. He then came to Denver, and engaged in the same business for about four years, during which time he constructed many of the business blocks and private dwellings of this city, as well as of Golden. In 1874, Mr. Brown opened an undertaking house in this city, which was the first exclusive establishment of the kind in the State; he has pushed this business almost to perfection. He has as finely furnished an office and as convenient rooms as any undertaker, perhaps, in the Union. He has a branch house in Leadville; wholesales goods extensively to other undertakers of the State. He is the only undertaker in the State who owns his

own carriages and horses, and who is thoroughly equipped in every respect for carrying on this particular business. Mr. Brown was for two years elected to the City Council from the Fifth Ward on the Democratic ticket, notwithstanding the fact that the ward gives a Republican majority. He was also a member of the School Board for two years, during which time he was a faithful worker for the cause of education and our school system. Mr. Brown is public spirited and enterprising, always giving his influence and his means to all charities of a deserving nature. Prompt, energetic and in every respect reliable, he is one of Denver's best citizens and business men.

THOMAS E. BLISS, D. D.,

Pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, of Denver, was born in Brimfield, Hampden Co., Mass., November 25, 1824. He was the son of a well-to-do farmer and received the usual advantages of a farmer's son. At the age of seventeen, he prepared himself for college at Munson Academy and graduated with one of the highest honors of his class, at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1848. The ensuing autumn he entered Andover Theological Seminary, the oldest institution of its kind in this country, and completed the full course of three years, in 1851. He was immediately called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at North Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., which charge he held until, in 1855, he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church of Blackstone, Worcester County. While there, he was for five years local correspondent and weekly contributor to the Boston *Congregationalist*, the principal paper of that denomination. In this connection it may be proper to add that he has had a great deal of editorial experience and enjoys an enviable reputation as a newspaper correspondent and contributor. In the spring of 1861, he was especially active in raising Company K, Fifteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry for the war, and was offered a field officer's commission to enter the service. This, owing to the peculiar

circumstances in which he was then placed, he felt compelled to decline, but continued to render faithful service at home and at the front during the war. He was married during his first pastorate to Miss Lucinda H. Crane, of Schenectady, N. Y.. On account of her ill health, he resigned his charge at Blackstone in the fall of 1861, and spent the winter in New York City. The following spring, he accepted a pastoral charge at Hancock, Mich., on Lake Superior, a region then supposed to be peculiarly favorable to pulmonary complaints; but the death of his wife and two beautiful children within six months, in 1863, rendered it advisable that a change be made, and with regret he parted with the kind people of Hancock, and accepted a position as agent for the Home Missionary Society for the State of Missouri. In February, 1864, he was directed by the Board at New York to visit Memphis, Tenn., and afterward New Orleans, which visits led to the organization of Northern churches in both of those cities, and to the acceptance by Dr. Bliss of a call to the Memphis pastorate in May, 1864. The six following years were spent in Memphis, during which he passed through some of the most exciting scenes of his life. The riot of 1865, during which the lives of all Northern men were endangered, was followed successively by the ravages of the smallpox in 1865, the cholera in 1866, and the yellow fever in 1867, through all of which he passed with the same unswerving fidelity which has marked his entire life. Once, and only once, at the time of the riot, did he deem it necessary to go armed, and then in the Court House surrounded by the rabble, he preached a denunciatory sermon to a band of faithful followers who, like himself, were armed and prepared to defend with their lives the principles of a free pulpit in a free country. On the 23d of April, 1865, he delivered a discourse on the "Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln," which, by request of citizens of Memphis, was published and widely distributed. In the fall of 1866, he delivered an address on "Popular Education Indispensable to the Life of

a Republic," in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Nashville, before a convention to advance the cause of popular education. By request of the members of the State Legislature, the address was published, and was said to have been instrumental in securing the passage of the educational bill which was passed at the same meeting of the Legislature then in session. The law went into effect and worked well for a time; but a strong effort being made to repeal it, Dr. Bliss was again called upon to defend it, and, in an address, delivered August 19, 1869, before the State Teachers' Association in convention at Look-out Mountain, he advocated "Not only the cause of popular education, but of the *highest and best efficiency* of that system of education adopted by law in the State of Tennessee." At the dedication of the National Cemetery at Memphis, he was chosen orator of the day, and in a memorable address to the 17,000 *dead*, and the 10,000 *living* there assembled, gained for himself the applause of even those who had differed with him in the principles for which our country was then struggling. Indeed, such was the esteem his firm defense of the principles of popular education and a free pulpit had won for him among the warm-hearted people of Tennessee, that when he was called to leave Memphis the ministers of the different churches voluntarily united in a commendatory letter, expressive of the high esteem and confidence in which he was held, and their best wishes for his future welfare wherever his lot might be cast. In 1865, he was married to his second wife, Miss Frances Rowley, of Philadelphia, Penn. After leaving Memphis, he spent a few months in New England, and then came with his family to Denver to take charge of the First Congregational Church, of which he continued the Pastor for two years. At the close of that connection, a new church enterprise was formed to which he was called, and which, with its Pastor, was soon after received into the Presbytery of the State of Colorado, and is now known as St. Paul's Presbyterian Church of Denver. In 1878, the

Board of Trustees of his *Alma Mater*, Mount Union College, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has been several times elected Moderator of the Presbytery, and in his connection with the religious and educational interests of Colorado, and as an active, efficient temperance worker, Dr. Bliss is, perhaps, as well known as any man in the State.

GEORGE W. BELCHER.

A prominent ranche-owner and cattleman in this State, residing near Littleton, is Mr. Belcher. He has had quite a stirring career, being a veteran of the late war, an ex-prisoner of those noted prisoners of the confederacy, Belle Isle, Salisbury, N. C., and the famous Libby Prison. Has had his fight also with the redskins, and made the journey across the Plains in the good old-fashioned way. A native of Gibson, Penn., and dating his birth-days from February 28, 1838, this gentleman's eventful life has witnessed much of the wonderful growth, development and onward stride toward greatness of this wonderful empire of the West! He is also a firm believer in those grand principles, upon whose stable support the integrity of the Republic rests. Until the outbreak of the war, he resided on a farm; he then enrolled himself among the volunteers of the Keystone State, being in Company K, of the Sixth Infantry. In December, 1863, he was discharged, but re-enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment, and was taken prisoner at Petersburg, Va., August 16, 1864, and was paroled March 1, 1865, Mr. Belcher participated in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Petersburg, and under Grant in the battles of the Wilderness. After leaving the army, he returned to Pennsylvania and remained for a short time. In the summer of 1867, he came to Colorado, having on the journey a brush with the Indians on the Bijou, who tried to run off some of the stock belonging to the emigrant train, but were defeated, the whites losing one man and the Indians several. Mr. Belcher located on his brother's

ranche, and devoted himself to farming and stock raising in Jefferson County. In the fall of 1869, he removed to Littleton, invested in real estate, and has made that place his permanent home.

DR. R. H. BOHN.

Dr. R. H. Bohn, the well-known and popular surgeon dentist, like so many of Denver's prominent citizens, is of foreign birth, having been born in the famous old city of Cologne, Prussia, January 9, 1844. When eight years of age, in 1852, his family emigrated to America, making New York City their home in the New World. Dr. Bohn graduated at the high school of the metropolis, after which he worked at the jewelry business with his father for two years, and then entered the dental office of Royer & Straw, at Newburgh, N. Y. He was with this firm for three years. In 1861, the war having commenced, he enlisted in the Nineteenth New York militia, and was in the service three months. Then, returning to his home, he raised part of a company, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-Sixth New York Volunteers. This regiment was afterward consolidated with the One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth Ironsides Regiment, and was in Gen. Banks' expedition. He served out his nine months and returned to New York City, where he commenced the practice of dentistry in company with Dr. W. A. Bronson, the copartnership lasting from 1864 till 1869, after which he practiced alone until 1872. At this time, Dr. Bohn removed to Denver, opened an office in this city, and has remained here engaged in the practice of his profession.

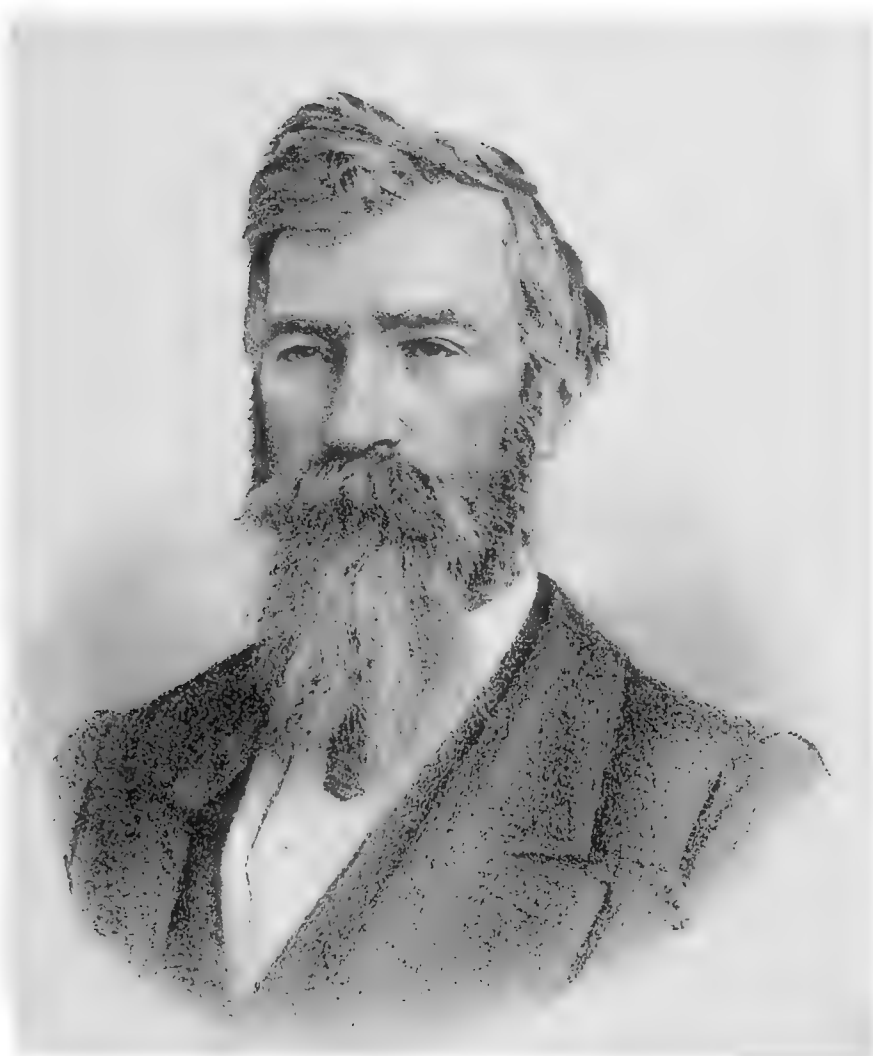
REV. HENRY BLOCH.

Rev. Henry Bloch, the minister of Temple Emanuel, the Jewish Reformed organization in this city, came to Denver in September, 1878. He is a man of the new radical school, whose creed is an idealistic, practical Judaism; possesses great learning, and speaks six or eight languages very fluently; is a pleasant and convincing speaker of

growing popularity. The son of a Rabbi in Bohemia, Austria, where he was born the 28th of April, 1854, he soon entered the Gymnasium, where he graduated at the age of seventeen. In the old historical city of Prague, where Jewish learning is flourishing, and where he heard European celebrities expound the ancient, Oriental studies, as well as the distinguished professors of the different Imperial Faculties in the secular sciences, he visited the University, studying logic, philosophy, philology and theology. He graduated in 1873 as M. A., and as the youngest of all. Not wishing to serve as an idle soldier in the Austrian army, which he would have been obliged to do, on account of the general military law, he left home, country and an open career, to become a citizen of the great Republic of the United States. His linguistical experience soon enabled him to master the hardships of the English tongue, which he now speaks free from any foreign accent. His youth against him, he first accepted a call to Jackson, Mich., where, after two years, he removed to Peoria, Ill., and from there to Denver, Colo. His arrival and sojourn here are marked by an increasing prosperity of his congregation, and a growth of intelligent members who have joined Temple Emanuel to assist him in his noble cause. Temple Emanuel is a brick edifice on Curtis street; and it is certain that in the course of a year, a larger one will have to be erected for want of room. Rev. H. Bloch is the youngest minister at present in his denomination.

J. O. BOSWORTH.

Mr. Bosworth was born in Lee County, Iowa, October 8, 1847, and received an academic education, after which he spent some time in Eastman's Business College. For the next six years, he taught school in Iowa, the last two of which he held the position of Superintendent of the Schools of Afton. He came to Denver in the fall of 1872, and was for a short time engaged on the survey of the Morrison Branch of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, after which he entered one of



John Hittson

the Denver banks, where he remained until the spring of 1874. He was then engaged in the Land Office at Pueblo for a short time, and in September, 1874, embarked in the drug business, continuing in this until the fall of 1879. In the spring of 1878, he formed a partnership, and under the firm name of Bosworth, Babcock & Co., began dealing in assayers' supplies, and manufacturing fire brick, crucibles and scarifiers for testing ore.

MITCHELL BENEDICT.

Mitchell Benedict, of the law firm of Benedict & Phelps, was born December 24, 1837, in Meredith, N. Y. He received a good common-school education, and, in the fall of 1859, entered the University of Albany, and received his legal diploma the 22d of February, 1861. On the 4th of the following March, he was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of New York; after which he commenced the practice of his profession at Kingston, remaining there until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward promoted successively to First Lieutenant and Captain. In 1863, he was appointed on Gen. Grover's Staff, remaining there until the close of the war, during which time he participated in the famous Red River expedition and the siege of Port Hudson; was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign of 1864, and fought in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Diamond Point, and various other engagements. In the spring of 1865, he was appointed Provost Judge of the armies at Savannah, and was mustered out of the service July 27, 1865. After traveling through various sections, he came to Denver in the fall of 1865, and again resumed the practice of his profession; he was appointed City Attorney for Denver in the summer of 1867, and has since been several times re-appointed to that position. He returned to his native State in 1872, and married Miss Mary C. Doolittle, of New York City. In a short time, he returned to Denver, where he

now resides, surrounded by everything tending to make a man happy—a wife, a son, and a goodly number of clients.

JOHN BAKER.

Mr. Baker, one of Denver's most successful tradesmen and speculators, and for many years an extensive stock dealer and contractor and builder in Indiana and Iowa, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1820. At the age of fifteen he left Lancaster, his native town, and went to La Fayette, Indiana, remaining there until 1839, in which year he went to Warren County, Ohio, where for ten years he was engaged in contracting and building. At the end of that time, he returned to Carroll County, Ind., and began buying and shipping hogs, in which business he accumulated a considerable sum of money. He continued at that about seven years and then went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and afterward to Burlington. He was well known throughout the State as the largest stock-dealer in that section of the country if not in the West. In 1865, he came to Denver and engaged in the flour and feed business three years, and then removed to Farmington, Iowa, where he remained until 1873, when he came a second time to Denver. Mr. Baker's record as a miner, a builder and a real-estate dealer is too well known to require any comment in this volume. He has recently completed the Glenarm Hotel, at the corner of Glenarm and Fifteenth streets, which is one of the finest hotel buildings in the State.

HON. JOSEPH E. BATES.

Of the many thousand men who immigrated to Colorado in 1860, there are few whose names stand out more prominently in the twenty years of Denver's history than does that of Joseph E. Bates. Born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 5, 1837, his youth was spent amid the pineries of the Muskegon river in Michigan, where he was engaged in lumbering up to the time of coming to Colorado in 1860. In mining enterprises, in mercantile pursuits, and as a representative of the

people, he has been distinguished for the energy, skill and integrity which have characterized his efforts. In 1868, he was elected a member of the City Council from the First Ward, and on the expiration of his first term was immediately re-elected. He was Mayor of the city of Denver from 1872 to 1873 and on retiring from the office was presented by the City Council with \$1,000 as a recognition of the highly creditable manner in which he had discharged the duties of an office to which there was no salary attached. Having been one of the foremost in organizing the fire department of Denver, the \$1,000 thus received was immediately donated to the Fireman's Relief Fund. Mr. Bates has been twice elected to represent his district in the higher branch of the Territorial Legislature serving to the entire satisfaction of his constituents from 1872 to 1876. He was President of the Denver Brewing Company eight years, retiring from the office in 1879. In mining investments he has been eminently successful, owning valuable mining property in Leadville. He was married in Ellington, N. Y., in 1861, to Miss Cordelia C. Northrop, of Brockport, N. Y.

CAPT. CHARLES A. BROOKS.

C. A. Brooks, the senior partner in the dry-goods house of Brooks, Giddings & Co., of Denver, was born in Buxton, Me., May 5, 1838. He received a good public-school and academic education, and in 1855, entered a dry-goods house in Haverhill, Mass. Two years later, he went South to Benton, Ala., returning to Massachusetts in 1859. His most vivid recollections of the South are of fever and ague, with which he formed an intimate acquaintance. Going to Saco, Me., he established the mercantile firm of Brooks & Sawyer, removing in 1860, to Portland, Me., where he engaged for a time in selling tea and tobacco, for Fling, Davis & Co. The war breaking out, he went to Haverhill, Mass., and, entering a company of volunteers there forming, was commissioned Third Lieutenant by Governor Andrews. This company

coming to an untimely end, he returned to Portland, joined the Gorham company, and was mustered into the service September 24, 1861. Being assigned to the Ninth Maine Regiment, he was soon promoted to Second Lieutenant. The regiment was shortly ordered to Washington, and soon afterward to Annapolis, Md. In October following, they embarked on the steamer Coatzacoalcas for Port Royal. They were nearly foundered on the voyage, but arrived safe off Hilton Head, where they witnessed the splendid bombardment of the forts by the fleet under command of Admiral Dupont, and participated in the land attack the same night. Sometime during the following winter, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. In March, the regiment marched to Seabrook Landing, and sailed on the steamer Star of the South, for Florida, and took possession of Fernandina, where they remained eleven months, returning in April, 1863, to Hilton Head. After a short visit North, he rejoined his regiment at St. Helena Island, and in July they sailed for Folly Island. July 6, he was promoted to Captain, and assigned to Company A. He was present at the capture of Morris Island, where his regiment performed good service. During the attack on Fort Wagner the next day, he was struck by a bullet, which tore through his clothing, grazing his side. On the final assault and capture of the fort on the 18th of July, 1863, he was struck in the shoulder by a piece of shell, and while down, was struck by a bullet, which grazed his breast and passed through his right arm. In that assault, he led his company at the head of the regiment, losing his First Lieutenant, and nearly half his company being either killed or wounded. After a week spent in the hospital, he was sent North, and on his recovery and return, found that he had been detailed, by the War Department, as Assistant Commissioner of Musters, and assigned to duty with Gen. Alfred H. Terry, where he mustered in all the promoted officers, and re-enlisted men in his division. Passing hastily over his subsequent military career, we will mention that he

participated, on the 10th of May, 1864, in the battle of Chester Station, Va., where, as *aide* to Gen. Terry, his duty was to carry orders to various parts of the field, exposed to the constant fire of the enemy. During the spring and summer of 1864 he took part in the battles of Drury's Bluff, the Seven Days' Campaign, Flusside's Mills, Strawberry Plain, etc. Going to Petersburg, he remained in the trenches until September 6, when he returned home in charge of that portion of the regiment which had not re-enlisted, and was mustered out of the service in Augusta, Me. Engaging in the dry-goods business with his brother, in Haverhill, he was married December 28, 1865, to Frances Chase, daughter of Deacon Samuel Chase, of that city. Removing to Boston in July, 1866, he engaged in business with Tibbets, Baldwin & Davis, importers and jobbers. In 1872, he made a visit to California, returning to Boston, where he remained until October, 1874, when he removed to Denver, and formed a partnership with L. A. Giddings, his present partner. His wife died February 26, 1867, leaving a young son to his care. Capt. Brooks is one of the most active merchants of Denver.

HON. HENRY P. H. BROMWELL.

H. P. H. Bromwell was born in Baltimore, Md., August 26, 1823, and raised until the age of thirteen in Cincinnati and Coshocton, Ohio. In 1836, his father removed to Clark County, Ill., then the "Far West." Judge Bromwell went to Vandalia, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1853, and began the practice of law, at the same time publishing a paper called the *Age of Steam and Fire*. That part of Judge Bromwell's education which depended upon the instruction of others was necessarily very limited. The free-school system had not been adopted in Illinois until long after he had reached manhood, and the schools in that vicinity were few and far between. The oldest and most advanced pupils did not progress beyond what is now considered the merest rudiments of a common-school education. But

possessing an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, he at a very early age became an earnest student and continues such to this day. Alone and without assistance, he has made himself familiar with many of the modern languages, reading intelligibly, if not speaking fluently, French, German, Spanish and Italian. The German has received his special attention, resulting in the translation into the English of many of the choicest gems of the German classics. Mathematics and the exact sciences have also claimed their share of his time and attention, his mastery of them being to a degree not often attained by professors and teachers of these sciences. Belles-lettres and polite literature were too fascinating to be passed by a student of Judge Bromwell's nature, and received a long course of study. He is a poet of no mean ability, and although his poems, of which he has written many, have never been published, they have delighted his many friends and such public assemblies as have been favored with a reading. "Boulder" and "The Two Processions," with many of his minor pieces, both original and adapted from the German, will call out very favorable criticism if ever given to the world. In politics, Judge Bromwell was a Whig. In 1853, he was chosen County Judge of Fayette County, Ill. He joined the Republican party on its organization in 1856, and was nominated as candidate for Congress and for a Presidential Elector on the Fremont ticket, in a district largely Democratic. From the outset, no hopes were entertained of the triumph of his party, and Judge Bromwell was chosen for his known ability as a public speaker, to reduce the Democratic majority and assist in carrying the State. Young, talented and enthusiastic, he made the canvass of his district, and Mr. Lincoln, who accompanied him in part of the canvass, declared, after he became President, that the speeches of Bromwell, then made, were the best he had ever heard. His end was attained; the Democratic majority was so reduced in the Seventh District that the State ticket was elected. Soon after the close of the campaign, he removed to Charleston,

Ill., where his time was spent in the practice of his profession and in the study of the languages, science and belles-lettres. In 1860, he was selected as Presidential Elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket, and canvassed not only his own district but other parts of the State. In 1864, he was elected a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and took his place among the "Stalwarts" who called Thad. Stevens leader. Being re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, he took a prominent part in all the stormy legislation which culminated in the attempted impeachment of President Johnson. A member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois in 1869, he assisted greatly in forming the present constitution of that State, after which the admirable constitution of Colorado was largely modeled. Coming to Colorado in 1870, he was elected a member of the Territorial Council of 1874, the Constitutional Convention of 1875-76 and the Legislature of 1879. In all of these he has occupied a prominent place, not for brilliant, transient popularity, but for hard, earnest work for the permanent welfare of the people. Many measures, originated and urged by Judge Bromwell, have proved their wisdom and efficiency in practice, notably, the present election law of the State. He has always been devoted to the interests of the public schools, both in Illinois and Colorado, and was for several years President of the School Board of District No. 2, of the city of Denver. Judge Bromwell, early in his life, joined the Freemasons. Their ritual, laws and history greatly interested him. He studied Masonry for years and became what is termed the "brightest Mason" in Illinois, where he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. Becoming satisfied that much of the "Masonic work" had been lost in the Middle Ages, after much study and labor, he instituted the Geometrical Degrees of Masonry, known as "Free and Accepted Architects." In character, he is one of the most honorable and honest of men, while his political career has been marked by an uprightness of purpose and pure, high-minded conscientiousness, which gave the lie to

the common assertion that all politicians are dishonest.

WILLIAM M. BLISS.

William M. Bliss, a prominent merchant of Denver, was born in Salisbury Center, Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 17, 1844. A common-school education was supplemented by a course of study at Falley Seminary, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y. At nineteen he went to Chicago, and obtained a situation in the wholesale hardware and house-furnishing house of A. G. Garfield. He was promoted to salesman, and remained with the house for three years. He finished his Chicago career in the extensive house of Hibbard, Spencer & Co., holding important positions and enjoying the unlimited confidence of his employers. Coming to Colorado in January, 1871, he entered the employ of Tappan & Co. the following month, as a salesman, where his present partner, Ferdinand Jensen, had been employed for two years or more. This was the oldest hardware house in Colorado, having been established in 1859 by Lewis N. Tappan, a well-known citizen of the Territory in those days. It had branches at Colorado City and Central, and had a prosperous career for twelve years. The business passing into the hands of John G. Tappan, a prominent resident of Boston, who had been its financial head, and Mr. Tappan being advanced in years and not wishing to carry on the business, he kindly offered Messrs. Jensen and Bliss an opportunity to establish themselves in a profitable trade by purchasing the business of Tappan & Co. on credit. This offer was gladly accepted, and they started out with no capital except a good credit, a fine business training, a high order of ability, and a reputation for unswerving commercial integrity, upon a career which has been one of remarkable prosperity. Their business has been an extraordinary success, steadily increasing in volume, and extending throughout Colorado and a portion of the adjacent Territories of Wyoming and New Mexico, besides which they have a large branch house in Deadwood, D. T. Their trade during the year 1879 was nearly treble that of the year



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before, fully 90 per cent being a jobbing business. This increase was due not only to the general prosperity of the State and the unexampled demand for their class of goods, but to the well-established reputation of the house for fair and honorable dealing, as well as the great personal popularity of the proprietors. Mr. Bliss has given no attention to political affairs except what is due from every intelligent citizen of a free republic, but has devoted his entire energies to his extensive business. No more genial, whole-souled and popular gentleman is to be found in the State than William M. Bliss, and he well deserves his success.

THOMAS BISHOP.

Mr. Bishop was born Oct. 1, 1843, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. After receiving a common-school education, he learned the milling trade with his father. He worked in the Cumberland Mills as a practical miller from the summer of 1860 to the spring of 1867—nearly seven years—when he came to Colorado, and was a miller in the Trinidad Mills for one year; then came to Denver, and was engaged in milling for a short time, then worked at the same business in Golden, and afterward in Boulder. Was head miller of the "Harvest Queen" Mills for three years, then went into partnership with A. H. Dunning, and is now operating the Golden Gate Flouring Mills. He enlisted December 25, 1863, in Company F, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, of which he was Sergeant, and was discharged in August, 1865.

HON. JEROME B. CHAFFEE.

To write the history of the above named gentleman in full is to write, in a great measure, the history of Colorado. In the historical portion of this work will be found an account of some of the enterprises which owe their origin and subsequent success to his practical sagacity and indomitable perseverance. Our only purpose in this brief sketch is to present, in a connected manner, an outline of the more prominent points in his career. Mr. Chaffee was born in Niagara County,

N. Y., April 17, 1825. He received an academic education, and when quite young removed West and located in Michigan, afterward removing to St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in banking. In 1857, he organized the Elmwood Town Company, in Kansas, and became the Secretary and Manager. Coming to Colorado in the spring of 1860, he went at once to what is now Gilpin County, and entered upon the work of developing some promising gold lodes which he had secured there, and, also, in company with Mr. Eben Smith, a skillful mining expert and manager, erected the Smith & Chaffee Stamp Mill. This enterprise proving successful, did much to revive the drooping courage of the miners in the vicinity, and gave an impetus to the mining industries of Gilpin County, which is felt to this day. In 1863, he sold his interest in the lode he was then working, but subsequently repurchased it, and consolidated it with other lodes, the whole constituting what has since been famous as the "Bob-Tail Lode and Tunnel," its name, as commonly reported, being derived from the fact that a bob-tail ox, harnessed to a drag, made by stretching a raw-hide across a forked stick, was used for hauling the pay-dirt to the gulch for sluicing. It is not our purpose to recount the history of this famous lode, its division and working by different companies up to 1869. In that year, a consolidation of the various interests on the lode was effected by Mr. Chaffee, who became the heaviest stock-owner in the Bob-Tail Company, the best known and most prosperous mining corporation in Colorado, producing annually from \$300,000 to \$500,000, and owning the best paying mine, the most extensive tunnels, and one of the most complete mills in the State. Mr. Chaffee has probably made larger investments in mining operations than any other man in Colorado, owning about a hundred gold and silver lodes, in various stages of development, among which are the well-known Caribou Silver Mine, in Boulder County, and various others of more or less note, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, not to mention his connection with the celebrated Little Pittsburgh

Consolidated Mining Company, of which he is one of the organizers and principal stockholders. In 1865, he purchased the business of Clark & Co., bankers in Denver, and organized the First National Bank, of which he became President, and continued as such until January, 1880. A history of this institution may be found in another part of this work, and we will only say that its career has been one of unvaried and honorable success. No institution enjoys a more unlimited confidence at home, nor a higher credit abroad. Mr. Chaffee's political career began in 1861, when he was elected, from Gilpin County, to the first Territorial Legislature, as a Republican, and became an influential member of that body. In 1863, he was returned to the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1865, the people of Colorado organized a State Government under an enabling act of Congress, when he was elected United States Senator, with Hon. John Evans. Owing to a lapse of time under the enabling act, it required further legislation on the part of Congress in order to admit the State. A bill for that purpose was introduced and passed by both Houses in the session of 1865-66, and vetoed by President Johnson, and, not being able to pass the same over the veto, it fell with the expiration of that Congress. It was introduced and passed again in the session of 1867-68, and again vetoed by Johnson, and failed to become a law by one vote in the Senate. The fight over the question became one of the memorable controversies of President Johnson's administration, and Mr. Chaffee developed a tenacity of purpose which made him conspicuous and widely known. In 1870, he was elected as Delegate to Congress, taking his seat in the spring of 1871, when he immediately introduced a new enabling act, and labored persistently through his two terms to secure the admission of Colorado into the Union, continuing his efforts with unabating energy and persistency until they were crowned with success, and Colorado took her place as the "Centennial State." Among the many acts of legisla-

tion, for which the people of the State are indebted to Mr. Chaffee, was the bill authorizing a treaty with the Ute Indians, for the cession of a portion of their reservation, thus opening to settlement the rich mineral country known as the San Juan. He also introduced and advocated the passage of an important resolution, changing the rules of the House, so as to give the Territories a representation in the Committee on Territories, thus establishing a precedent for permitting delegates to participate in the business and councils of other committees. Mr. Chaffee was the first Delegate to avail himself of the privilege conceded to report a bill directly from a committee to the House. He also drafted and secured the passage of a bill for enlarging, defining and confirming the power of Territorial Legislatures. The number of post offices in Colorado was increased during his first year in Congress, and through his instrumentality, from ninety to over one hundred and fifty, and corresponding mail facilities supplied them. He was largely instrumental in providing the present mining code, and carrying the same through Congress. Under the new State organization, he was again elected United States Senator, and took his seat with Hon. H. M. Teller, in December, 1876, drawing the short term, which expired March 3, 1879, when he declined a re-election. Among other Legislative acts of great interest to the State, which were introduced by him in the Senate, was a bill authorizing a further treaty with the Ute Indians for more concessions from their reservation, which is not yet concluded. Also a bill authorizing the miners to cut and remove timber upon the public domain for domestic use. Another law, which has done much toward developing the mineral resources of Colorado, owes its origin to him, and that is, that work to the amount of \$100 shall be performed every year to entitle the owner of a claim to hold the same, many good strikes being the result of the labor thus expended. He also introduced a resolution of inquiry into the manner of operating the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, and made a

speech on the same, which was largely copied in the press of the country, and awakened an interest in the public mind which has already compelled the Company to correct many abuses heretofore practiced upon the people of the country. In politics, Mr. Chaffee is a pronounced Republican, and has been a Delegate in every Presidential Nominating Convention, beginning with that of 1844, which nominated J. G. Birney at Buffalo, N. Y., as a candidate of the Liberal party. Accustomed as he is to enterprises of great magnitude, he is, in business, distinguished by great breadth of views, quickness of perception and promptness of action, which enable him to comprehend almost instantly plans of the greatest moment, and at once put them into execution. The possessor of a fortune second to none in Colorado, he employs it in developing the resources and promoting the interests of the State, which owes to him, and to which he in turn owes, so much of material prosperity.

HON. HENRY A. CLOUGH.

Judge Clough is one who has been identified with the city from its infancy, having honorably discharged the duties of several offices of public trust conferred upon him by the people during that time. He was born in Caroline County, Md., March 18, 1839. His early years were spent in study in the common schools of his native county, after which he served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *State Rights Advocate*, published at Centerville, Md. From 1862 to 1864, he taught school at Rossville, Caroline Co., Md., and during that time prepared himself for the practice of law, under the direction of Thomas J. Keating, the present Comptroller of Maryland. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1864, and in the fall of the same year removed to Colorado. In 1865, he was appointed Clerk of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Colorado Territory, and served in that office until September, 1869, when he resigned the office to accept that of Pro-

bate Judge of Arapahoe County, to which he had been elected. He served as Probate Judge until 1873, being re-elected for a second term in 1871. After Mr. Clough's election to this office, the Legislature, at the instance of the bar of Denver, greatly increased and extended the jurisdiction of the Probate Court of Arapahoe County, and under his administration it first assumed importance as a court of civil jurisdiction. The business greatly increased, nearly all the cases within its jurisdiction being litigated before that court. In 1872, the Legislature passed an act requiring the listing and sale of certain lots, the title of which was claimed by the city of Denver for the use of public schools. The title to these lots had long proved a fruitful source of controversy and entered largely into the local politics of Denver. Judge Clough is justly deserving of praise for the energetic and faithful manner in which he discharged the trust and duties required by this act of the Legislature. The sum of nearly \$40,000 was realized from the sale of these lots and paid into the school fund. He did much arduous labor in correcting and re-arranging both the records of the District and Probate Courts and was generally regarded as a faithful and efficient public officer. Both upon the occasion of his retiring from the office of Clerk of the District Court and that of Probate Judge, the bar passed resolutions highly complimentary to his integrity, ability and efficiency in the discharge of his official duties. Since his retirement from the office of Probate Judge he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, maintaining an excellent reputation for his legal ability and knowledge of the common law. In 1876, he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the Second Judicial District, of Colorado, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket. As a Democrat, he has taken an active part in all political matters during the past ten years and has achieved a very considerable reputation for shrewdness and ability in that respect. He was married in 1873 at Jefferson City, Mo.

HON. DAVID A. CHEVER.

Mr. Chever is of English parentage. His father's family emigrated to the United States in the early history of the country, and settled in Massachusetts. David A. was born in Salem, Essex Co., Mass., October 24, 1824. In 1834, in company with his brother, Charles G. Chever, he sailed on a voyage round the world with their father, who was the owner of a vessel. After his return at the end of twenty months, he attended the public schools of his native town until the age of sixteen, when he made a voyage in his father's ship, before the mast, to the East India Islands, and upon his return at the end of ten months was commissioned midshipman in the United States Navy, October 19, 1842, and remained in that position until the close of the Mexican war, when he resigned and went to California, leaving his home in Massachusetts in October, 1848, and arriving in California March 28, 1849. He was extensively engaged in mining until 1854, when, leaving that State, he went to Northern Wisconsin, and was for five years manager of W. B. Ogden's lumber mill. In the spring of 1859, he started for Pike's Peak, and in July arrived in Denver, where he concluded to locate. He immediately began operating in real estate, and has continued in that business up to the present time. During his residence in Denver, the offices of public trust conferred upon him are a token of the confidence of the people in his integrity as a public officer. In 1873, he was elected County Commissioner of Arapahoe County. In 1864, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and at the time of the war served in the capacity of Adjutant General. During the years 1875-76, he served as Postmaster of the city of Denver.

CHARLES G. CHEVER.

C. G. Chever, one of the pioneers of Colorado, is a native of Massachusetts. He was born in Salem, in that State, September 13, 1827. Leaving his native State in 1849, he went to California, where he resided until 1859, being principally engaged in

mining during that time. He came to Denver from the city of Oroville, Cal., August 18, 1859. In 1861, he was elected County Clerk and Recorder, and discharged the duties of that office efficiently for six years, after which he engaged in real estate investments, and has since continued to operate extensively in real estate and in the improvement of his own property. He also acts as agent for other parties in large real-estate transactions. He has been identified with the interests and progress of the city from its infancy.

JOB A. COOPER.

J. A. Cooper, cashier of the German National Bank, was born in Bond Co., Ill., Nov. 6, 1843. He is of English descent, his father coming from England in 1820 and settling in New York, from which State he emigrated to Bond Co., Ill., in 1840, being among the early settlers of that part of the State. The subject of this sketch left the farm at ten years of age, to attend school at Knoxville, Ill., where he remained five years, going from there to Knox College, Galesburg. There he continued as a student until, in 1864, he entered the volunteer service of the United States, as Second Sergeant of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Illinois Infantry. He was in Memphis when Gen. Forrest made his raid upon that city in August, 1864. On the muster-out of his regiment, near the close of the war, he returned to college, graduating in 1865. He then began the study of the law in Greenville, Ill., and was admitted to practice in 1867. In 1868, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bond County, for four years. In May, 1872, he came to Denver and formed a law partnership with Hon. A. C. Phelps, which continued for about a year. He then engaged in the insurance business until April, 1876, when he was elected Vice President of the German National Bank, and at once took an active part in the management of its affairs. In December, 1876, he was chosen cashier, and still acts in that capacity. He has shown himself an efficient, capable manager of the finances of



W. L. Liff

the institution, and demonstrated his eminent fitness for the position he occupies. He was elected to the City Council in the spring of 1876, re-elected in the fall of 1877, and served as President of the Council. He has been Treasurer of the State University at Boulder, since its organization under the State Government, in 1876. He was married, September 17, 1867, to Miss Jennie O. Barnes, of Galesburg, Ill., and has four children.

GEN. WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL.

Gen. Campbell is one of Colorado's pioneers, who has ever been ambitious to develop the rich resources and further the useful enterprises of his State, and to that end he has devoted his time and labor. He was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., October 8, 1829, and, after receiving a good common-school education, entered Union College, New York, graduating in the Engineering Department in 1849. He then adopted the profession of civil engineering, and, for about four years, was engaged on railroad surveys in his native State, the most important of which was the Rutland and Washington route. In 1853, he went to Ohio and was there engaged on various railway surveys until 1855, when he became one of the Division Engineers on the Erie Canal, where he continued until 1858. His health failing, he accepted the agency for the Butterfield Overland Stage Line, in Arizona, where he remained until the spring of 1860. The Pike's Peak excitement, then attracting his attention, he came to Colorado, and has been more or less engaged in mining ever since. He first engaged in gulch and placer mining at Idaho Springs, and gave his exclusive attention to the mine until 1863, when he was elected Sheriff of Clear Creek County, and served one term. In 1870, in company with Frederick A. Clark, he bought out the Colorado Stage Company, and established lines between Denver and the surrounding towns. They continued operating these for about three years, when they sold out and Mr. Campbell formed a partnership with J. F. Seymour, and bought the famous "Slide Mine" at

Boulder. After working this for about a year, they sold out to the American Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company. Mr. Campbell then continued mining and dealing in mines until January, 1877, when he was appointed and commissioned United States Surveyor General for the District of Colorado, by President U. S. Grant, which office he held until the winter of 1879. He is still engaged in mining interests, and also in stock-raising. Gen. Campbell is an industrious, honest and generous-hearted man, and one of Colorado's most enterprising pioneers.

JOHN A. CLOUGH.

J. A. Clough, of Denver, Colo., was born in Caroline County, Md., Nov. 26, 1826. He received a common school education, after which he followed teaching for about three years; he then followed farming and stock-dealing in his native county until 1862, when he sold his farm there and moved to the adjoining county of Queen Anne, where he was engaged in farming and stock-dealing until 1872, when he sold most of his land and came to Colorado, arriving in Denver May 19, 1872. For a short time he took charge of the Denver City Stock Yards, then owned by S. F. Jones. He then associated himself with Jacob Scherrer and P. S. Oatman, purchased the Stock Yards, and bought and sold stock under the firm name of Scherrer, Clough & Co., until October 1, 1873. The firm was then dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Oatman, and a new one of Scherrer & Clough formed, which continued the same business until June 1, 1876, when this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Clough has since continued the business with various persons, it requiring a second party to successfully conduct the business; one is to purchase the stock from the herds, and the other to attend to the selling of them at the yards. Mr. Clough was the first man to establish the present retail system of selling stock to butchers just as they need them, and he is now largely supplying the Denver, Leadville, Georgetown and Central markets. In 1878, he handled over 4,500 cattle,

2,000 calves and 1,500 hogs, and, for 1879, his sales are considerably larger, having operated a part of the year with J. P. Mallon, of Golden, and Hon. H. Gabbard, of Agate. In July, 1879, in company with his son, N. H. Clough, who has been engaged in butchering extensively since 1872, he fitted up a large building and organized the "Colorado Packing Company" which is now putting up in large quantities a superior quality of corned beef, which is said to excel any canned beef in the market, because of the cattle being killed and canned fresh from the herds, thereby avoiding being bruised and fevered in shipping. Mr. Clough is one of Denver's live business men, and has done much for the city, by supplying her markets with good beef.

RODNEY CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis was born in Broome County, N. Y., January 17, 1839. He received a good public school and seminary education which he supplemented with a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of Chicago, Ill. In 1859, he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and for about a year was engaged in the grain trade. In the spring of 1860, in company with his brother, C. M. Curtis, he came to Colorado, and soon after their arrival in this State they purchased a ranch near Denver, which they continued to farm up to the spring of 1864, when the pay clerk of the United States Mint, James D. Clark, absconded with about \$37,000, and Rodney Curtis was appointed to this position in the Mint; in 1869, he was promoted from pay clerk to chief clerk, and on January 7, 1876, he was commissioned by President Grant, melter and refiner in the mint, which position he still occupies. Mr. Curtis has been twice married, first to Miss Dell C. Goss, of Denver, and from this union he had three children, two daughters of whom are living. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Sarah L. Housh, of this city. Mr. Curtis is one of the Colorado pioneers, and is also one of Denver's best citizens. He has done much toward improving the city. In 1867, he and Clarence J. Clarke

laid out an addition to Denver, known as Curtis & Clarke's Addition, and, in 1873, built one of the best business blocks on Larimer street, now known as the State Building. Mr. Curtis' reputation is that of a prompt and careful business man, and by strict integrity and persevering industry he has amassed a comfortable fortune. He has a tall graceful figure, is a man of easy address and has that happy faculty of winning and retaining the friendship of all who know him. Social, generous and just, he is, in the strongest sense of the word, a man.

BENJAMIN F. CHEESMAN.

Although not one of the earliest pioneers of Arapahoe County, Mr. Cheesman was among the first settlers of Colorado, having settled near where Greeley now is in July, 1860. He was born in the State of New York May 18, 1827. His father was a farmer, which vocation Mr. Cheesman adopted and has followed successfully all his life. In 1855, he left New York and went to Winona, Minn., from which place he came to Colorado. Soon after the great flood of 1864, he left his farm, near the present site of Greeley, and bought a ranch in this county, twelve miles north of Denver, on the Platte. As a farmer and stock-raiser, and a stirring business man, he has been well and favorably known. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Maria Vandervart. Mr. Cheesman owns property in Denver, where he spends the winters, living on his farm during the summer seasons.

GEORGE CROSSON.

Mr. Crosson is one of the few men who have made prospecting and mining a success. Born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1826, he lived there until 1851, when he went to California and successfully engaged in mining, in that State, and at Vancouver's Island. In 1859, he returned to Ohio and began farming, but, in 1870, was employed by a party of capitalists to visit Colorado, to examine a mine near Idaho Springs. He was so well pleased with the rich prospects here, that he disposed of his interests in Ohio, and came to Colorado in 1878. He

discovered what is known as the Crosson District, on the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, and is one of the owners of the "Uncle Robert" mine, in that district. He is also the discoverer and owner of a number of other mines, in this State, some of them showing fine assays. A trustworthy and reliable gentleman, familiar with mining in all its forms, he has contributed in no small degree to the development of Colorado's mining resources.

JAMES A. CHAIN.

J. A. Chain, senior member of the wholesale and retail book and stationery house of Chain & Hardy, was born December 23, 1848, in Columbus, Ohio, removing, in 1860, to Central Illinois, and entered the employ of a mercantile establishment as clerk. In 1868, he entered Illinois College, where he remained, as a student, until failing health compelled him to abandon his studies, and, accordingly, in 1870, after leaving college, he came to Colorado, where he spent the first year in herding cattle on the Plains. In 1871, his health being partially restored, he established the book and stationery business, in which he was shortly afterward joined by Mr. S. B. Hardy, his present partner. Their business, which, at the outset, was small, has kept pace with the rapidly growing city, of which it is undoubtedly the leading house in their line of business. It is safe to say that everything can be found in their establishment at 414 Larimer street, to which they removed in 1875, that can be found in the largest houses in the Eastern cities. Mr. Chain was married, March 23, 1871, to Miss Helen Henderson, a lady of cultivation and refinement, whose prominence in art circles merits more than a passing notice. A native of Indianapolis, she accompanied her father's family to California. Fifteen years of her life were passed amid the grandeur and beauty of California scenery, her home being at the foot of Mount Diablo, where, in the presence of Nature's grandest works, those tastes were formed which lead her in her art work, although devoting her attention to other subjects,

to turn from them willingly and find her greatest delights in transferring to her canvas the beauty and sublimity of the "everlasting hills." Returning to Indiana, she became a student in the Methodist College, of Indianapolis, finally graduating from the Illinois Female College, at Jacksonville. During her residence in Colorado, Mrs. Chain has been occupied mainly in painting the mountain scenery of the State. She was the first lady to visit the Mount of the Holy Cross, which she did in 1877, making sketches of this grand and remarkable scene, which have several times been transferred to her canvas. A pupil of the celebrated landscape painter, George Inness, of New York, she follows the free, bold method of her distinguished preceptor; first laying in, in black and white, the whole plan of the picture, and then proceeding to develop every part at once, so that, at all times, during the progress of the work, every part of the picture fits into every other part and every object retains its proper relation to all the rest, until the picture stands out a harmonious whole.

CHARLES D. COBB,

C. D. Cobb was born in Columbus, Johnson Co., Mo., June 15, 1844. Mr. Cobb enjoyed, in early youth, only such limited school privileges as the "border" afforded. When eleven years of age, he was placed in the Irving Institute, at Tarrytown, N. Y. It was the desire of his friends that he should here prepare for college and eventually enter Yale; but, after two years, yearning for the freer air of the Western prairies, he returned home, disappointing this expectation, and, save a short term, subsequently, at the Benton Grammar School, in St. Louis, enjoyed no other educational advantages. At the breaking-out of the war, in 1861 (being then seventeen years of age), when Missouri was arming as a neutral power, he was appointed an enrolling officer, with rank of Captain; but, on the passage of the ordinance of secession, and merging of the State guard into Confederate troops, withdrew and returned to his home, and, soon after, took up his residence in Lexington,

then a Federal military post. Coming thence to Denver, in 1863, and serving an apprenticeship to business in the houses of H. Burton and John H. Martin, he soon won the confidence and esteem of the community by his integrity and ability. An incident of his personal experience, occurring about this time, which may be recorded as of some public interest, illustrative of life in Denver in those early days, was his shooting and capture of a midnight garroter, who attacked him near the corner of Seventeenth and Champa streets. The robber fell just in front of the Hon. Amos Steck's present residence, on Curtis street, was taken to jail, recovered, and finally escaped; but the molestation of citizens was not so common for some time thereafter. In 1867, with Mr. Martin's assistance, he became associated with Col. Robert Wilson, under the firm style of Wilson & Cobb, in the post tradership and Government contracting at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, in which he was entirely successful. He was married in 1868 to the daughter (now deceased) of Hon. R. G. Buckingham, and has four children. He returned to Denver in 1870, and engaged in the business of fire insurance, in which he has again been successful, the firm of which he is a member (Cobb, McMann & Co.) doing by far the largest business in their line in the State. Mr. Cobb is President of the Denver Board of Underwriters, a member of the Board of Education, and a prominent Odd Fellow, in which Order he has held nearly every office within their gift, including that of Grand Patriarch of the State. In politics, he affiliates with the Democrats, who have several times honored him with important nominations. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church, in which body he holds several important trusts indicative of their confidence and esteem.

U. S. CLARK, M. D.

Dr. Clark was born in Byron, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., June 4, 1847. He spent his early life there until seventeen years of age, having the advantages of a public school education. He then enlisted in

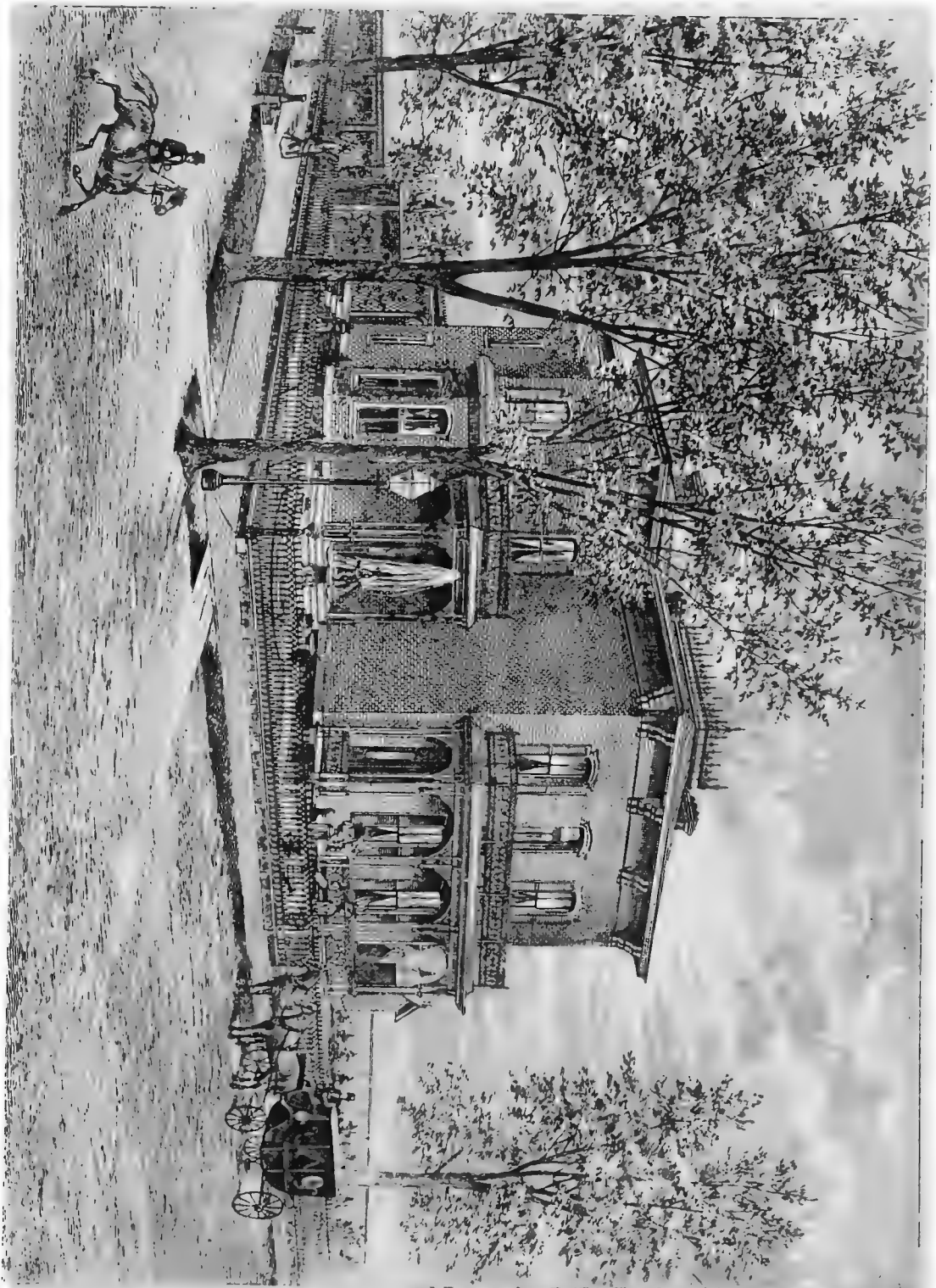
Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and served one year, after which he returned to Wisconsin and entered Ripon College, continuing his studies three years in that institution. He then read medicine one year in the office of Dr. B. A. Wheeler, when he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1873. He came to Denver soon afterward, and practiced medicine in company with Dr. Wheeler for two years. Removing to Boulder City, he continued in practice for a short time, then returned to Denver, and has since established himself in a lucrative practice. He was married in September, 1872.

JAMES A. CHERRY.

J. A. Cherry, a prominent young member of the Denver bar, was born in Washington County, N. Y., July 31, 1854. He graduated at Williams College, in Williamstown, Mass., in 1875, and immediately came to Denver and began reading law with the firm of Sayre, Wright & Butler. In September, 1877, he opened an office at 403 Lawrence street, where he still remains. Mr. Cherry, as counsel for the defense, made his reputation as a lawyer in the famous Marston trial, in which, after a two-weeks trial, his client was acquitted of the charge of murder in the first degree. He is a genial and pleasant gentleman, a close student, and well deserves the success he has met with in his profession.

A. K. CLARK, JR.

A. K. Clark, successor to W. W. Montelius, dealer in musical instruments and merchandise, was born in Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1847. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He began business at an early age and for a number of years speculated in stock, —cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1865, he went to Florida and engaged in catching fish for the Cuban market. In 1867, he went to the West India Islands, and spent one year there in the coffee business. In 1868, he went to Kentucky, where



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J. W. ILIFF,
DENVER, COL.

for five years he was engaged in the lumber business and operated a flour-mill, and raising hogs, after which he went to New York and spent one year in the hardware business. In 1874, he came to Colorado, and spent one year traveling in the Territory and in New Mexico. He then located in Georgetown, and took charge of the office of the Howe Sewing-Machine Company, in January, 1875; remaining there until May of the same year, when he removed to Denver and formed a partnership with W. W. Knight and F. A. Knight, as General Agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. In the fall of 1876, they added the music business to their other business, and continued the same until February, 1879, when Mr. Clark sold out his interest to W. W. Waterbury and removed to Leadville, and in March, 1879, entered into partnership with A. Tweed in the grocery and bakery business, also selling pianos, organs, and sewing machines. He was also engaged in mining at Ten Mile and Kokomo. In October he returned to Denver and bought out the music store of W. W. Montelius, No. 412 Larimer street.

FREDERIC A. CLARK.

Among the prominent pioneers of Colorado, was Frederic A. Clark, without doubt one of the most enterprising and persevering business men in the West, and possessed of those noble traits of manhood—strict integrity, manly honor and generosity of soul—which rendered him a universal favorite. He was born in Southington, Conn., January 3, 1838. His education was acquired in the public schools, supplemented by about three years' attendance at an academy in his native town. In his boyhood, he was active, enterprising and ambitious, maintaining a good record for scholarship while at school, and performing with alacrity any work assigned him. As he approached manhood, he chafed somewhat at the monotonous life and lack of opportunities in a New England country town, and, stimulated with the accounts

of Western enterprise, at the age of seventeen, he left home and went to Wisconsin. Returning home just at the time the glowing accounts of Kansas were being heralded through the Eastern States, after a brief visit to his friends, he proceeded to that State, where he remained in business until the early summer of 1860. He then joined a party of Pike's Peak gold-seekers, crossed the Plains, and, in a short time, engaged in the grocery business in Denver, in the spring of 1863. He was burned out, but again started in the same business, and had not recovered from the former loss before his entire stock of goods was washed away in the flood of the following spring. These two great reverses in such rapid succession left him considerably embarrassed; but, with an iron will and untiring perseverance, he was still equal to the emergency. He gave his promissory notes, due in one year, for his indebtedness, and again started in business. Fortune favored his efforts, and he was enabled to meet all his liabilities as they became due. He continued in business in Denver until the spring of 1867, when he removed to Georgetown, having purchased a half-interest in the Terrible Mine of that place. From this time until his death, he was one of the most extensive miners in the State. In the spring of 1870, he went to Europe accompanied by his wife, and, while there, organized a company in London, and sold the "Terrible Mine" for £100,000, or \$500,000. This was among the first large sales of Colorado mining property in Europe, and did much toward awakening an interest and bringing capital to this State. The following July, he returned home; and, from that time on, was largely engaged in developing the mining interests of Colorado. He had discovered that the Territory was one vast storehouse of wealth, and gave his entire time and much money toward bringing her treasures to the knowledge of the world. He removed his family to Denver in the fall of 1870, where he continued to reside until his sudden death, which occurred July 21, 1874, and was caused by the falling of a derrick in one of his mines at

Fairplay. He married Miss Mary M., daughter of J. W. Smith, of this city, in August, 1863, and left three daughters and a wife to mourn his sad death. He was one of the most noble and generous-hearted men in the Territory. He gave freely of his means to those in need, while to all his friends he was both generous and just. He evinced in his every act a true and noble manhood, which invited the love of his relatives and friends, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. His personal integrity and high sense of honor were never questioned.

"The elements

So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

CLARENCE J. CLARKE.

This gentleman was born in Richmond, Va., in 1843, being of Scotch and English descent. His family was one of the oldest and most highly respected in that vicinity. His father was a prominent banker of Richmond, and in 1850 removed his family to Washington City, where he continued in the banking business until 1856, at which time he removed West and settled in Omaha, Neb. Leaving home in 1858, young Clarke went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he entered the employ of C. C. Woolworth, in the book and stationery business, and the following year took charge of a branch store in Leavenworth, Kan. In 1860, he crossed the Plains on foot to Denver, and continued in the employ of the book and stationery house of Woolworth & Moffat up to 1868, when he became a partner in the firm (Woolworth, Moffat & Clarke). In 1864, he accompanied the delegation of Tabagache Ute Indians to Washington, as secretary to Maj. Head, afterward Lieut. Governor of Colorado. In 1867, he was elected County Treasurer of Arapahoe County and held that office two years. In his capacity of Treasurer, he signed the first issue of the Denver Pacific Railroad bonds, signing his name no less than 60,000 times. In 1870, he sold out his business, and since that

time has been engaged in the purchase and improvement of real estate. In this, as in his former business, he has been successful, and a number of fine buildings in Denver are the result of his enterprise in that direction; among them the fine block on Larimer street, known as the State Building, which he erected in company with Mr. Rodney Curtis. Although a young man, Mr. Clarke is regarded as one of the solid and reliable citizens of Denver.

ADDIS E. CARTER.

The "Star Stone Works" of Denver, owned by A. E. Carter and E. J. Martin, is destined to occupy a very prominent place among the business industries of Colorado. A sketch of the senior member of the firm will not be found an inappropriate contribution to the biographical portion of this volume. Addis E. Carter was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1846. His boyhood had scarcely been passed, when he was initiated into a business career, through the medium of a country store, where he began as a clerk at the age of fourteen, and rose to the position of partner at the age of twenty-one. His health had become undermined by too close attention to business, and partly to recuperate strength, and partly to invest his capital to better advantage, he sold his interest in the store and moved to La Porte, Colo., near the present site of Fort Collins. One year's experience in his new home, conducting a general merchandise business, seemed to be enough at that time, for at the expiration of that period he returned to Pennsylvania, opened a hardware store in the town of Sharon, and remained there several years. In 1879, he came to Colorado again, established himself in business, and will undoubtedly become a permanent resident of the State. In connection with E. J. Martin, he has undertaken to introduce more generally the use of artificial stone and marble. With the former they build houses, pave streets and construct sidewalks. With the latter they ornament churches, public halls, private residences and business structures,

producing blocks of any size, color or variety, at less cost than natural marble; of equal weight, and greater durability; susceptible of the highest polish, and absolutely impervious to the action of oil or acids, which work an immediate discoloration of its quarried prototype. The patronage extended to this important industry has been thus far very encouraging. Large orders, both for stone and marble, have been received, although the business has been very recently established, and the "works" on Larimer street display unusual activity, especially in the office of "design," where skillful artists from the Eastern States are engaged in reproducing in artificial stone and marble the varied hues and veins of color which Nature's brush has painted in her granite beds and Parian quarries. The process of manufacture is, of course, secured by patent, and the right to manufacture and sell this stone or marble in the State of Colorado is the exclusive property of the owners of the "Star Stone Works" of Denver. Mr. Carter is now thirty-five years old, and has been married several years. He is a member of the Methodist Church, Independent in politics, and a Mason. There can be no doubt of his ultimate success in securing an extensive patronage for the important industry he represents.

FREDERICK CRAMER.

Mr. Cramer has been engaged in contracting and building in Denver ever since 1865, is undoubtedly the oldest builder in the State, and has probably erected and superintended the erection of more buildings in the city than any other man. Among other buildings are the Denver City Water Works, and many prominent business blocks and private dwellings. He was born in Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y., August 25, 1833. In 1852, he went to New York City, and had charge of a mill devoted to the manufacture of wood-work, and thus became familiar with every branch of the building business. He was married to Miss Zilpha Parker, of Brooklyn, in September, 1863. Previously, however, in 1860, he went

to Minnesota, and was there during the Indian massacre in 1862, after which he went to Wisconsin, and in spring of 1863, returned to New York. After his marriage, he came permanently to Colorado, and followed mining in Park County, and prospecting in various localities till 1865, when he located as a builder in Denver. He was elected a member of the School Board of Denver about 1868, and in 1869, to the City Council, and was an efficient member while many public improvements were made. Although repeatedly solicited to serve again in the same capacity, he has always declined. Besides his interests in town, he owns a farm of 300 acres in the county, and is more or less interested in mining operations.

LYMAN H. COLE.

The pleasure derived from the possession of wealth is certainly enhanced by the consciousness that its acquisition is due alone to honest labor in the legitimate fields of industry. Among those who have invested years of steady work in Colorado, and have reaped the harvest of their prudent, persevering lives, stands Lyman H. Cole, a citizen of Denver. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., 1833, and brought up in the occupation of a farmer until he was twenty years old, when he went to Michigan and engaged in business in Quincy, buying and selling, and shipping stock to market. In 1862, he moved to Colorado, and has resided in the State, chiefly in Denver, since that time. His first experience was harsh enough, commencing in the employment of stock-dealers and stock-raisers, and continuing for several years in that capacity, until by the force of his own tact and labor he accumulated sufficient capital to embark in the business of raising and selling his own stock. Fortune smiled upon his venture, his possessions increased and doubled, and when, a short time ago, he concluded to dispose of his cattle ranche, the sale netted him \$100,000. Besides stock-raising, he has executed some heavy railroad contracts, in connection with other parties; such as the grading of the road from Denver

to Cheyenne, during the years 1867-68-69, and about forty miles of the Kansas Pacific from River Bend, going west, in 1870-71. Mr. Cole was married in Quincy, Michigan, in 1858, and has one son living. He is still owner of a sheep ranche near Bijou in this State, but devotes the greater portion of his time to the care and management of his real-estate interests in Denver, which are very large. In the prime of life, he has accumulated a fortune, which, by judicious investment, is not only increasing, but also adding to the wealth and progress of Denver.

SAMUEL COLE, M. D.

Dr. Cole was born in New York City January 1, 1845. His parents removed to Chicago when he was one year old. He attended the Chicago public schools until 1862, when he adopted the profession of medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Rush Medical College of Chicago in February, 1865. In the spring of 1866, he also received the degree of M. D. from the University Medical College of New York. In May of the same year, he went to Paris, France, attending lectures and clinics and visiting the hospitals of that city until 1867, when he changed his field of study to Heidelberg, Baden. He remained in Heidelberg until the spring of 1868, pursuing the study of medicine and surgery. He then went to Vienna, taking private instruction in laryngoscopy and otology. After two months in Vienna, he proceeded to Berlin. There he attended more especially the clinical and didactic courses under A. Von Graefe, the course of Virchow on Pathology, and that of Cohnheim on Histology and Microscopy. In September, 1868, he went to Prague and attended at the lying-in hospital in that city. In November, 1868, he returned to the United States, and shortly after engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago. In the fall of 1867, he began the translation of a work entitled "Intraocular Tumors," by H. Knapp, Professor of Ophthalmology at Heidelberg. The translation of the work from the German to

the English language was completed in the spring of 1869. In the winter course at Rush Medical College he assisted J. W. Freer, Professor of Physiology, in microscopical demonstrations. He was married in January, 1869. In 1870, he was elected Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago, and gave a course of lectures on the same in the winters of 1870 and 1872. In the spring of 1872, he gave a course of lectures on "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Kidneys and their Diseases." In April, 1871, he founded the Chicago Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, and was elected Surgeon in charge of the same, together with S. D. Jacobson, M. D., now of Chicago. The institute was successfully carried on until the building and furniture of the same were swept away by the great Chicago fire in the fall of 1871. He then removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and remained there until July, 1872, when he removed to Denver, since which time he has been engaged in general practice in the city. Throughout his whole course, the eye and its diseases have been the subject of special interest, its study having been prosecuted in the New York Ophthalmic School and Eye and Ear Infirmary. In Paris, he was under the instruction of Meyer and Desmarres; in Heidelberg, under that of Knapp; in Prague, under that of Hasney, and, in Berlin, under that of Von Graefe. This special liking was gratified in the establishment of the Chicago Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, and had it not been for its sudden destruction in the disastrous Chicago fire of 1871, its founder would have continued the practice of his private specialty. But that disaster compelled him to seek the broad field of general practice. He can now be classed among the permanent residents of Denver.

HENRY COLE.

Henry Cole, the Master Car-BUILDER of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, was born in New York in 1844. Brought up on a farm, his only opportunity for attending school was during the winter months. When he was about



E. P. Jacobsen

fifteen years old, his mother and brother moved to Illinois, bringing him along with them, and during the following three years he assisted in the management of the farm. After that, he worked about four years in a planing-mill, and then about two years in the car-shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He conducted a hotel in Leland, Ill., over two years, and then procured employment in an organ factory in Mendota, where he spent about two years of his life. From Mendota he went to Wyandotte, Kan., and worked about three years in the wood-work department of the shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and thence to Denver in 1870, where he has since resided. Mr. Cole was married in Denver in 1871; owns real estate in the city; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and regarded in the community as a good and useful citizen.

C. L. CRAIG.

C. L. Craig was born in Clarke County, Ind., July 23, 1815. While yet a boy, he went to Elizabethtown, Ky., where he remained until 1848, engaged the greater part of the time in the mercantile business. From Kentucky he went to Missouri, remaining two years, and then started overland to California, where he was engaged in mining for three years with fair success. After making several trips to Missouri; and spending three years in the South, he came to Colorado and began mining in the San Juan country. In 1874, he went to the Black Hills and prospected until 1876, during which time he laid out the town of Custer. He returned to Colorado in 1877, and has since given his attention mostly to farming, making an occasional prospecting trip to the mountains.

JUDSON A. CLEAVELAND.

Judson A. Cleaveland, Master Car-Builder of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, was born in the town of Royalton, Vt., in 1832. During his boyhood, he received a common school education, which was in a few years afterward supplemented by the more severe instruc-

tion of farm life. Agricultural pursuits did not prove congenial, however, and, after serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, he was employed in the car-shops of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, rising eventually to the position of foreman. Some years later, when the Government assumed control of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, he was placed in charge of the car-shops of that road, and remained in that capacity until appointed foreman of the car-shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Removing to Colorado in 1876, he became connected with the Colorado Central Railroad in a similar capacity. Resided at Golden until April, 1878, when he removed to Denver and entered upon his present duties as Master Car-Builder of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad. Mr. Cleaveland is now in the prime of life; married; a member of the Universalist Church; a Republican in politics, and a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 7, of Denver.

WILLIAM COOKE.

Mr. Cooke was born in Port Lavacca, Calhoun Co., Tex., Nov. 3, 1842. At the age of sixteen, he went to Colchester, Conn., where he attended Bacon Academy three years. Returning to Texas, he enlisted in the Confederate army under Gen. Chalmers, serving throughout the war. In the spring of 1867, he invested in beef cattle and started for California with a herd of three thousand head; but getting as far as Fort Wallace, in Kansas, they were obliged, on account of Indian troubles, to turn back, and sold their herd at Abilene at a great loss. Mr. Cooke then began the practice of law at Ellsworth, Kan., then the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and was soon after appointed Special Attorney for Ellis County, locating at Hays City. After a short time at that place, he went to Baxter Springs, Kan., on account of ill health, and was soon after elected a Delegate to the Democratic State Convention, which met at Topeka in the fall of 1868. In 1869, he went to Kansas City and began the practice of law, where he soon attained a high rank at the bar. On

account of ill health, he came to Denver in 1873, and has since continued the practice of his profession in this city.

JOHN J. CUMMINGS.

Among those who have recently established themselves in Denver, bringing with them a record of an enterprising career in other States, may be mentioned John J. Cummings, the present proprietor of the Bon Ton Restaurant and Hotel, in West Denver. He was born in Scranton, Penn., in 1836. His father was one of the early settlers of that city, and erected the first brick building of that now flourishing place. At the age of twenty, his son became interested in contracts for building and extending railroads, and has since followed that profession during the greater part of his life. In connection with this business, he has also been engaged in contracts for the pavement of streets and building of sewers and tunnels, the magnitude of which may be estimated by the statement that one contract for the Pennsylvania Railroad alone involved the sum of \$400,000. He was for several years the contractor for paving the streets and constructing the sewers of St. Paul, Minn.; afterward for the building of a tunnel and railroad seven miles long on the Pittsburgh, New Castle & Lake Erie Railroad; also for the building of the track, twenty-eight miles long, of the Montour Railroad, owned by the Imperial Coal Company; for the paving of the streets in Pittsburgh, and is now engaged with other parties in the construction of sixteen miles of track and 1,600 feet of tunnel for the Columbus & Sand Creek Valley Railroad. He was at one time Superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., holding this position for several years, until he resigned and went to New York to accept contracts in the paving of the streets of that city. Mr. Cummings came to Colorado in 1878, and has now become a permanent resident of Denver. He is interested in valuable mining interests near Leadville, which, in connection with his present growing business, will assuredly place him in a short time in a position

of comparative independence. Successful hitherto in many of his operations, there would seem to be no reason why his residence in Colorado should not be productive of the happiest results. He is unmarried, and claims entire freedom in political affairs.

HERMAN H. CORDES.

Herman H. Cordes, of the firm of Cordes & Feldhauser, was born in Bremen, Germany, January 11, 1850. When he was nine years of age, his parents came to the United States and settled in Central Missouri. Here Herman Cordes finished his education in the public schools and an academy, after which, in 1868, he entered upon a clerkship with Morrison Brothers, at Sedalia, Mo., continuing with them for about eight years in the mean time more than doubling his salary. In the fall of 1874, he came to Denver and began clerking for Daniels & Fisher, continuing with them until June, 1878, when he had saved a sufficient amount from his earnings to enable him to form the above partnership, and open a carpet house, in which business they have since continued. In the mean time, their business has more than doubled, having at this time one of the best trades in their line of any firm in the State. Mr. Cordes is an enterprising and prompt business man, whose integrity and good habits command the respect, the confidence and the patronage of the public.

FREEMAN B. CROCKER.

Among the early pioneers who chose Denver as their home during the first year of its existence, while its future was altogether uncertain, and have watched its progress from a transient and straggling camp of huts and tents to a prosperous and stately city, is Freeman B. Crocker. Born in Barnstable, Mass., June 5, 1858, he is descended from an old and highly respectable New England family. He was one of the first of the forty-niners in California when the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific was not a pleasant week's jaunt in a palace car, but a long and stormy voy-

age around Cape Horn, occupying, in his case, at least, nearly six months in a sailing vessel. He remained in California until 1856, when he returned to Massachusetts, and one year later emigrated to Muscatine, Iowa. In 1860, he came across the Plains with a mule team and engaged in mercantile business in Denver, retiring after twelve years of business life. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Arapahoe County in 1863, serving two years, and in 1864, was elected Coroner. He served in the City Council in 1872, and has also been a member of the School Board of District No. 2. He was first chosen a member of the Board of County Commissioners in 1866, for a term of two years. He was again elected in 1873, and has remained a member of the Board continuously ever since, for the past five years as Chairman, which position he fills with credit to himself and the entire approval and satisfaction of the citizens of the county.

HON. GEORGE C. CORNING.

This gentleman was born in 1837, in Painesville, Ohio. His father was a large vessel owner in Cleveland, where the subject of this sketch passed the early part of his life. He was educated in Kenyon College, Ohio, and after leaving college, was employed as a clerk in a large forwarding and commission house in Cleveland, after which he engaged in banking. In 1868, he removed to Topeka, Kan., and established the Topeka Bank, of which institution he was President for three years. In 1871, he resigned his position as President of the bank, and coming to Colorado, established the Boulder Bank. In the fall of 1876, he was elected the first Treasurer of the new State of Colorado, on the Republican ticket, and held that office until January, 1879, discharging its duties with honor and credit to himself and the party that elected him. On assuming charge of the office, he found the finances of the State in a deplorable condition, not only was the Treasury empty, but the Territory had incurred debts that the State had to pay; the Legislature was making

appropriations, and a year must elapse before any income could be derived from the collection of taxes. In this emergency, Mr. Corning drafted a law, which the Legislature passed, making obligatory the registration of the State warrants, and their payment in the order of registration. The interest was made payable at the same time as the principal, and in case the warrants were not presented for payment in the order of registration, the State Treasurer was to advertise them and the interest was to cease at the end of thirty days. The bill also obliged the Treasurer to use the money in his hands for the prompt payment of the public indebtedness. The effect of this, with the general good management of the State government, was such that the warrants not only rose to par, but at the expiration of his term of office they sold at a premium of 1 per cent, and although the interest was reduced to 8 per cent, they still remain at par. Since retiring from office, he has devoted his attention exclusively to mining, in which he has been more or less interested during his residence in Colorado, but recently with the most gratifying success. Mr. Corning is a fine example of the representative American; a man of great internal resources, of large schemes which are sometimes unfortunate and sometimes successful, but whether they result favorably or unfavorably he is of the same elastic nature, not to be kept down, and whether he die rich or poor, will have been of great use in the world. He is the soul of good humor, affable and pleasant in his social intercourse, and possesses an exhaustless fund of anecdote, which renders him the most companionable of associates.

EDWARD H. COLLINS.

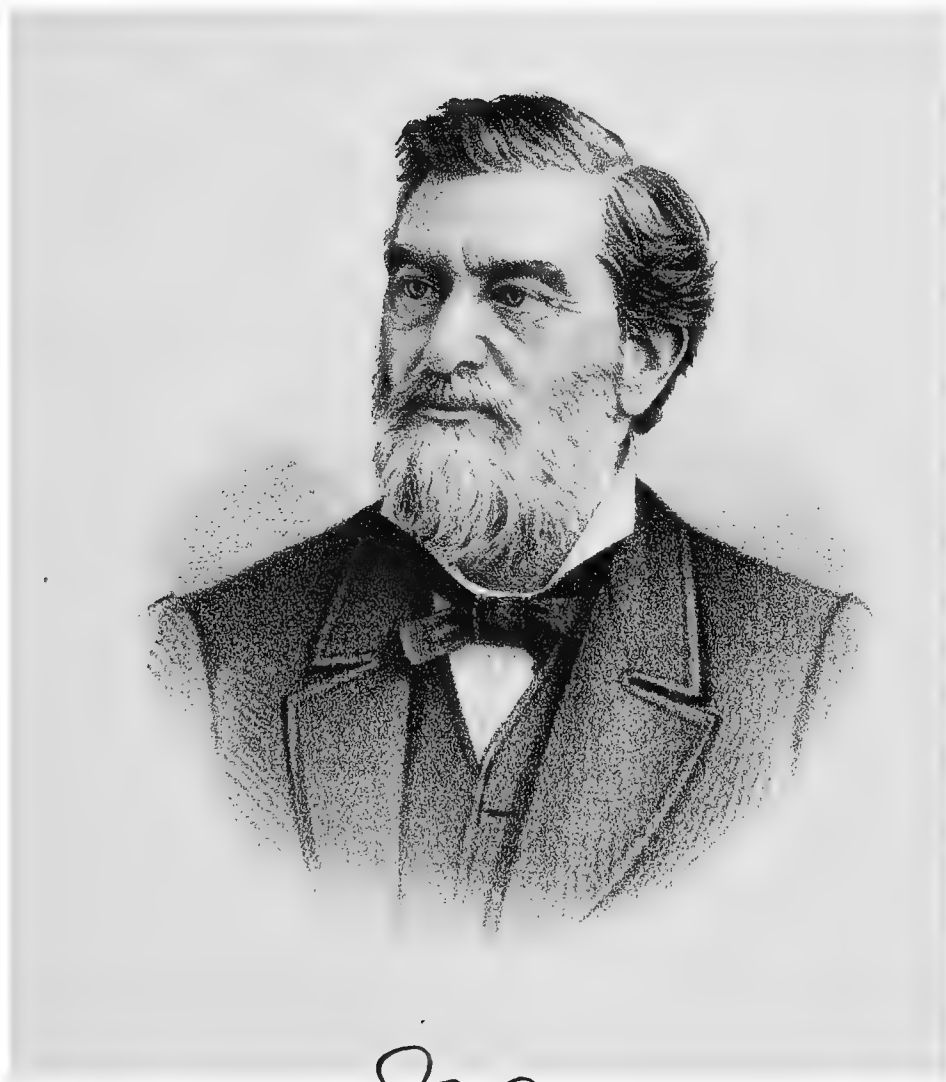
The career of Edward H. Collins, of Denver, is the record of a busy and industrious life, and is identified with the early days of Colorado, when bold and adventurous spirits journeyed across her sandy plains and toiled over her steep and rugged mountains, unmindful of the dangers and privations which their voluntary exile from civilization

either threatened or imposed. It is not intended, in the brief sketch here subjoined, to give more than the outlines of a personal history that is fraught with the recollections of half a century. Edward H. Collins was born in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1829, and in his youth was afforded the advantages of an academical course of studies, partly in his native town and partly in Marshall, Mich., whither his parents had moved, and where they were then residing. Naturally quick and ambitious, he was soon prepared to engage in the struggles of business life, and at the age of eighteen was interested in the work of extending a telegraph line from Detroit to Chicago. He subsequently took charge of the telegraph office at Ypsilanti, remaining there a few years, and then moving to Cincinnati, where he found employment in a wholesale house, dealing in paints, oils, etc. Two years later, he was in Chicago, serving as a clerk in a lumber-yard, and picking up a knowledge of the business so rapidly that in a short time he went to Henry, Ill., and there, at the age of twenty-four, opened and conducted successfully, for nearly four years, an extensive lumber-yard. In 1858, he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture in Chicago, and may claim to have manufactured and shipped to Denver the first lot of hard-wood chairs ever brought into Colorado Territory. In 1860, he came to Denver, or rather to the site of what is now known as Denver, and has lived in the Territory and State of Colorado to the present time, noting its progress and keeping pace with its growth. He was first engaged in transporting freight from the Missouri River to the mountains, and afterward went into the grocery line, which he abandoned in 1865. During this period he was also interested in a cracker factory, and is known to have introduced the first cracker machine ever used in this State. From 1865 to 1868, he was associated with a "house and sign painter," keeping a paint-shop from which he sold painters' supplies to the trade. He was next employed in the mint as assistant melter, and remained in that position eight years.

In 1878, he opened his present establishment, No. 430 Larimer street, dealing in frames, moldings, and artists' materials, and is laying the foundations of the largest business ever done in that branch of trade in Colorado. Mr. Collins is now in comfortable circumstances, owning some choice property in Denver, and has valuable interests in other parts of the State. In 1872, his residence and adjoining dwellings were consumed by fire, and he has erected in their stead a large structure, which is leased out in stores. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and a distinguished member of the Masonic Order. In the latter organization, he has held many honorable positions. He was W. M. of Union Lodge, No. 7; High Priest of Denver Chapter, No. 2; and Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He was married in Denver, in 1865, to Miss Mary A. Hodgson—a talented lady, who sustains a high reputation as an artist, and teacher of drawing and painting. He has lived in Denver and passed through all the stages of its growth, from a plain to a settlement, to a village, to a town, and to a large and flourishing city. He has lived through its periods of depression, and deserves to enjoy the abundance of its prosperity. His snowy beard proclaims the march of fifty winters, but the bright gleam of his eyes, the smooth brow and erect form, would indicate that his manhood's prime had scarce been reached. Blessed with affluence, a happy home, and the conscious rectitude of action, his future career will be attended by all the pleasures that cheer and brighten "life's declining years."

MRS. E. H. COLLINS.

The prominence which this lady has attained in art circles in Colorado and the West, demands more than a passing notice. Especially prominent as a painter of the many beautiful native flowers, which adorn the valleys and cover the mountain-sides, she is rapidly attaining reputation as a landscape painter, in reproducing the grand Rocky



J. H. Jones

Mountain scenery for which Colorado is so famous. Mrs. Collins was born at Au Sable, Essex Co., N. Y., in 1839, and remained there until 1861, when she came to Denver with her brother and family, for the benefit of her health. In 1863, she returned home, but her health failing, she returned to Colorado for a permanent residence. She was married in 1865, and commenced the study of art in January, 1876, under instructions from Prof. W. H. Porter, of whom she received forty lessons, chiefly in landscape painting. This being all the instruction she has ever received shows that nature has done more for her than years of study for many. She has gained the reputation of being the best flower painter in Colorado. She is now at work on landscapes, and has some beautiful copies, as well as original sketches of Rocky Mountain scenery. In June last she organized a class in painting, which has become the largest art school in the West.

BIRKS CORNFORTH.

Mr. Cornforth was born December 12, 1837, at Macclesfield, Cheshire, Eng. When he was twelve years of age, he entered the dry-goods house of Geo. A. Duncan, at Manchester, England, as an apprentice clerk, serving a period of five years and three months, after which he became a clerk in a dry-goods house in Salford, Manchester, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to the United States, arriving at Leavenworth, Kan., in the summer of 1858, where he engaged with his brother in the grocery business, continuing for about five years. In the mean time, he had made two trips across the Plains with ox teams, loaded with merchandise, into Colorado, and in the spring of 1863, he, with his brother, concluded to emigrate to Denver. They, therefore, sold a portion of their stock on hand, loaded the rest in wagons, hitched on their ox teams and turned their faces toward Pike's Peak. In due time, they arrived in Denver, and again opened a grocery store, continuing until the spring of 1865. He then dissolved partnership with his brother ;

they divided the goods, and Birks loaded his share on wagons, again attached his ox-teams and started overland for Salt Lake City, Utah, and after seventy days of hard travel, amid hostile Indians, arrived at Salt Lake, only to find a poor market for his goods. He was compelled to sell them at a loss, and returned to Denver, and in the fall of 1865, he purchased the grocery stock of Hatton & Grill and went into business alone, in which he has been very successful, gathering a large trade, and gaining for himself a first-class business reputation.

C. E. CURRIER.

In tracing the career of C. E. Currier, one will find another proof that perseverance in any branch of labor, with ordinary tact and business ability, will certainly be followed by a corresponding degree of success. Born in the year 1830, in Holliston, Mass., he was afforded the advantage of a thorough elementary instruction in his youth, and commenced his business life when only eighteen years old, by taking charge of a stall in the Quincy Market, Boston. He improved the opportunity to, acquire a thorough knowledge of the meat business, fitting himself for another avocation more agreeable, and to which he felt better adapted. In the year 1864, he became second steward of the United States Hotel, in Boston, and from that time to the present has been connected with hotel life in all its phases. Remaining but a few months at the United States Hotel, he was tendered the position of chief steward of the celebrated "Metropolitan," of New York City, whose proprietor, Mr. Leland, was closely related to him by marriage, and filled the duties of the office satisfactorily during four years of the most brilliant existence of that far-famed *hostelrie*. Severing his connection with the "Metropolitan," Mr. Currier launched out into the hotel business, on his own responsibility, by becoming proprietor of the Turner House, in Danbury, Conn., but soon disposed of his interest there and moved to Chicago, where he occupied the position of steward in the Matteson House for nearly three years.

When the Pullman Palace Car Company of Chicago introduced their hotel sleeping cars, Mr. Currier was engaged to superintend the department of cuisine, and subsequently projected and took charge of the first dining car run on the Michigan Central Railroad. During his residence in Chicago, he was steward, successively, of the Burdick, the Tremont and the Clifton House. Mr. Currier came to Colorado in 1878, has presided as chief steward of the Grand Central, of Denver, up to the summer of 1879, when he retired to become proprietor of the Planters' House, in that city. The "Planters'" is an old and respectable hotel, capable of accommodating a large number of patrons, and situated within easy distance of the depots of the different lines of railroad. Mr. Currier has been twice married, the second time in Chicago, in the year 1879. He is a Mason, and claims perfect independence in all political and religious matters. In the management of the "Planters'"—which absorbs his exclusive attention—he displays a suavity of manner and a solicitude for the comfort of his guests that are certain to render his house popular with the traveling public, and to lead to a financial success.

FRED COMSTOCK.

Mr. F. Comstock, of Littleton, Colorado, was born in Jefferson County, New York, February 8, 1820. He began learning the blacksmith's trade when but thirteen years of age, with his father, who was a blacksmith. At seventeen, he went to St. Lawrence County to work at his trade. He was married in that county November 9, 1844, to Miss Orra Spaulding. In 1855, he removed to Decorah, Iowa, when that thriving little city contained about thirty inhabitants. There he was engaged in hotel-keeping, blacksmithing and farming, until his removal to Colorado in 1872. He held the office of Street Commissioner in Decorah and was Justice of the Peace at the time of leaving for Colorado. He settled at once in Littleton, where he has continued the business of blacksmithing ever since. In

politics, Mr. Comstock is a Democrat, and has several times been a delegate to the Democratic Conventions. He has three sons—George, living in Clayton County, Iowa, Charles and Harry, of Littleton, Colo. Charles Comstock, the second son, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., February 7, 1850. In 1869, while living in Decorah, Iowa, he engaged for three years in surveying the line of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad from Davenport, Iowa, to Rochester, Minn. He came to Colorado in 1873, returning to Decorah in 1875, and engaged in the agricultural implement business until February, 1878, when he again came to Colorado and settled at Littleton. He was married in Littleton to Miss Frances L. Wait, of Highgate, Vt., a daughter of N. D. Wait, now of Del Norte, Colo., and has two children.

FRED CHARPIOT.

Fred Charpiot was born in the Department of the Doubs, France, December 31, 1829. His father was a dry-goods merchant and he accordingly received a thorough business training. In 1851, all his father's family except him came to America, while he continued in business as a commission dry-goods merchant, two years after which he served one year in the French Army as a member of the Eighth Regiment Light Cavalry. In 1854, he came to this country, joining his parents in Chicago, where they were keeping a large French Hotel on Randolph street, opposite the Briggs House. Going to Iowa soon afterward, he lived on a farm in De Witt about a year, then removing to Dubuque, where he was engaged in business for two years. In the spring of 1858, he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and followed the grocery business until 1860. He then came across the Plains to Denver, the journey occupying forty days, and opened an eating-house. In 1863, he returned with his family to Europe, spending about a year, then returned to his old home in Dubuque, Iowa, and went to farming. In the spring of 1867, he located permanently in Denver, continuing in the

restaurant business until the spring of 1871, when he erected Charpiot's Hotel, and ran it till five years ago, when he leased it to the present proprietor, Mr. Riche. The reputation of the house and its owner has extended throughout this country and Europe, the house being the favorite resort of the best class of European tourists in Colorado, and many an old miner will long remember with what satisfaction, after months of the frugal fare of a mining camp, he sat down to a "square meal" at Charpiot's. Mr. Charpiot has acquired a comfortable fortune, owning Charpiot's Hotel and about a dozen dwellings and other property in Denver. He has crossed the Plains over thirty times by mule-team, stage and railroad cars, and has made half a dozen trips to Europe for the health of his family and the education of his children. He was married January 16, 1855, to Miss Julia C. Riche, in De Witt, Iowa, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

JAMES A. COOK.

The career of this gentleman, while it presents but few features aside from the rugged, toilsome life of the pioneer, is the history of an active, busy, successful life. James A. Cook was born in the State of New York December 10, 1842. When about ten years of age, he went to Cincinnati with his parents, and from there to Springfield, Ill., remaining but a few years in each place. At the age of eighteen, he was employed by Frink & Co., and for a number of years was engaged in carrying the United States mail in Illinois. He also assisted in establishing the first stage line in Iowa. In 1856, he was married to Miss Clara H. Adams, of Newton, Iowa, after which he quit the employ of the stage company and with Mr. George W. Spencer laid out the town of Spirit Lake, Iowa, where he remained two years, and then with his family came to Colorado, arriving here in July, 1860. He first went to Breckenridge, where he opened the first hotel in the place, remaining but a short time when he returned to Denver, and established a fast freight line from Denver to Oma-

ha, which he continued one year, and then opened a livery stable in Denver. From that time until 1868, he was variously employed, part of the time as a Government contractor. He then removed to Pueblo, intending to engage in business, but, soon after his arrival in that city, was taken ill and died May 26, 1870. His wife and three sons returned to Denver, which place they have since made their home. Mr. Cook possessed great natural abilities as a business man, and was well known for his honesty, integrity, and all those qualities which go to make up personal worth.

JOHN W. CLINE.

John W. Cline, one of the early settlers of Colorado and a successful farmer of this county, was born in Canada September 23, 1825. His father was a farmer, and it was but natural, as well as wise, that he should follow the calling to which he had been reared. When he was about thirty years of age, he went to Michigan and followed farming and saw-milling, until 1859, when he came to Colorado. The first summer here was spent in mining, first at Russell Gulch and afterward at Breckenridge, but in the fall of 1859, he pre-empted a piece of land seven miles north of Denver, unto which he moved, and where he has since engaged in farming. He was married in Denver in 1871, to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith. Mr. Cline is well known as an honorable, conscientious man, and an extensive and successful farmer.

J. COULEHAN.

J. Coulehan, of the firm of Lee & Coulehan, dealers in agricultural implements, was born in Tulemore, Kings Co., Ireland, August 17, 1835. His parents removed to the United States when he was about three years of age, and located in Chillicothe, Ohio, but after one year here his parents removed to a farm in Grundy County, Ill., where he remained until 1852. He then went to Iowa City, Johnson Co., Iowa, and engaged in the transfer and express business with the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad

Company, remaining there six years. In May, 1860, he came to Denver with an outfit of \$1,000 worth of goods and formed a partnership with J. A. Love, and engaged in the mercantile business in the mountains and also took contracts for hauling lumber from Fall River to Nevada. In 1864, he returned to Denver with forty head of oxen and engaged in freighting from Iowa to Denver, after which he took a contract to take 40,000 pounds of goods from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City. After performing this contract, he went to Mill City, Nev., and engaged in the mercantile business. From 1865 to 1869, he was engaged in freighting from Iowa to Colorado, Nevada, Montana and Salt Lake; returning to Colorado in 1869, he engaged in the cattle business until 1875, after which he located in Denver and formed a partnership with Henry Lee, dealing in agricultural implements, in which he still continues. He was married in 1874 to Miss Katy C. Mahan, of Iowa City, Iowa.

JOSEPH B. COFIELD.

Born January 2, 1821, in Bertie County, N. C., Mr. Cofield left home when he was twelve years of age and was engaged in various pursuits until 1846. He began as store boy and afterward advanced to a more remunerative position, until he had accumulated means sufficient to enable him to engage in business for himself. During that time, he learned the copper and tinsmith trade. He then removed to St. Louis and engaged in the real-estate business, residing there until 1852, when he removed to Quincy, Ill., and continued the same business until 1860. He then formed a partnership with Judge C. B. Lawrence, now of Chicago, and Edward Wells, of Quincy, Ill., in the milling and mining business. The company located in Nevada Gulch, Colo. Mr. Cofield was President of the company and came to Colorado as its Superintendent, bringing with him the second mill ever brought into the Territory. He resided at Black Hawk from March, 1861, to 1864. He also had an office at Central City.

Having sold out his interest in the company to his partners, he resumed the business of a broker and in 1864, came to Denver, since which time he has been engaged principally in the real-estate and general brokerage business, loaning money, etc. He was married, October 22, 1852, to Amelia T., daughter of David and Sarah Turner, of Brookville, Canada. He has one daughter, wife of Hon. William D. Todd, of this city.

D. F. CARMICHAEL.

Mr. Carmichael was born in Canada April 17, 1874, and during his early life there received the benefits of an education in the public schools, acquiring a proficient knowledge of civil engineering, which fitted him for the responsible positions he afterward filled. In 1870, he went to Omaha and was appointed Superintendent of the Omaha Bridge during its construction, and afterward Superintendent of Bridges on the Union Pacific Railroad until September, 1872, when he came to Colorado as Superintendent of Construction on the Julesburg branch of the Colorado Central Railroad. In the spring of 1873, when the grade was abandoned, he went to Golden as General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Colorado Central Railroad. When the Colorado Central was transferred to the Kansas Pacific, in November, 1875, he was made General Agent for the Kansas Pacific and its leased lines in Colorado. On July 1, 1877, the Denver Pacific became independent from the Kansas Pacific management, when he accepted his present position as General Freight and Passenger Agent for that road.

R. P. CHAPMAN.

R. P. Chapman, florist, and proprietor of the Paradise Nursery of Denver, is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was born Oct. 30, 1840, and remained at home upon the farm until he was twenty years of age, during which time he received a common school education, after which he served an apprenticeship of three years to Mr. Goodin, in Aberdeenshire. He is thoroughly trained in all the



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branches of horticulture, having traveled extensively and been engaged in over a dozen large horticultural establishments in Scotland and England, including the Crystal Palace, London. He came direct to Denver, Colo., from Liverpool, England, in the spring of 1873. The first few years, he practiced landscape gardening, but more recently has been engaged exclusively in flower-culture. The taste and demand for flowers has greatly increased during the past few years. Previously, only the common sorts were asked for; but now many elegant conservatories have been erected and windows constructed for the culture of flowers, especially for the choicer and rarer varieties, creating a demand. He ships plants and flowers extensively all over the State; from Cheyenne, Wyoming, on the north, to Alamosa on the south, and throughout the mountain towns. Flowering plants in this Western climate of unobscured sunshine, will repay any attention bestowed upon them. During the hot, dry months of summer they require some special care in shading and sprinkling, and, in January and February, in guarding from severe cold. Those who love and attend to them can, from a few varieties, secure a profusion of bloom throughout the entire year.

HON. WILLIAM M. CLAYTON.

William M. Clayton, the subject of the following brief sketch, has for twenty years been one of Denver's most prominent merchants and business men. His interests have been, and are, identical with those of the city which has so long been his home, and to whose prosperity he so largely, in common with many other good citizens, contributed. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 24, 1824. In 1860, he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver on the 2d of April. His brother, George W. Clayton, who is still a prominent citizen of Denver, had come the year before, and in company with a Mr. Lowe, engaged in a general mercantile business. On the arrival of William M. Clayton, he purchased the interest of Mr. Lowe, and the firm became George W. Clayton &

Co., who continued to transact a very successful business, up to about 1874. During the early years of the war, they rendered valuable aid in the organization of the first regiment of troops for the Union army, by furnishing necessary supplies, taking for their pay the warrants issued by Gov. Gilpin, and trusting to the future action of Congress to legalize them. The service thus rendered during the dark days of the rebellion, can hardly be overestimated. Mr. Clayton has dealt largely in real estate, and now owns, with his brother, much valuable property in and about Denver. His residence on Tremont street, (a view of which is shown in this work), is one of the finest and most attractive in the State, and an ornament to the city. In April, 1868, Mr. Clayton was elected Mayor of the city, and served for a year with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of the people. So efficiently and economically were the finances of the city managed during his administration, that sufficient funds were accumulated in the treasury to render unnecessary the levying of a tax the following year. All measures calculated to advance the interests of the city have ever found in Mr. Clayton a hearty and liberal supporter. Genial, enterprising and public-spirited, he is the kind of a man needed to build up new cities and States, and of such Colorado cannot have too many.

REV. EARL CRANSTON.

Rev. Earl Cranston, Pastor of the Lawrence Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Denver, was born in Athens, Ohio, June 27, 1840. He was graduated from the Ohio University, at the head of his class, at the age of twenty-one, just at the breaking-out of the civil war. He sacrificed the public honors of graduation, and entered, as a private soldier, the company first recruited at the seat of the University, and went into Camp Dennison while it was yet a wheat-field. On the re-organization of the company for "three years or during the war," he was elected First Lieutenant, and his company was assigned to the Third Ohio Volunteer

Infantry as Company C. The regiment served in West Virginia, under Gens. McClellan, Rosecranz and Reynolds. While in West Virginia, Lieut. Cranston resigned his position in the Third Ohio, and accepted the appointment tendered him by an old friend, of Adjutant of the First Battalion of Second Virginia Cavalry (Union), and served in this relation until the Government abandoned the battalion organization of cavalry regiments. He then returned to his home in Ohio and raised a new company, of which he was commissioned Captain, and assigned to the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, just then re-organizing (after one year's service) for three years. The Sixtieth was ordered immediately to join the forces of Gen. Grant, near Washington, and saw hard service before its uniforms had begun to fade. Capt. Cranston's company went through the Wilderness without serious loss, but at the opening fight, near Spottsylvania, lost in killed and wounded half the force on duty, the Captain narrowly escaping capture. The company passed through the remaining days of that series of movements without further disaster, and followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac to the end, but the return of a dangerous sickness which had prostrated him while on recruiting service, compelled the Captain to return to his home. Months passed by before he was able to resume work of any kind. At length he entered upon an out-door business life, and spent two years in the Cincinnati wholesale grocery trade, traveling most of the time. By the year 1867, his health had been completely restored, and, old convictions of duty returning, he entered the ministry, uniting with the Ohio Annual Conference. In the thirteen years of his ministerial life now past, he has served the following churches: Bigelow, Portsmouth, Ohio; Town Street, Columbus, Ohio; the church at Winona, Minn., to which place he went for the sake of his wife's health; Grace Church, Jacksonville, Ill.; Trinity, Evansville, Ind.; and Trinity Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which point he removed to Colorado. He is earnest and enthusiastic, an eloquent and pleasing

speaker, and a staunch advocate and supporter of all good works, both in and out of the Church.

NATHAN S. CULVER, M. D.

The present State Treasurer of Colorado, was born in Rock County, Wis., May 1, 1842. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered Milton Academy, and remained until the year 1861. He then made up his mind to study medicine, and entered Pennsylvania University in Philadelphia, where he received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1866, and soon began the practice of his profession at Milwaukee, Wis. After remaining about a year, he removed to Rochester, Minn., where he resumed practice, continuing until the fall of 1873. He then came to Colorado, located in Colorado Springs, and gave his attention to mining and the real estate business. He is interested in the Osceola Mine, at Sunshine, and also in the Silver Wing cluster of mines in the San Juan country. In the fall of 1878, he was elected State Treasurer, which position he still holds.

W. K. CARROLL, M. D.,

Dr. Carroll was born in Baltimore, Md., August 18, 1851. After finishing an academic education, he was engaged for a short time as Superintendent of the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Mills, Baltimore, Md., of which his father was one of the proprietors. Having the desire for a professional life, he began the study of medicine in the fall of 1871, and graduated from the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, in March, 1873. During the last year of his course, he was appointed one of the assistant surgeons in the hospital of the University. He began the practice of his profession at Woodbury, near Baltimore, Md., where he remained until October, 1878, when he came to Denver, Colo. His specialty is surgery. In the summer of 1874, he was appointed Surgeon of the Northern Central Railway, holding that position until January, 1879, when he resigned. He has performed a number of operations in lithotomy, in all of which he has

been successful. In May, 1872, he married Miss M. Alice Frederick, of Baltimore, Md. Dr. Carroll is not only one of Denver's popular physicians, but he is also one of her genial and upright citizens.

WILLIAM COLE.

One of the pioneers who has watched the progress of Denver from its earliest existence—a small camp of tents and cabins—to the present time, and who was instrumental in no small degree in building up the city, is William Cole. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., February 16, 1836. After receiving a good common-school education, he clerked in a dry-goods store for a short time, and in March, 1857, started West and traveled through Iowa, Nebraska and Mississippi; remained in Council Bluffs, Iowa, about six months, and on the 21st of September, 1858, started for Pike's Peak, arriving at the place where Denver now stands on the 28th of October. Finding only a few traders and no houses, he camped for a few months a few miles down the Platte, then returned and was one of an organized company formed to lay out and locate lots in what was then Auraria, now West Denver, built cabins on the lots, and remained in and about Denver until 1863. He then went to Missouri and bought a herd of beef and stock cattle, which he brought across the Plains, selling a part and taking the balance into Mexico, where he was awarded contracts for supplying four Government posts with beef. After following this for two years, and having fully completed his contracts, he returned to Denver in the fall of 1865, and went into the stock business, which he has followed ever since. During its construction, Cole, Williams & Co. took a contract for, and built forty miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Afterward, Mr. Cole was for about three years engaged in the general mercantile business in the firm of Holiday, Williams & Co. He has also been more or less engaged in farming, and has a sheep ranche with his brother and one of his own. He has a hay ranche on the Platte of 160 acres; a farm on the Platte of

320 acres, and one on the St. Vrain of 560 acres. He is largely engaged in stock-raising of all kinds; is owner of some of the largest and best herds of sheep in the State, as well as some fine herds of cattle and horses. He married Miss Carrie E. Ireland, of Denver, December 4, 1864. She died in the spring of 1866, after which, on the 21st of February, 1870, he married Miss Georgia B. Haskins. Mr. Cole is not only one of Colorado's earliest settlers, but by fair dealing and industry has rendered himself one of Denver's best citizens.

HON. WILLIAM CLARK.

William Clark was born in Seneca County, N. Y., February 9, 1810. After receiving an academic education he began, in 1831, the study of law, and in January, 1838, was admitted to the bar. He at once began the practice of law at Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., where he remained until the fall of 1873, nearly thirty-five years, and during that period was elected to the State Senate of New York, in which body he served as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. In the fall of 1873, he came for the first time to Denver, Colo., to try the effect of the climate upon asthma, from which he suffered, and for two years spent the winter months in this city. In October, 1876, he became a permanent resident of Denver, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1847, he married Miss Amelia R. Heermans, the daughter of the late William P. Heermans, of Nassau, N. Y. Mr. Clark still continues to practice his profession in Denver, where he is regarded as a man of sterling honesty and absolute reliability.

MASON B. CARPENTER.

Prominent among the members of the legal profession in Denver is the above-mentioned gentleman. A native of Vermont, he was born October 7, 1845. During the rebellion, he entered the military service of the United States as a Sergeant in the Thirteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, being afterwards promoted to the rank of Sergeant-Major. He was the Official Reporter of the

Vermont House of Representatives in 1867, Assistant Secretary of the Senate from 1869 to 1872, and Secretary of that body the following year. In 1873, he removed to Chicago, where he was a member of the legal firm of Hutchinson & Carpenter. While there, he assisted in organizing the First Regiment of Illinois State Guards, of which organization he was the President one year, and Captain of Company C, of that regiment. He was married in St. Albans, Vt., in December, 1875, to the daughter of Lawrence Brainard, Esq. Soon after his marriage, he came to Denver and began the practice of his profession in this city. Mr. Carpenter has received the advantages of a thorough education, having graduated from Barre Academy, at Barre, Vt., in 1864, and from the University of Vermont in 1868. He had read law during his leisure time while Reporter and Secretary of the Legislature, and was admitted to the Franklin County bar, of his native State, in 1871. As an able and careful lawyer Mr. Carpenter ranks high in the profession, and the success he has attained is the best evidence of his worth.

HON. JOHN Q. CHARLES.

Prominent among the attorneys of Colorado is John Q. Charles. For almost thirty years, he has been a devoted student of the principles embodied in his chosen profession. For eighteen years, he practiced law in Denver, maintaining a clear record for integrity and persevering industry, always using his influence in favor of law and order. He was born in Belleville, Ill., October 5, 1821, and received a common-school education, supplemented by considerable private study. He is the son of Elijah Charles, who was prominent in politics, holding many local offices, and was for a number of years Probate Judge of his county. He removed at an early day to Galena, Ill., and here young Charles was for some time employed as book-keeper and clerk in a store, after which he studied law in the office of Judge Daniel Stone, of that town; was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Galena until 1862, being employed the first

four years as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court. Coming to Denver in March, 1862, he at once began the active practice of the law which he has successfully continued to the present time. His entire library, a valuable one, with many valuable papers, was lost in the destructive flood of 1864. He at once began collecting another, and he now has the largest and best law library in the State, and one of the best, if not *the best*, west of the Mississippi River. It includes the reports of every State in the Union, and the greater part of the English reports of any value, besides all the standard text-books; numbering in all over 4,000 volumes. This in itself is a monument of industry and devotion to his profession. Mr. Charles has never aspired to political honors, but on the contrary has avoided them. He was, however, without solicitation on his part, elected a member of the Territorial Council, and served in the session of 1866-67, with credit to himself and his constituents. He accepted an appointment as County Attorney for a brief period in 1866, in which position he became somewhat prominent for his active and successful prosecution of public gamblers. Mr. Charles was married, October 13, 1852, to Miss Fannie, daughter of Col. James M. Strode, a prominent lawyer of Illinois.

E. L. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell, of the well-known law firm of Markham, Patterson, Campbell & Thomas, is a young man of marked ability, which, coupled with his sterling habits and thorough preparation, warrants him a place among the distinguished members of the bar of Colorado. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., June 29, 1846, and after sufficient preparation, he attended Bethany College, West Virginia, during the years 1863 and 1864. He then entered Kentucky University, at Harrodsburg, Ky., and subsequently graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., in the Class of 1867. After graduating, he taught Latin and Greek in the Jacksonville High School for some time. In 1868, Mr. Campbell determined to continue his



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studies, and went to Europe, attending lectures at Heidelberg. He also attended the University of Vienna during the years 1869 and 1870, and graduated at the University of Wurzburg in 1871. During his sojourn in Europe, he gave special attention to the study of the history and foundation of the common law, having determined to make this his profession. Returning to his native land, he spent about two years in the study of law in the office of Col. Charles G. Peckham, after which he was admitted to the bar. In 1874, he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and began the practice of his profession, and while there was engaged in the condemnation proceedings for the Kansas Midland Railroad. In the fall of the same year, he decided to push farther West, and located in Denver, Colo., where he was engaged in the active practice of his profession up to the fall of 1879, when he went to Leadville to represent his firm in that city with Mr. C. S. Thomas. Mr. Campbell is an enterprising, industrious and able practitioner, and deserves the success he is now meeting.

WILLIAM F. CALLAWAY.

William F. Callaway, of the firm of Callaway Bros., was born in Sussex County, Del., September 11, 1844. He received an academic education, and followed teaching for a couple of years. Like so many young men before and since, he turned his face westward and resolved to win a name and place for himself amid new scenes, and in a younger land. In the fall of 1865, he was employed for a short time in a railroad office in Kansas City, Mo., and subsequently entered a law and abstract office, remaining there until November, 1866. At this date he came to Denver, making the journey across the Plains by wagon teams. On his arrival in Denver, Mr. Callaway obtained a position in a crockery store, and continued clerking in that establishment about six years. He engaged in the book and stationery business for about two years longer, in company with D. W. Richards. In the spring of 1878, he formed a copartnership with his brother, Mr. G. F. Callaway, the new firm

being engaged in the queensware and crockery trade. Mr. Callaway has been engaged in this business ever since, and from a comparatively small beginning has built up a large wholesale and retail trade. He is emphatically a self-made man, having an abundant supply of that energy, enterprise and business sagacity necessary to success in this new and wide-awake Western country.

EDWARD E. CHEVER.

The above-named gentleman was born in Massachusetts in 1828. When he was eighteen years old, he went to Illinois, then the "Far West," and was engaged in farming until 1854. He then went to Illinois and afterward engaged in mining, hunting and salmon fishing, employing a large number of Indians for that purpose. Returning to Illinois, he in 1862 enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the rebellion, when he returned to Illinois. In 1869, he came to Colorado, and purchased the Cottonwood ranche, on Cherry Creek, where he has since been engaged in raising fine blooded horses, in which he has been successful, and also gives attention to cattle raising. Mr. Chever is an enterprising, worthy citizen, deeply interested in the public welfare, and assisting in public improvements, among which may be mentioned the road up Cherry Creek, on the west side. Mr. Chever was the first to introduce live quail into Colorado, which he did in 1869.

GEN. DAVID J. COOK.

To recount in detail the history of David J. Cook would require a volume in itself. Coming to Pike's Peak when but a lad of nineteen, his life has been a most eventful one, extending over two decades of the most interesting and exciting period in the history of the Rocky Mountain region. It may well be questioned if any one, not familiar with the peculiar hardships, the great dangers and the exciting experiences of detective life on the frontier in early days, can properly appreciate the value of the services rendered by Gen.

Cook, or fully realize the amount of shrewdness, nerve and courageous daring requisite to the successful prosecution of the detective business. To call Gen. Cook "the Pinkerton of the Rocky Mountains" but inadequately expresses the truth, for, great as is the work done by Pinkerton in the East, it lacks many of the exciting elements and dangerous features of the same calling in the country west of the Missouri River. The criminal classes of the Plains and mountains are of a peculiarly desperate character; bold, reckless and daring, with a disregard for human life, which leads them to consider that life a failure whose course is not marked with human blood, and whose end is not met either at the end of a rope or by the bullet of the officer of the law. In their code, not to have "killed his man" is to have failed in attaining that which makes life most desirable. Many thrilling adventures and exciting experiences which have occurred during Gen. Cook's career as Superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Detective Association, as Government detective, and Sheriff of Arapahoe County, might be related, but this is not our purpose. David J. Cook was born August 12, 1840, in La Porte County, Ind., being a son of George Cook, a farmer and land speculator. Receiving a moderate education, he worked on farms in Indiana, Iowa and Kansas until 1859, when the wave of excitement which swept the country on the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak bore him to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent nearly two years mining in what is now Gilpin County, Colo. Returning to Kansas, he purchased a farm, but in the fall of 1861, went to Rolla, Mo., and engaged in running a supply train. He was soon afterward transferred to the Ordnance Department of the Army of the Frontier, and early in 1863, came again to Colorado and established the association with which his name has since been connected, and which has so long been a terror to evil-doers and a trusty guardian of the public safety. Enlisting in the First Colorado Cavalry, he was, in the spring of 1864, detailed by the Quartermaster of the Denver Post as Government

Detective in Colorado, and served until the abandonment of the post, in 1866. He next served three years as City Marshal of Denver, and in the fall of 1869, was elected Sheriff of Arapahoe County. So satisfactory to the people of the county, of both political parties, was his administration of the Sheriff's office, that at the end of his term he was re-elected, without opposition, and served two years longer. From 1873, he gave his entire attention to the detective work, holding at the same time the position of Deputy United States Marshal until the fall of 1875, when he was again elected Sheriff, and re-elected at the end of two years, his last term expiring in January, 1880. In 1873, he was appointed by Gov. Elbert, and confirmed by the Senate, Major General of Colorado Militia, was re-appointed by Gov. Routt, and again by Gov. Pitkin. He has served as Major General for seven years, and has rendered efficient service in quelling riots throughout the State, as well as in the recent Indian troubles. He is now devoting his exclusive attention to his detective work, and has again been appointed Deputy United States Marshal for the District of Colorado. From the foregoing it will be seen that Gen. Cook's life, thus far, has been spent in the public service, maintaining a record as a faithful and efficient public officer, whose courage and integrity have never been questioned, and whose official course has received the unqualified indorsement of the people.

JOSEPH T. CORNFORTH.

Joseph T. Cornforth, who is now one of the largest wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic fruits in this city, was born in Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, July 4, 1839, received a good common-school education, and commenced his business career in the dry-goods business in his native town, after which he was employed for a short time in Falkner Brothers' extensive dry-goods house in Manchester, England. He came to America in 1855, remained nearly one year in Peru, Ill., after which he met his brother, Birks

Cornforth, in New York, and together they came to Atchison, Kan., and embarked in a general mercantile business, which they continued for some time. His brother then went to Salt Lake, while Joseph continued in the business of freighting from the Missouri River to Denver and the military posts for about four years, when he sold out, and went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and started in the grocery business. In 1865, he, with others, obtained a contract for supplying seven military posts, which were to be established in the Territory of Dakota, with cattle; this proved very disastrous to the contracting parties, on account of hostile Indians. In 1870, he was burnt out, losing all he had accumulated in his active business life. In no degree disheartened by these reverses in business, he returned to the Missouri River, and started anew in a general commission business in Kansas City. In the spring of 1874, his health failing, he came to Denver, and went into the wholesale business of foreign and domestic fruits, under the firm name of Martin & Cornforth, remaining in that firm until the fall of 1878, when he withdrew and opened under the name of J. T. Cornforth & Co., which firm is still doing an extensive and profitable business.

HENRY CROW.

This gentleman was born in the State of Wisconsin. At an early age he went to Chatham, Canada, where he remained until eighteen years of age; he then returned to the United States, and located in Princeton, Ill. After spending about three years here in attendance at the public schools, he went to Marietta, Marshall Co., Iowa, and embarked in the dry-goods business, continuing the same until 1859, when he came to Colorado, and immediately engaged in mining, returning East in the fall. The following spring, he brought his family to Colorado, and located in Central City, where he continued mining three years, then removed to Denver, and during the following year, 1864, he served in the Indian war, after which he removed to Georgetown, and en-

gaged extensively in mining. In 1870, having sold out his mining property, he returned to Denver, and soon afterward organized the City National Bank, of which he was President until 1876. During that time he was engaged in the stock business. In 1876, he dissolved his connection with the bank, and has since turned his attention to mining at Georgetown and Leadville. He was married at Marietta, Iowa, July 1, 1857.

FRANK W. CROCKER.

This gentleman was born November 12, 1845, at Hartford, Conn. Receiving a good common-school education, he was employed in 1862, as a clerk in a drug store, in which place he remained for about two years and a half. He then occupied the position of book-keeper and business manager for the saddle and harness house of Smith, Bowen & Co., of Hartford, remaining with them until the spring of 1871, when he came west and settled in Denver, Colo. Starting in the business of manufacturing crackers, he has been very successful, the business the first year amounting to about \$20,000, increasing to \$75,000 for the year 1879. Mr. Crocker conducts an exclusively wholesale trade, supplying the retail dealers throughout the State and adjacent Territories.

GEORGE M. COLLIER.

Mr. Collier was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1844. His parents died before he was eight years old, leaving him in the care of friends, with whom he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and endeavored to make his own livelihood by selling newspapers on the street. He was afterward employed as feed-boy in the office of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*. In October, 1857, he removed to Wyandotte, Kan., and after spending one year, went to Emporia, Kan., and was employed on a farm until 1860, when he joined a party going to Pike's Peak. He left the party on their arrival at Colorado City, and traveled on foot to Denver, where he obtained a clerkship with the firm of Smead & Hunt, commission merchants,

continuing with them until 1862; then worked in the office of the *Herald*, edited by Thomas Gibson, and also of the *News*, edited by Byers, Dailey, Bliss & Rounds. Returning to the East in the spring of 1863, he attended school until January, 1865, when he returned to Denver, and soon afterward went to Central City, accepting the position of collector and solicitor on the *Miners' Register*. In 1867, he again went East, and after spending two years, returned to Central City as manager of the *Central City Register*, where he remained until 1872. Removing to Black Hawk, he started the *Black Hawk* daily and weekly *Journal*. In 1873, he was nominated for County Clerk and Recorder of Gilpin County by the Republican party, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He soon after removed to Denver and started a job office on Blake street, where he continued successfully until 1874, when he removed to his present location. In November, 1876, he formed a partnership with J. R. Cleaveland, at the same time purchasing the material of the Denver Lithograph Company. They have, since that time, successfully conducted the business of lithographing, engraving and printing.

JOHN R. CLEAVELAND.

Mr. Cleaveland was born in Quincy, Adams County, Ill., June 19, 1840. In 1855, he entered the carriage repository of Hayes, Woodruff & Co. as an apprentice in wood work. In 1856, he accepted a clerkship in the post office at Quincy, in which he continued until the spring of 1858, when he removed to St. Louis, where he was employed as clerk in the retail department of A. M. Leslie's dental manufactory. At the end of six months, he went to Saline County, Mo., as shipping clerk for Robinson & Co. Returning to Quincy, Ill., in a short time, he entered the employ of J. Jones & Co., dealers in furs and hides, for whom he traveled until 1861, after which he spent one year teaching school and clerking in the commissary department at Camp Flag. After spending another year as traveling agent, he turned his steps

toward Pike's Peak. Having outfitted three wagons in company with H. C. Clark, he left Quincy in May, 1863, and began collecting a cargo of chickens for two of their wagons, having a capacity for one hundred and fifty dozen chickens. Arriving in Denver the 25th of August, they disposed of their chickens at a profit of \$10 per dozen. He then took a contract to furnish hay for the Government. In May, 1864, he went to Central City, and accepted the position of clerk in the Recorder's office, but was soon afterward appointed Deputy County Clerk. In November, 1865, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster, which position he occupied until the fall of 1869, when he was elected County Clerk and Recorder, serving in that position two years. In February, 1873, he was appointed by Hon. James B. Belford Clerk of the Second Judicial District, and remained in that position until the successor of Judge Belford was appointed. During that time, he had exchanged some mining property for Pecan Grove Plantation, near New Orleans, La. In the winter of 1875, he went to Louisville, Ky., and accepted a position as manager of a grocery in that city. In October, 1876, having sold his plantation in Louisiana, he returned to Denver, and on November 14, formed a partnership with George M. Collier in the lithographing and printing business. Since that time, their business has rapidly increased to three times that of former years. They have increased their facilities by the addition of steam, a cylinder press, and other machinery necessary to meet the demands of their growing business.

OTTO G. CRANSTON, M. D.,

Dr. Cranston was born at Urbana, Ohio, May 30, 1852. He entered Oberlin College, in the regular academic course, completing, however, only half of it, after which he graduated at the Union Business and Commercial College of Oberlin, Ohio, and immediately commenced the study of medicine, obtaining his degree of M. D. at the Eclectic Medical Institution of Cincinnati in the spring of 1873. After graduating, he practiced his profession for



W. J. Kinney .

the space of two years in Cincinnati, from which city he removed to Urbana, Ohio, where he practiced about one year, and, from there, removed to Galion, Ohio, where he remained until April, 1879, when he removed to Denver, and here formed a copartnership with Dr. S. W. Treat, with whom he is at present associated. Dr. Cranston is an accomplished gentleman, well up in his profession, and is a valued member of the corps of practicing physicians in this city.

JOSEPH COLLIER.

Mr. Collier was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in July, 1836. He was educated in the national schools, and, in 1859, learned the trade of a blacksmith; but, after five years' experience in that business, turned his attention to photography as his chosen profession. He embarked in that business at Peterhead, Scotland, and, after five years, removed to Inverness, where he continued five years more, conducting a very large business, and becoming quite noted as an artist, and receiving the patronage of the nobility. In June, 1871, he came to the United States, and selected the Rocky Mountains as his field of operations. He resided in Central City, Colo., seven years, during which time he devoted his entire attention to obtaining a large collection of views of the finest mountain scenery and places of interest and note in Colorado and the adjoining Territories. His perseverance and success in reproducing these beautiful and picturesque scenes attest his skill and ability as an artist, for which he became so noted in his native country. In 1878, he removed from Central City to Denver, and has since established a lucrative business.

E. W. COBB.

E. W. Cobb was born in Boston, Mass., November 24, 1827, and graduated in the high school of that city. After finishing his education, he went into a large foreign shipping-house as clerk, and remained for about ten years, and then went to California as first messenger for Adams

Express Company. He remained in that business two years, then went to Australia, where he engaged in the heavy commission business in Melbourne, doing a large trade, and having as many as twenty ship loads on hand at one time. He remained in Australia until 1857, when he returned to Boston, Mass., and remained a short time. In the spring of 1859, he came to Denver and engaged in the grocery business for two years. He then owned and ran the Elephant Corral for one year, after which he engaged in mining, following that until 1869, when he was appointed Chief of the Mineral Department of the Surveyor General's office, and, with the exception of two years, has since held that position.

GEORGE W. COLE.

George W. Cole, one of the enterprising business and stock men of Colorado, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., May 22, 1844. After receiving a good common-school education in his native town and in Michigan, where he removed in 1853, he entered the army in Battery C., First Michigan Artillery, for three years, re-enlisting in 1863. He participated in the battles of Corinth and the siege of Atlanta in which Gen. McPherson was killed; was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and fought at the battle of Black River, the last hard fight of the war. He was in line at the general review of the Sherman's army in Washington, after the close of the war. He then returned to Michigan and was mustered out of the service, remaining in that State until the 4th of August, when he started for Colorado, arriving in Denver September 28, 1865. He followed freighting across the Plains until June, 1866, when he engaged in stock raising, in which he has continued ever since. The first ten years was devoted to cattle raising, after which he engaged in raising sheep. In 1879, he began importing sheep from Vermont, and is now bringing fine blooded stock from that State. On one of his ranches he is engaged in farming, the other being a sheep ranche owned by himself and brother. December 11,

1867, he married Miss Sarah J. Skelton, of Denver. He is prompt, reliable, and in every respect a good citizen.

LEONARD CUTSHAW.

Mr. Cutshaw was born in the beautiful city of Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1842. He received a good common-school education, and learned the carpenter trade with his father, thus educating his hand as well as brain for the arduous struggle of life. The beginning of the war found young Cutshaw working industriously at his trade, and then but nineteen years of age. Like so many young men at the critical period of our country's history, he enlisted, serving in the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry Militia, and was honorably discharged in August, 1861. Turning his face westward, he resided in California until the spring of 1864. Returning East, he enlisted in the Quartermaster or Construction Department as a private, and was afterward successively promoted to Second and First Lieutenant, and was mustered out of the service as Captain in April, 1865. He then went to the Pennsylvania oil regions, working at his trade, remaining there until the fall of 1867, when he went to Chicago and entered a civil engineer and architect's office, remaining there till the spring of 1873. While in this office, he faithfully devoted himself to his profession, mastering its intricacies by hard study, and obtaining a good practical as well as theoretical knowledge thereof, working and contracting through the day and attending school at night. Upon leaving Chicago, he made Denver his home, where he has since resided. He here formed the copartnership of Nichols & Cutshaw. The firm entered upon its professional work at once, and continued until 1877, when Mr. Cutshaw was appointed Deputy Land Surveyor for about one year. During this time, however, the firm of Nichols & Cutshaw drew up the plans and specifications and superintended the construction of many of the most prominent blocks, public buildings and residences in the city, among which may be mentioned the Fink Block, Gallup & Stan-

bury Block, First National Bank Building, the Broadwell Block, the addition to the News Block, Daniels & Fisher's Block, Central Fire Station, etc., etc. Mr. Cutshaw was elected City Engineer in the fall of 1877, which position he held up to the fall of 1879.

JOHN COOK, JR.

This gentleman was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 4, 1848. His parents removed to the United States when he was three years of age, and located in Buffalo, N. Y., where he received his education in the public schools. In 1861, he entered the army. After serving one year, he was discharged on account of sickness. He then learned telegraphing, and was engaged in that business until 1864, with the exception of three months' militia service. In 1864, he again enlisted, and served until the close of the war, during which time he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant. Returning to Buffalo after the war, he followed telegraphing until 1867, when he engaged in building and a general real-estate business. He conducted this successfully for six years. In November, 1873, he removed to Denver, and immediately engaged in handling real estate, in which he has since continued, establishing a large and prosperous business, having built and operated a saw and shingle mill at Kokomo. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., February 28, 1870. In October, 1878, he was elected Alderman from the Fifth Ward of this city.

FRANK M. COBB.

The subject of this sketch was one of a party of fifty, known as the Lawrence party, who came to Pike's Peak, in 1858, from Lawrence, Kan., which place they left in the middle of May, reaching the Platte River in September, where they laid out the town of Montana. Soon afterward, he and Adnah French, William Smith and William Hartley, laid off the town of St. Charles, embracing 1,280 acres of the present site of Denver. That fall, he returned to Lawrence, leaving

Charles Nichols in charge of the new town. During the month of October, the Denver Town Company obtained possession of the property. On his return, the alternative was presented of losing his entire interest or taking a share with them, and he chose the latter. Going to the mountains, he spent the years 1859 and 1860 in working a lead known as the Justice Gold Lode, near Central, and in placer mining in Russell Gulch. From 1861 until 1865, he was with the army in the South as sutler, after which he was engaged in the mercantile business in Worcester, Mass., till 1869, when he returned to Colorado. Embarking in the cattle business, he continued most of the time until 1869, since which time he has been mining in the Gunnison country. Mr. Cobb was born in Minot, Oxford Co., Me., October 13, 1832, and up to the age of twenty, was engaged in his father's hotel, in Mechanics Falls. Going to Natick, Mass., he clerked for one firm for five years, or until 1857, when he emigrated to Kansas, and thence to the Rocky Mountains as above stated. Mr. Cobb has had a varied experience in the West, and is an exemplary and worthy citizen.

HUTTON CRATER.

Perhaps no other city of its size in this country contains more young and enterprising lawyers than does Denver. Its rapid growth for the last few years, with its bright prospect for the future, have lured many such hither, prominent among whom is the above-mentioned gentleman, junior member of the firm of Ingersoll & Crater. He was born in Morristown, N. J., December 6, 1852, and, after leaving school, clerked in a store until 1871, when he came to Denver, and began reading law with the well-known firm of Sayre, Wright & Butler. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1875, and immediately began the practice of his profession alone, but, a year later, formed a copartnership with Mr. F. W. Ingersoll, of which firm he is still a member. Mr. Crater is a close student, and a careful and safe counselor, while the firm of which he is a

member is among the best known of the young law firms in the city.

JOHN L. DAILEY.

No man in Denver occupies a more secure and well-established reputation as an upright, honorable citizen, and a faithful, efficient public officer, than John L. Dailey, the present Treasurer of Arapahoe County. Coming to Colorado in April, 1859, with the first printing press brought across the Plains, in company with William N. Byers, he helped to set up and work off the first copy of the *Rocky Mountain News*, of which journal he became one of the owners in July of the same year, continuing as such until November, 1870, and contributing much to the remarkable success of that paper. From that time until 1874, he was engaged in the job printing business, and as business manager of the *Denver Tribune*. Soon after the organization of the Rocky Mountain Insurance and Savings Institution of Colorado, he was chosen Secretary of that corporation, and served in that capacity until his election to the office of County Treasurer, in October, 1877. The high character and reputation for efficient management which the office had enjoyed under his predecessor, Mr. J. M. Strickler, has been fully sustained by Mr. Dailey, and at the last election in October, 1879, the citizens of the county expressed their appreciation of his services by re-electing him to another term of office by a large majority. Mr. Dailey was born Nov. 19, 1833, in Seneca County, Ohio. His father, William T. Dailey, was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio, when but a boy, the family being among the pioneer settlers of Perry County. His mother was Sarah McCormick, a native of Perry County, Ohio. In 1848, Mr. Dailey, then a lad of fifteen, went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and was apprenticed to the printer's trade. In 1855, he went West, to the Territory of Nebraska, and found employment in the office of the Omaha *Nebraskan*, published by Hon. Bird B. Chapman, the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Nebraska, being for a number of months

during the year 1866, the only compositor, and setting all the type in the city of Omaha. He afterward published the *Dakota City Herald* for nearly three years. Mr. Dailey has been twice married; first in March, 1866, to Miss Melissa B. Rounds, of Chicago, who died the following November. He was married in October, 1868, to Mrs. Helen M. Woodbury, a daughter of Rev. W. E. Manley, a well-known theological writer, the founder of the first Universalist society in Chicago, and now a resident of Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Dailey has a family of four children.

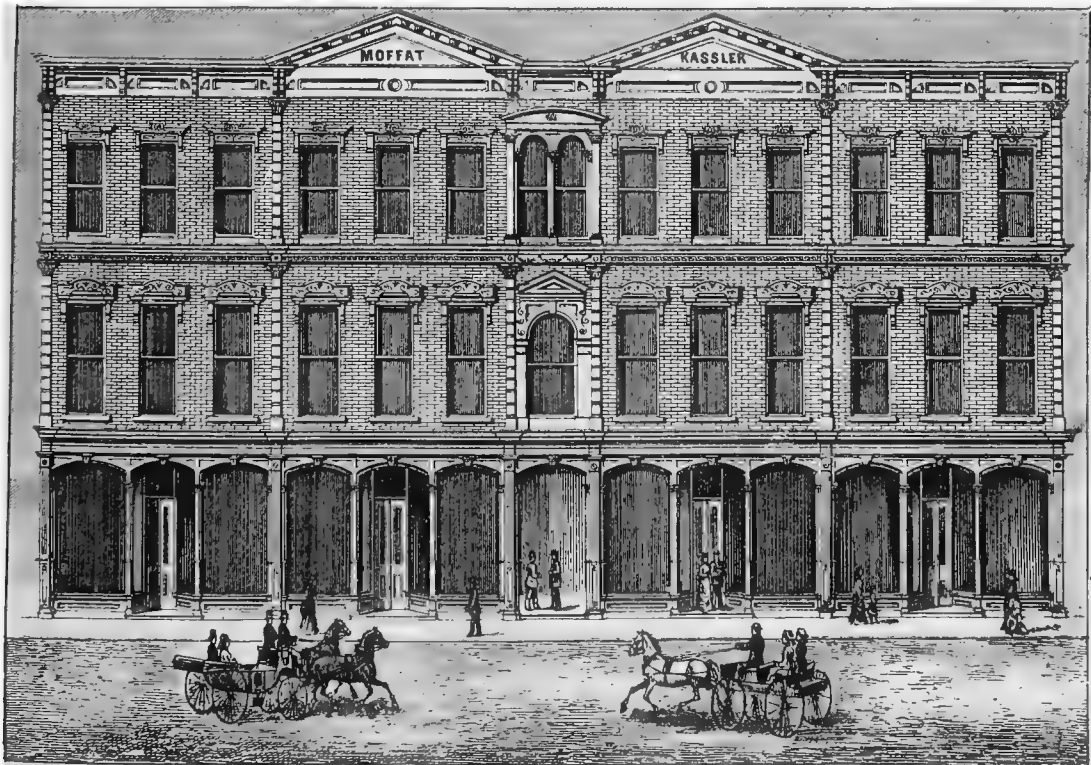
CHARLES DENISON, M. D.,

Dr. Charles Denison was born November 1, 1845, in Royalton, Vermont, where his grandfather, Joseph A. Denison, and his father of the same name, were both physicians of note. His mother was Eliza Skinner. After attending the academy in his native town and the Kimball Union Academy in Meridan, N. H., he passed the Freshman year at the University of Vermont, and finished his collegiate course at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., graduating in the summer of 1867, having already begun the study of medicine, Prof. S. W. Thayer, of Burlington, Vt., being his preceptor. In 1869, he graduated as valedictorian from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, having, during his course, been instructor of gymnastics in the University. He then studied in New York City one year, and was House Surgeon of the Hartford City Hospital for a like period, settling in 1871 in Hartford, Conn., where he directed his attention to diseases of the eye and to mechanical surgery, but, attacked by pulmonary hemorrhage in December, 1872, he went to Texas and Florida to spend the winter and spring. In October, 1873, he removed to Denver, where he has specially devoted himself to the study of climate, spending much time and care in gathering statistics relating to climate and consumption, and receiving communications on this point, during the first year or two, from 700 physicians in all parts of the United

States. Formerly a member of the Hartford City Medical Society, he is now a member, since 1874, of the Colorado State Medical Society, of which he was Secretary in 1878. He has for four years been a member, was one year Secretary, and is now President, of the Denver Medical Association. He was elected a member of the American Medical Association in 1875, and appointed a member of the Special Committee on the "Influence of the Climate of Colorado on Pulmonary Diseases," reporting on behalf of the Committee in 1876. He was delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876, to which he reported on the "Influence of High Altitudes on the Progress of Phthisis." Besides the reports above mentioned, his contributions to medical literature include: "Colorado as a Health Resort in Winter," —*Chicago Medical Examiner*, January, 1874; "The Extension Windlass," —*New York Medical Journal*, May, 1875; "The Best Welfare of Invalids seeking the Benefits of Climate, with Suggestions for the Co-operation of Physicians, Life Insurance Companies, etc.," 1875. But his principal effort in a literary way is, "The Rocky Mountain Health Resorts," an analytical study of high altitudes with relation to the arrest of chronic pulmonary diseases. This is an 8vo of nearly 200 pages, just published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston, Mass., a work calculated to supply a need long felt by physicians as well as invalids throughout the United States for statistical information of this climate and its effects. Besides the analysis of the attributes of the Rocky Mountain and like climates, the work contains descriptions of the various health resorts and mineral springs (with analyses of their waters), the results of the experience of many consumptives and asthmatics in Colorado — as well as an elaborate "Climate Map of the Eastern Slope of the Rocky Mountains," a "Chest Examination Chart," chiefly designed for the use of invalids, who could thereby learn in advance if the high-altitude climate be suited to their needs. The purpose of the book is to prevent invalids coming for whom the climate is not suited, and to



RESIDENCE OF W. J. KINSEY, DENVER, COL.



MOFFAT & KASSLER BLOCK, LAWRENCE, ST. DENVER, COL.

give that large number assurance for whom the high altitude will be decidedly restorative. He was elected, in 1875, Coroner of Arapahoe County, but his experience not creating a liking for the office, he resigned. Dr. Denison was married in Chicago, December 26, 1878, to Miss Ella Strong, daughter of Gen. Henry Strong, of that city.

HON. WESTBROOK S. DECKER.

Mr. Decker was born in Seneca County, N. Y., April 22, 1839. In his early boyhood, he attended school during the winter, and worked on a farm through the summer. At fifteen, he went to Ulster County, N. Y., and was engaged in his father's dry-goods store for about one year. In the fall of 1856, he went to the Brockport Collegiate Institute, where he remained until the spring of 1857. In the fall of the same year, in company with an old schoolmate, he went to Illinois, and began teaching school in Coles County. Was engaged in this pursuit until the spring of 1861. While teaching, he pursued a course of law studies. In the summer of 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served in the ranks until the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863. The first battle in which he was engaged was that of Maryland Heights, September 13, 1862. On the 15th, he was, together with the rest of the command under Col. Miles, taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. He was, however, soon paroled, and exchanged in December. He was on duty with the forces that were guarding the approaches to Washington, until the spring of 1863, when his regiment joined the Second Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Hancock, and followed the rebel army into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Was in the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., from early morning, July 2, until the evening of the 3d, when he was severely wounded. In consequence of his injuries, he was confined to the hospital at Trenton, N. J., for about four months. Returning to his regiment, he found a commission as Second Lieutenant await-

ing him, and was assigned to duty with the Nineteenth United States Colored Infantry. His regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps, under Gen. Burnside, and was with the Army of the Potomac in the memorable campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, and engaged in many of the fiercely fought battles. In June, 1864, he was appointed Ordnance Officer of the Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, and in that capacity served successively on the staffs of Gens. Fiero, Hartranft and Hartsuff. After the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, in the spring of 1865, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and soon after was ordered to Brownsville, Texas, where he served as Assistant Provost Marshal until August, when he resigned his commission, returned to New York, and, having determined to continue his law studies, entered the Law Department of the Michigan University, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1867, with the degree of LL. B. His expenses while attending the University, exhausted his means with which to commence the practice; but, feeling that hard work and attention to business were sure to win, he opened an office in Kankakee, Illinois, and soon obtained a very fair practice. In the summer of 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Worden, of Seneca Falls, New York. They have had three children, two of whom are now living. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Decker was elected County Judge of Kankakee County, Ill., without opposition, and served for a term of four years, with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the people. During the last two years of his term of office as Judge, his health became seriously impaired, and, in the fall of 1873, he came to Colorado, in the hope of having his health restored, and this hope was soon realized. He at once commenced the practice of his profession, and, by his energy and application to business, took rank among the best lawyers of the State. On the 12th of June, 1877, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed United States District Attorney for Colorado. In the administration

of the duties of this office, he has served the Government faithfully and ably; and, while vigorously prosecuting cases on the part of the Government, he has always shown a just discrimination in such prosecutions between meritorious cases and technical and unintentional violations of the law. Judge Decker has taken an active part in politics, having, in each of the State and National campaigns, spoken in nearly all of the principal towns of the State, and is considered a fluent and forcible speaker. His many sterling qualities, energy, perseverance and honesty of purpose, united with suavity of manner and a genial disposition, give him a high place both in his profession and in society.

MAJ. JACOB DOWNING.

Jacob Downing was born in Albany, N. Y., April 12, 1830; he was educated at the Albany Academy. At the age of fourteen, he entered the Albany City Bank, as clerk, of which Erastus Corning was President. Remained there about five years, during which time he spent his leisure studying Greek, Latin and law. His eyesight becoming impaired, he was obliged to resign his position, and for two years traveled throughout the Southern States and Mexico in search of health and adventure. In 1851, his parents having moved to Cleveland, Ohio, he made that place his home for a time, taking occasional journeys through Northern Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the Canadas. In 1855, he concluded to settle down in Chicago, but not finding occupation congenial to his taste, again started on a tour of the Far West, and, after having visited Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas Territory, and seen considerable of the Pawnees, Sioux, and other tribes of Indians that were then powerful on the Plains, returned to Chicago and devoted his time to the study of law, with the firm of Ward & Stanford. He remained here till the Pike's Peak excitement of '59, which proved too great for his adventurous spirit to resist, so he cast his fortunes with the great numbers that were traveling to that wonder-

ful spot, and started toward the great Rocky Mountains. He spent some time in and about Mountain City, and then took up his residence in the city of Auraria, since called Denver.

The times were turbulent, and the citizens were taxed to their utmost to maintain a peaceful state of affairs. Murders, duels and general lawlessness kept the people constantly excited. A vigilance committee was inaugurated, and their summary operations soon restored a quiet and serenity which encouraged the settlers to look forward to civilization and prosperity. In the fall of 1860, he was active in inaugurating a municipal government, and was elected Judge of the Municipal Court, called the Court of Common Pleas, with almost unlimited jurisdiction. He sent the first man to the chain-gang ever sentenced in Denver, which was followed by many other convictions, and in a short time it became an orderly and well-behaved community. He issued the warrant and sentenced Park McClure—who was then Postmaster—for a deadly assault on Professor Goldrick, which created great excitement at the time, as McClure had the reputation of being a very desperate man.

At the breaking-out of the civil war, he raised a company of volunteers, composed mostly of hardy miners, and joined the First Regiment Colorado Cavalry. Was engaged in the famous battle of Apache Cañon, of March 26, 1862, and also in the battle of Pigeon's Rancho, two days after, where for hours he sustained the hardest of the fight, losing forty-two out of eighty men. Here he won his promotion as Major, and it was conceded by all that he richly earned the greatest laurels of the battle. He was afterward in the battle of Peralto under Gen. Canby. At Camp Val Verde, he was ordered to take four companies of Colorado Volunteers and march to Mesilla and hold the position while Gen. Carlton crossed from California with his column, after which he was ordered to attend a court martial at Pulvedero, to try officers and privates. Being relieved, he returned to Colorado, via Santa Fé, Fort Union, etc. At Fort Lyon he was ordered to take command of Fort

Larned, Kansas, where he had a varied experience with the Kiowas, Apaches, Comanches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux Indians. When relieved, was highly complimented by Maj. Gen. Curtis for the able manner in which he had managed the Indians, having, with only 150 men, protected 240 miles of the Arkansas route without losing a soldier or having a white person killed. Maj. Downing was appointed Assistant Inspector General, to inspect Camp Fillmore, Fort Lyon, Camp Wynykoop, Fort Garland, Gaudaloupe, Fort Larimer, Fort Halleck, Camp Collins, Camp Sanburn and Camp Weld. These points embraced a then uninhabited region of about five hundred miles square. Seldom taking an escort, he had many thrilling and sometimes amusing adventures. When, in the spring of 1864, the Indians commenced killing people along the Platte River, he was ordered by Col. Chivington, then commanding the District of Colorado, to take what men could be spared from Camp Sanburn and pursue the Indians. After two weeks' hard riding they were found at Cedar Cañon, forty miles north of American Branch, which was located about 140 miles down the Platte. They were attacked at daybreak, and, after several hours of fierce fighting, in a hand-to-hand encounter, thirty-eight of them were killed, a large number wounded, 650 ponies captured and their village destroyed. Afterward, being ordered to the States to attend a court martial, he returned in 1864 in time to join Col. Chivington at Camp Fillmore, *en route* to Sand Creek, where, as Maj. Downing expressed it, they "made a great many *good* Indians," and although much odium has been cast upon the men who participated in this fight, yet he thinks history will sustain him in asserting that the result has been the most beneficial and permanent of anything of the kind ever accomplished. After Sand Creek, the pursuit was continued after the Kiowas, but without success. Returning to Denver, Maj. Downing was soon after mustered out. A commission was convened to try Col. Chivington for the Sand Creek massacre, and Maj. Downing had the honor of defending him, and the

pleasure of seeing him acquitted. In 1867, the subject of our sketch was elected Probate Judge of Arapahoe County, and on the expiration of his term of office engaged in raising blooded cattle and horses. He had a rancho or farm about five miles from Denver, comprising about 2,000 acres of the richest land, and commanding one of the finest views of Denver, the valley of the Platte and the mountains that can possibly be found. He was married at Glen Falls, N. Y., on November 1, 1871, to Miss Caroline E. Rosecrans. She was was educated at the celebrated female seminary of Mrs. Emma Willard, at Troy, N. Y., and is nearly related to Judge Enoch H. Rosecrans, of New York, and to Gen. William S. Rosecrans, of the United States Army. Although Judge Downing and his wife spend much of their time on their beautiful farm, yet he is too fond of politics and excitement to remain entirely inactive. He is, therefore, occasionally seen in political circles as an ardent supporter of some friend, or the bitter antagonist of an enemy.

HON. M. M. DE LANO.

To the early settlers of Denver, the name of M. M. De Lano is familiar, and he is remembered as one of the most active representative men of the Territory fifteen or twenty years ago. For the past ten years, he has filled the office of United States Consul at Foo Chow, China, where, by his wisdom and prudence, he reflects great credit upon the government which he represents, and commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, either socially or in his official capacity. Mr. De Lano was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1827. In 1848, he followed his father's family to the then Territory of Wisconsin, where, on reaching his majority, he was elected to a responsible office in his township. During the five years previous to 1857, he was engaged in business which afforded him an opportunity to travel in the Western States and Territories, visiting the Territory of Kansas, where he had frequent opportunities of witnessing the manipulation of Kansas affairs by the "Border Ruffians." His

business engagements alone prevented him from settling in the new Territory, and taking a hand with the Free State party. In 1857, Mr. De Lano, then a widower, married his second wife, and resided, until 1860, in Rock Island and Chicago. Coming to Colorado in the spring of 1860, he engaged, the following autumn, in the commission business. In the fall of 1861, Gov. Gilpin appointed him to the office of Territorial Auditor, which office he filled with great credit until the appointment of his successor by Gov. Evans, in 1864. To Mr. De Lano as Auditor, and George E. Clark, Esq., as Territorial Treasurer, belongs the credit of organizing the Treasury Department of the Territory; and by their judicious management, the scrip (Auditor's warrants) issued to cover the salaries of Territorial officers, and to meet the incidental expenses of the Territory, during their term of office, were made worth their face in United States Treasury notes. In the spring of 1865, he became the purchaser of large tracts of pine lands in what is now Douglas and Elbert Counties, together with two steam mills, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber, supplying several military posts with that needful article. Mr. De Lano held the office of Alderman and Mayor of the city, his administration of the municipal government proving most acceptable; so much so that he was called upon to fill the office for two successive terms. The fire department was organized under his direction, and other public measures inaugurated. He amassed a snug fortune, but through the general depression of business, the decline in values, and the depredations of Indians, he lost heavily, and despairing of change for the better, he, in the spring of 1879, sought appointment to a Federal office, and was appointed by President Grant to his present office of United States Consul at Foo Chow, China—the second port in the empire in population and business importance. It being a provincial capital, he is brought into official contact with the high provincial officers, such as the Viceroy, the Governor, the General-in-Chief of the provincial army, etc.

He has taken much interest in the missionary work of the American M. E. Society, and by his good offices has enabled our missionaries to penetrate far into the interior of the province, and establish friendly relations with the people, as well as churches in their midst. Our consular service abroad has no better representative, in every respect, than M. M. De Lano.

JAMES DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, of Denver, was born at Hanley, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 13, 1848. He received a good common-school education, and at fifteen years of age entered upon an apprenticeship in a crockery manufactory, serving about two years, when his father built an establishment for the manufacture of queensware and placed it under the management of his two sons, John H. and James; the former assumed the superintendence of the manufactory, and James came to the United States to dispose of the wares. He made his headquarters at New York City, and, until 1873, they manufactured and shipped large quantities of crockery and queensware, to accomplish the sale of which Mr. Davis traveled through every State in the Union; but at this time his lungs became so affected that he was compelled to give up his business, and, in search of relief, came to Denver in October, 1873. He recuperated for about a year, when he had made such rapid improvement that he concluded that he could again endure the damp climate of his native country, and returned to England, but, in eighteen months' time, his health again gave way, and he immediately sold out his home and business and, for the ninth time, crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and at once came to Colorado, where he could enjoy health. He settled in Denver, and, for a few months, assisted the City Engineer, after which he went to clerking in a commission house, which resulted in his originating and entering the firm of L. Russell & Co., commission merchants, of which firm he is still a member. They have a house in Denver, one at the end of the South Park Railroad, and another at Lead-



B. W. H. Loveland

ville, and are also extensively engaged in forwarding freight between Denver and Leadville.

GEN. KEYES DANFORTH.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court of Colorado was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 22, 1841. When he was about five years of age his parents removed to Winnebago County, Wis., and in 1852, to Chicago. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and, on the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, as Corporal in Company F, and from that time until the close of the war he was constantly engaged in arduous and active duty, being for the most part engaged in scouting service. Among the engagements in which he participated, we will only mention the capture of Little Rock, Ark. He was made Sergeant Major in 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1864, and to Captain the same year. In the winter of 1864-65, he was Adjutant General of the Third Cavalry Brigade, Seventh Army Corps, and in the spring of 1865, was ordnance officer at Pine Bluffs, Ark. From then, till the close of the war, he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Paul Clayton. He was mustered out of the service in October, 1865. In 1867, he was appointed Adjutant General of the State of Arkansas, by General Clayton, then Governor of that State, and held that office until 1871, when he removed to Colorado, settling in Colorado Springs, where he resided until 1874. He was then appointed Register of the Land Office at Pueblo, remaining there three years. On the 1st of January, 1877, he received the appointment as Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he has continued to fill in a highly creditable and acceptable manner, to the present time.

PETER DUHAMEL.

Mr. Duhamel was born near Montreal, Canada, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Iowa, where he followed farming for a year and a half. From there

he went to Minnesota, where he bought furs of the Sioux Indians for nearly a year, and then bought a horse and came to Colorado. He bought a farm on the Platte, eighteen miles below Denver, on which he lived four years, and then, in 1864, sold out and removed to Wyoming Territory, where he remained two years, employed as a contractor, in furnishing hay for the Government. At the expiration of this contract, he returned to Colorado and re-purchased his old farm, on which he still lives. He was married in 1871, and has five children.

THOMAS DICKSON.

Thomas Dickson, an enterprising farmer of Arapahoe County, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1827. When eighteen years of age, he came to America, settling first in Canada, where he engaged in farming for a time, and afterward engaged in the hotel business, which he continued for about eight years. He was married near Toronto, in 1850, to Miss Margaret Willis. In 1865, he removed to Iowa, and again engaged in farming, which he continued six years, and then came to Colorado, locating first at Evans, where he remained two years, and then bought a farm, near Island Station, in this county, on to which he moved and where he has since lived. Mr. Dickson takes great pride in raising fine horses, owning some of the best blooded stock in the county.

THOMAS DONELSON.

Thomas Donelson, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, having come to the Territory in the spring of 1859, is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, and was born June 20, 1824. While yet a boy, his father, who was a farmer, removed to Coles County, Ill., where Mr. Donelson spent fifteen years, receiving such education as could be picked up from a country school, in the winter, and working on the farm in summer. From there he went to Platteville, Wis., where he worked in the lead mines, and farmed until he came to Colorado. He spent one season mining,

first on the South Boulder, and then on the Missouri Flats, after which he went back to Wisconsin and spent the winter, returning, with his family, to Colorado, in the spring of 1860. In the fall of 1861, he moved on to his ranche on the Platte, seventeen miles below Denver, where he still lives.

JESSE JACKSON DUNAGAN.

In the richest camps, there are thousands who fail where one succeeds, and happy is he who, having given the lottery an equal chance, withdraws from the game while yet the vital energies are not entirely wasted in the mad pursuit of sudden wealth. When the miner turns his back upon the seductive hill where in his fancy are stored fabulous treasures of gold and silver, awaiting only the steady and persistent stroke of the pick to disclose, and, with strength and courage unimpaired, takes up the instruments of honest toil to which his education and training have fitted him, one may safely predict that his career will be attended with success. Among the many who have "worked a claim," abandoning and resuming operations as their means or the season controlled them, and at last have taken up the long discarded tools of trade, to find in their use contentment and a competency, we may refer to the subject of this sketch, Jesse J. Dunagan, of the firm of Dunagan & Cross, merchants, of West Denver.

Jesse J. Dunagan was born in Saline County, Mo., in the year 1833, and at the age of sixteen, removed with his parents to Mills County, Iowa, where he assisted his father in the management of a farm. At the age of twenty-one, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, serving the allotted three years, and at the expiration of that period, continued at his trade as a journeyman for a year or more, when he bade adieu to friends and old associations, and sought adventure in the Far West. Coming to Denver in 1860, he found employment in various occupations during the fall and winter of that year, and, in the following summer, set out with a few others for California Gulch, where they located a claim,

and sunk their labor and their capital in the vain attempt to reach the golden treasure which, since that time, others more fortunate have carried away. In Kent's Gulch, in the fall of 1861, and afterward, in Central, in spring and summer of 1862, he worked the ungrateful "claims" as long as his money held out, and then mined for others until he acquired sufficient means to work his own claim. Thus the time passed, until the fall of the year 1862, when he varied the routine by hiring out in a saw-mill in Missouri Gulch, near Wide Awake, where he worked to such good advantage that in the year 1863 he was able to purchase an interest in the mill, and soon opened up an extensive and profitable business. Three years later, he sold his share of the mill, and removed to Gold Dirt, a mining camp, and carried on the carpenter trade for about a year. Thence to Cheyenne, where he engaged in business as builder and contractor, about the time the Union Pacific Railroad had reached there; and afterward to Greeley in 1870, where he resided during the winter of that year. In 1871, he removed to Evans, and remained there about five years, working at his trade, occasionally doing contract work, and part of the time filling the role of hotel-keeper, as proprietor of the Geary House. The latter occupation proving a paying one, he went to Longmont, and opened the St. Vrain House, which he conducted satisfactorily and profitably up to the spring of 1879, when he disposed of his interest there and removed to Denver. In connection with J. M. Cross, his present partner, he engaged in the grocery and feed business in West Denver, where they have, since their opening last March, done a very safe and constantly increasing business. During his residence at Evans, Mr. Dunagan was married to Miss Lydia E. Garvin, of that town, in the year 1872. He has also enjoyed some political distinction, having been appointed Justice of the Peace in Evans, and delegate by proxy to the convention that nominated the present Governor of Colorado. He is a Mason in good standing, and a Republican of the stalwart species. Mr. Dunagan is now in

prosperous circumstances, and can afford to take a smiling retrospect of the hard times in 1860, when sickness and loss of employment made him feel somewhat discouraged.

FRANCIS M. DAVIS.

The junior member of the firm of Ensminger & Davis is Francis M. Davis, who was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., November 12, 1835. His father was a millwright, and in 1854 removed to Rock County, Wis. At nineteen, young Davis went to Racine, Wis., as a student in a commercial college. In 1859, he engaged in the hub and spoke business in Menasha, Wis., and in 1862 was employed in Janesville, Wis., as a book-keeper. In 1865, he returned to New York, and engaged in the furniture business in his native town, returning to Janesville in 1867. In 1870, he went to Kansas, and embarked in the furniture business at La Cygne, in Linn County, of which place he was Postmaster. The following year, he organized the Farmers' Savings Bank, of which he became cashier. He has been a member of the firm of Ensminger & Davis for the past three years. Mr. Davis was married, in 1857, in Janesville, Wis., to Miss Cora M. A. Bemis, and has three children, two daughters and one son.

F. N. DAVIS.

The senior partner of the firm of Davis & Eaton, brick manufacturers, of Denver, is F. N. Davis, who was born in Penfield, Monroe County, N. Y., September 27, 1837. In 1844, his parents removed to Jackson, Mich., where his father died in 1849, after which he worked upon the farm and attended school until the spring of 1853. Being then sixteen years of age, he entered the employ of the firm of Hayes & Mosher and served an apprenticeship of three years at the mason trade; during that time he attended school six months, and at the close of his service with the firm received \$300. He then traveled as journeyman bricklayer until 1859, when he located at Sturgis, Mich., and began contract-

ing. In July, 1860, he was married to the daughter of Ira Crandal, of Brighton, Ind., after which he remained a resident of Sturgis, engaged in contracting during the summer and buying produce during the winter, until the Chicago fire, when he removed to Chicago and became foreman on large contracts for building in that city. In 1872, on account of the failing health of his wife, he removed to Denver, where he engaged in contracting until August, 1878, when he formed a partnership with E. F. Eaton, for making brick, but still continued contracting. He has had the contracts of many of the fine buildings which now adorn the city, and is at present engaged upon the Tabor Block. In 1878, he was elected Alderman from the Fourth Ward.

GEORGE W. DRAKE.

Among the number of pioneers who still reside in this city, and who have passed through the hardships of pioneer life, becoming familiar, by an experience of twenty years, with the unbroken wilderness and the scenes of aboriginal life in the Rocky Mountain region, in 1859, and with the wonderful change wrought by the advance of civilization, is the subject of this sketch. George W. Drake was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, November 8, 1838. He lived upon the farm until 1854, when he went to Charleston, Ill., and served a three-years apprenticeship to the mason's trade, returning to Ohio, and, in the spring of 1858, went to Iowa and spent the summer prospecting for coal at Rapid City, twelve miles above Rock Island. In the fall, he returned to Ohio, and the following spring (1859), in company with thirty others, started for Pike's Peak. At Leavenworth, Kansas, they were joined by others, making a party of one hundred men and twenty wagons. They came by the way of Fort Riley and Junction City, thence over the old Smoky Hill route. While on the latter route, they were one day and two nights without water, traveling over a dry and sandy plain. They were almost famished and well-nigh overcome with fatigue, when their

animals began to snuff the air and quicken their pace, and by their eagerness, which rendered it difficult to control them, to indicate that they instinctively discerned the proximity of water, although it was four miles distant to the Republican River. On reaching the stage station (No. 22) their animals plunged into the river and were only saved from the fatal effects of drinking too much by being permitted to remain in the water several hours. After a journey of forty-five days, during which they suffered many times from heat and thirst, they arrived on the site of Denver, where they found a small town on the west bank of Cherry Creek. Soon afterward, Mr. Drake went to the mountains, and, after looking about, opened a hotel on the old Gregory road, about seven miles from Black Hawk, at a place known as Cold Spring Rancho, in company with Homer Medbury, a railroad conductor in Ohio. He remained there until September 5, when he started on his return to the States, arriving in Denver on the 15th, and while there was offered his choice of lots on the east side at \$1 each. He then returned to Ohio, and in the following spring came back to the Rocky Mountains, and spent the summer at Cold Spring Rancho, where he erected a large two-story house. During 1861-62 he was engaged in mining. In 1863, he was agent for Gibson's Pony Express, running from Denver to the mountains. From 1864 to 1867, he was engaged in the mercantile business at Black Hawk. Mr. Drake was married, July 29, 1866, to Martha, daughter of James Brown, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. In the fall of 1867 he removed to Cheyenne, where he took a contract for sinking wells, building bridges, and burning lime for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Indians being troublesome along the line of the railroad, they were obliged to carry their arms with them while at work, for protection. In the spring of 1870, he removed to Greeley, where the colony were just starting. There he became acquainted with N. C. Meeker, late Indian Agent, and helped build his house, the first one in the colony, being

built of adobe. He resided in Greeley and Evans until the fall of 1873, when he removed to Boulder and opened a marble-shop, continuing the same until October, the same year, when he removed to Denver, and in the spring of 1874, in company with W. E. Greenlee, purchased the Denver Marble Works, where they have since continued the same under the firm name of Greenlee & Co., at their present place, 316 Larimer street.

CHARLES R. DAVIS.

Prominently connected with the milling industry of Colorado for the past decade, Charles R. Davis has done much to promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of Denver. He was born in Charlestown, Chester Co., Penn., and is descended from an old and influential Welsh family. His father, Isaac Morris Davis, was an officer in the American army during the whole period of the last war with Great Britain, and was stationed at Marcus Hook. He died in Phoenixville, Penn., in 1877, in the eighty-second year of his age, full of years and highly respected by all. Mr. Davis' grandfather, Dr. Roger Davis, was an eminent physician of his time in Chester County, with a practice embracing several counties, making his long round of visits on horseback after the manner of those days, with his saddle-bags filled with medicine strapped behind him. He was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1809-10, and of the Twelfth Congress of the United States, from 1811 to 1813, voting for the early measures of the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and at nineteen began life for himself in Warsaw, Ill., as proprietor of a merchants' flouring-mill and general merchandise store, in company with W. S. Spencer, a prominent citizen of that place. Purchasing his partner's interest in the mill three years later, he continued alone for six years, when the mill was destroyed by fire. Removing to St. Louis, he purchased a half-interest in the Planters' Mill—a large merchants' mill. After operating it a year in company with the late William T. Hazard, he sold out



Wilbur C. Lothrop

and returned to Warsaw, where he built an extensive mill, which he operated until 1869, in company with Hervey Tufts.

In 1869, he came to Denver, and became connected with what was known at that time as the Whittemore Flouring Mill. Having an experience of many years in the milling business, and possessing a spirit of enterprise, he set to work to improve its facilities and increase its capacity. In 1875, he removed the original frame mill building, and built the present fine brick structure on the corner of Curtis and Eighth streets, West Denver, adding an eighty horse power engine and boiler, and equipping it with all the modern improvements necessary for the production of the best grades of flour. On coming into entire possession of the mill, in 1876, he doubled its capacity, to meet the demand of business which had kept pace with the growth of the city. In the past ten years, great improvements have been made in milling facilities and machinery, and what would have been considered a first-class mill ten years ago, would cut a poor figure now. Mr. Davis, fully alive to this fact, has kept up with these improvements, and is now obliged to again double the capacity of his mill. He is putting in magnificent machinery of the best Eastern manufacture, and the West Denver Mills are as finely equipped, and present as imposing an appearance, as any west of Chicago, while the superior brands of flour manufactured have become very popular, both at home and in the principal Eastern markets. Mr. Davis is a public-spirited man, in favor of all measures calculated to advance the best interests of the city and State.

J. CULVER DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. J. C. Davis, an eminent and skillful physician, is a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. Receiving an academic education, he read medicine with his father, Dr. J. I. H. Davis, and then became a faculty student in Castleton Medical College, Vermont, graduating in 1847. He then held the position of Assistant House Physician of the

Vermont State Hospital for a time, when, not content with previous attainments, he attended two additional courses of medical lectures. After a brief practice in Burlington, Vt., he was called by the illness of his father to take charge of his extensive practice. In 1850, he went South and located among the plantations of the Lower Brazos, in Texas, but his health failing he removed in 1855, to Galveston, Texas. In 1857, he went to Monterey, Mexico, passed a rigid examination, through an interpreter, and was licensed to practice. Fifteen months later he removed, by reason of ill health, to the elevated plateau of Zacatecas, where he was obliged to pass an examination and write a thesis in Spanish. Practicing here until October, 1860, he was appointed, by President Buchanan, United States Consul, and held this office until 1866, when his practice had increased to such an unrivaled extent that he was compelled to resign his position and devote his entire time to his profession. In 1870, he was chosen by the authorities as Civil Governor of the city during an uprising. This position was conferred upon him by reason of his being a foreigner, and non-partisan, as well as for his known executive ability. An outbreak by 650 prisoners was quelled by about twenty men, by sharp and decisive measures, preventing a massacre, and returning the insurgents to prison with a loss of seventeen killed and thirty-five wounded.

In 1876, he returned to New York, and was at once appointed Visiting Surgeon to the Northeastern Dispensary, of that city. In June, 1879, he removed to Denver, owing to the ill health of his wife, who is a daughter of the late William B. Bradbury, the musical composer. Dr. Davis was a member of the New York and County Medical Society, and of the Neurological Society; and an honorary member of the *Associeda Medica de San Luis Potosi*, of Mexico. He was Attending Surgeon of the Hospital "*Del Cobre*" for several years, and for many years Consulting Surgeon for the Hospital *De San Juan de Dios*. He has written a number of papers in the Spanish language

on medical and surgical subjects, and some very useful papers in his own language, among which are "Clinical Observations of Abscess of the Liver, and its Treatment," "An Easy Method of reducing Prolapsus of the Rectum," "Microscopical Studies on Abscess of the Liver," etc. Dr. Davis is wide awake to the interests of his chosen profession, and has taken an active part of late toward remedying the sanitary condition of the city.

EDGAR H. DREW.

Mr. Drew was born in Lowell, Mass., where he received a liberal education, and, at the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, entered the army as drummer boy of his father's regiment, his father being Colonel of the regiment. He remained in the army three years, serving in various capacities, and then returned to Lowell, Mass. In 1864, he went to Boston, and for the four succeeding years, was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business; thence removing to New York, he continued the same business until 1872, when he removed to Lawrence, Mass.; but, three years later, believing the West offered better inducements for the dry-goods business, removed to Denver, Colo., in the spring of 1877, and formed a partnership with M. J. McNamara. He is an active and energetic business man, and has had an extensive experience in the dry-goods business. Since embarking in business in Denver, he has devoted himself zealously to the advancement of his trade, in which he has attained successful results.

SAMUEL A. DRUMB.

Born in Ashland, Ohio, February 8, 1846, Mr. Drumb received an academic education and began life for himself in 1866, as a telegraph operator for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. One year later, he accepted a position in the service of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, and during the succeeding four years was stationed at various places in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. He then entered the employ of

the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway as freight agent, and was stationed on the line of that road in Texas and the Indian Territory for seven years, during which time he was also agent for the Adams Express Company. In the fall of 1878, he came to Denver and formed a partnership with Louis Latham, in the produce and commission business, in which he has met with flattering success.

CHARLES DONNELLY.

This gentleman is of Irish parentage. He was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1831. On attaining the age of manhood, he emigrated to America, and settled in Chicago, Ill., where for eight years he was engaged in the transfer and live-stock business. He then moved upon a farm about twenty miles distant from that city, and after four years experience in farming, turned his attention to selecting a permanent home in the West. In the spring of 1862, he removed to Denver with his family, and has since that time been chiefly engaged in mining, and has large interests in several valuable mines at Leadville, among which may be mentioned the O. K. Mine, near the Little Pittsburg, and the Big Chief, adjoining the Morning Star.

GEORGE DANE.

George Dane was born in the parish of Vandover, Victory Co., N. B., February 16, 1835, and remained there till his twenty-first year. Going to Minnesota, he remained till March, 1860, when he started for Pike's Peak, coming with a company as cook, and walking the entire distance. Reaching Denver in July, he spent some time in traveling over the Territory before making a permanent location. He served in the civil war in Company E, First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Anthony, and was discharged December 1, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he engaged in freighting, and, in 1869, located a homestead and engaged in stock-growing, in which he has continued, with good success, to the present time. Mr. Dane was married, March

26, 1869, to Miss Lizzie L. Clark, and has one son.

JUDSON H. DUDLEY.

Mr. Dudley has been closely identified with the history of Denver for the past twenty-two years. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 8, 1834, and began his education at Mexico Academy, Homer, N. Y., and afterward pursued a course of study at Central College, McGrawville, N. Y. Upon attaining the age of manhood; his attention was directed to the rich mineral resources of the Rocky Mountains, as the most propitious place for obtaining a competency and a permanent home. He started West in 1857, and, after spending several months in Nebraska, again pursued his journey, in company with a small party, arriving on the town site of Denver October 20, 1858. He was prominent among the pioneers for his activity and energy in devising methods for the progress of the settlement, and assisted in the organization of the Auraria Town Company, of which he was Vice President and acting Manager. Subsequently, he joined others in organizing the Denver Town Company, and became largely interested in its prosperity. At the breaking-out of the war, in 1861, he was appointed, by Gov. Gilpin, Quartermaster and Commissary, with the rank of Major. In 1871, he became interested in the celebrated Moose mine, in Park County, and was the manager of the mine and its reduction works at Dudley for five years. Although he has been largely interested in all measures requisite to the advancement and rapid development of the Territory and State, his attention has been chiefly directed to mining, in which he has acquired a comfortable fortune.

HON. GEORGE G. DARROW.

George G. Darrow, one of the leading real-estate men of Denver, is a gentleman of much experience not only in civil life, in which he has occupied several public and responsible positions, but in military affairs as well, in which he won for himself considerable distinction and has a record of

which he is justly proud. He was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 5, 1843. At the age of thirteen, he entered a printing office in that city, working at that until the beginning of the war, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and re-enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, and again in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Company C, in 1864. In February, 1865, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer for the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and soon afterward was promoted to the captaincy of Company A of that regiment. September 7, 1865, the war having terminated, he was mustered out of the service. Returning to his native city, he engaged in the grocery business until 1866, when he received the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, United States Army, and was sent to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado. He remained in the regular service about a year and from that time, 1867, until 1869, was engaged in business. From the latter date until 1871, Capt. Darrow resided in Indianapolis, whence he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., making that city his home until 1874. He then removed to Richmond, Ind., remaining there until 1876, and from there to Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he raised a company of sixty-five men to go to the Black Hills, but soon returned to Sidney, Neb.; bought one-half interest in the *Sidney Telegraph*, shortly after purchasing, the remaining interest and publishing this paper until 1879. In the fall of 1877, Capt. Darrow was elected County Judge of Cheyenne County, Neb., serving until May, 1879, when he resigned, and has since resided in Denver, engaged in the real-estate business. He married Miss M. A. Crampton, daughter of Dr. Jesse P. Crampton, of Anderson, Ind., in June, 1866.

HON. LORENZO DOW.

This gentleman was born July 10, 1824, in Oxford County, Me., and graduated in 1849 at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He spent

three years, from 1850 to 1853, in California. In 1857, Mr. Dow located at Topeka, Kan., and was elected Mayor of that city in 1859. The year previous, he had been admitted to the bar. He was also elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State under the Leavenworth Constitution. During the war of the rebellion, he was engaged, under Government contracts, in the manufacture of a new kind of ammunition—a waterproof and combustible cartridge of his own invention. In 1863, Mr. Dow visited Europe, and on his return to the United States, introduced the Lesehat diamond drill, now in general use, and invented machinery for using the same in deep boring. In 1869, he went to the United States of Colombia, and opened the "Dique," a canal one hundred miles long, connecting the Magdalena River with the ocean at Carthagená. In 1870, he went to Venezuela, and established the "Inocupia" Company, one of the most successful mining corporations in South America. In 1877 and 1878, he erected reduction works at Gladstone, San Juan, Colo., with capital procured mainly in London, England. In the winter of 1878-79, Mr. Dow was located in the city of New York, engaged in procuring capital and the necessary funds for the proposed irrigating canal near Denver. He is at present a resident of the Coloradoan metropolis, and one of the most public-spirited and valued of her citizens.

AARON H. DUNNING.

Mr. Dunning was born in Cornwell, Vt., November 24, 1842, and received a common-school education. His father was a miller; and, when young Dunning had reached his fifteenth year, he had sufficiently mastered the trade to enable him to go to Malta, Ill., and engage his services as a miller. He remained there until 1859, when he went to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he remained in a mill until 1862. He then enlisted in the Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was in the army until September of 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. He then returned to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and went to

milling, but was compelled to leave there on account of poor health. Purchasing a horse, he crossed the Plains in the saddle, arriving in Denver in July, 1867. He engaged in milling, and has been actively employed in that business ever since. He owned and operated the Butte Mills, on Boulder Creek, from the fall of 1872 to 1875, and also the Star Mills for about one year. He was engaged in mining for about one year, and, in connection with his other business, has been slightly engaged in stock-raising. He is now operating the Golden Gate Mills, in this city, and is known to be one of Denver's enterprising business men, always looking toward improvement and progress. He was the first man in Colorado to introduce the system of dampening wheat before grinding, which gives a superior quality of flour, and in greater amount from the grain, than can otherwise be obtained. He has also invented a new method of transmitting the power from the water-wheel, which is about two hundred and eighty feet from the mill, by means of a four-inch iron shafting, which takes the place of iron cables which were formerly used, and is much superior. It was introduced by Mr. Dunning at a large expense, but has proved a success, and given him one of the best powers in the State.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

George Duggan, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Denver, was born December 12, 1845, in Hastings County, Canada, and received a good common-school education. He remained on a farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when he came to Denver, arriving in the spring of 1870, and, for about two years, was engaged in working in a brickyard, after which he went to plastering and laying brick for about three years and a half. In the fall of 1875, he was elected Constable for Arapahoe County, serving for two years, and was Deputy Sheriff a portion of the years 1877 and 1878. He was re-elected Constable in the fall of 1878; and, in 1875, was elected Assistant Chief Engineer of the Fire



B. B. Lathrop M.D.



Department. In July, 1879, he was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; and, in the fall of 1879, he was unanimously re-elected. Mr. Duggan takes a great interest in the department, which owes much of its prosperity and efficiency to his able management.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

William Douglas, of the firm of Douglas & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in crockery, is of Scotch birth, his native place being the historic Montrose. He was born in 1851, his parents removing, when he was yet very young, to the United States, locating in Brooklyn, L. I., and removing thence to Boston, Mass. Mr. Douglas received his education in the common schools of these two cities. In 1864, he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and went to work for his brothers, who were engaged in a grocery business. They had a branch house in Denver, whither Mr. Douglas came in June, 1865. Here he remained, in the employ of his brothers, until the firm was dissolved by death. He then clerked for W. B. Daniels & Co. for a year, at the expiration of which time he opened a crockery house. This business he has continued until the present time, his house being the oldest in that line in the city.

JESSE DURBIN.

Mr. Durbin was born near Baltimore, Md., October 25, 1827, and received an academic education. In 1842, he began the mercantile business in Cumberland, Mo., continuing until 1845, when he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and was engaged in business up to 1849. In the mean time, he was engaged in the building of the Erie & Mad River Railroad, the pioneer railroad of Ohio, and was resident engineer of the northern division of this road for some time. In 1849, he began preaching the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, subsequently filling the charges at Republic, Bucyrus, Norwalk and Worcester. In 1854, he was compelled, by a bronchial difficulty, to give up preaching. In the spring of 1855, he embarked

in the banking business at Worcester, Ohio, in which he continued until 1863, when he removed to Canton, Ohio, and engaged in the drug business, still retaining an interest in the business of Durbin, Wright & Co., of that city. In 1874, he removed to Denver, and purchased the drug business of Walter Cheesman, one of the oldest in the State, and has since continued in the wholesale and retail drug business, having now one of the largest drug houses in Colorado.

ASA C. DOBBINS.

Mr. Dobbins was born at Retreat, Burlington Co., N. J., April 2, 1849. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm. He received a common-school education, and when about fifteen years of age, began the activities of business life as clerk in a store. In October, 1866, he entered the service of the United States at Philadelphia, Penn., and was assigned to duty in Company K, Third Battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry. He joined his regiment at Galveston, Tex., and, in November, left Galveston with his company for San Antonio, Tex. His company was soon afterward placed in the Thirty-fifth Infantry. Leaving San Antonio in May, 1867, after a long and tedious march of over six hundred miles, they reached Fort Bliss, Tex., and in the following September, was ordered to Fort Craig, N. M., when his term of service expired and he was discharged with the rank of corporal. Returning to New Jersey, he spent one year in study, after which he entered the United States Signal Service at Washington, D. C., being one of the first who served in that department after its organization, which had for its object the observation and reporting of storms by telegraph, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture, and the establishment of a system for obtaining the climatology of the country. In October, 1870, he was placed in charge of the signal station at Cheyenne, W. T., where he remained on duty until December 1, 1877, after which he was assigned to duty at Saint Mark's, Fla. On account of failing health, he was relieved from duty

at that station, and ordered to assume charge of the station at Denver, Colo., on December 8, 1878. The Denver station was established in November, 1871. Mr. Dobbins has served efficiently in the United States Signal Service for the past ten years, devoting himself studiously to observations in that department. He is an active member of the Baptist denomination, having united with the Baptist Church at Vincenttown, N. J., in November, 1869. He was married, March 22, 1872, to Miss Emma J. Fames, who came to Denver with her father, who was one of the pioneers of Colorado.

HON. ALBERT H. ESTES.

A. H. Estes, owner and proprietor of the Wentworth House, of this city, is a man whose life has been as remarkable as it is commendable, and in which we see the fruits of honest, persevering industry. He left home, when a boy in his twelfth year, and since that time, has carved his way through the world, hence he has been the architect of his own fortune. He was born in Bethel, Oxford Co., Me., September 24, 1825. He received a common-school education, and worked on a farm until 1850, when he concluded to seek his fortune in California. He remained in that State for about four years, after which he returned to his native State, and in the fall of 1856, was elected to represent his native county in the Legislature. During the following winter, he was a member of the Committee that framed and presented the famous Maine liquor law, which was afterward ratified by a two-thirds vote of the people, and sustained by the Supreme Court of the State. He served for about one year, during the late war, as Captain of Company E, of the Tenth Maine Infantry. The balance of the time, from 1862 to 1866, he was engaged in shipping, and in various kinds of commercial business. In 1864, he removed to New York City, where he continued to reside until he came to Colorado, in the late spring of 1870. During his first year in this State, he was engaged in mining at Empire, near Georgetown, in which he was very unsuccessful, and in the spring of

1871, he removed to Denver, leaving most of the money he had been years in accumulating, in the mines. But, notwithstanding the fact that he had lost his money, he still retained his credit, and by the aid of his friends, was enabled, in May, 1873, to purchase the furniture and lease the old Wentworth House. This proved to be a grand success. The public found in him a careful and good manager, and this, coupled with the amiable and courteous disposition of both himself and Mrs. Estes, secured them a host of warm friends, and the Wentworth House soon became one of the most popular hotels in the city. As his custom increased, he continued to improve his facilities for entertainment, and in the spring of 1879 erected the new Wentworth House, in addition to the old one, which has very largely increased his facilities for accommodating his increasing custom. He now has one of the best-arranged and finest hotels in the city, and has, as he deserves, a large patronage. Mr. Estes is regarded as one of Denver's most enterprising citizens. He is a leader in the temperance cause, and is always in favor of all measures for the promotion of the morals, health and prosperity of the city. He does not aspire to fame, but is ambitious to leave the world a little better than he found it.

HON. JOHN EVANS.

Hon. John Evans, President of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad Company, and the second Territorial Governor of Colorado, was born of Quaker parents, in Warren County, Ohio, March 9, 1814. After pursuing a course of literary and scientific studies in the academies and seminaries of the neighborhood and in Philadelphia, Penn., he read medicine, and graduated in 1838 from the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. After practicing medicine for a short time near Ottawa, Ill., he located as a physician in Attica, Ind. During his six years' residence in that place, he called the attention of the public, through the press and by means of lectures, to the necessity of the State's assuming the care of the insane. He

delivered an address on the subject before the State Legislature, which resulted in the levying of a tax of one cent on every hundred dollars in value of the property of the State, for the erection of an asylum for the insane. This was accomplished during the financial depression of 1842-43, and the following year, Dr. Evans was appointed on a commission to secure the site and prepare plans for the present Hospital for the Insane near Indianapolis, and during the two or three succeeding years, superintended the erection of that institution. In the mean time, he was elected to a chair in Rush Medical College, which was just then organizing in Chicago, and during the winter of 1845-46, delivered his first course of medical lectures in what is now one of the most prosperous and noted medical institutions in the country. Becoming interested in the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*, he was, for several years, one of its editors. His duties as Professor in Rush Medical College occupied his time during the winter seasons, from 1845 until 1848, while his summers were passed in superintending the erection of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane; and on its completion, he resigned his position as Superintendent, and removing his family to Chicago, became a permanent resident of that city. His connection with Rush Medical College continued through a period of eleven years of intense labor, during which time he was prominently identified with many important enterprises in the city. As Chairman of the Committee on Public Schools in the City Council in 1852-53, he introduced the ordinance for the appointment of the first Superintendent of Public Schools, the purchase of several lots, and the erection of the first High School building in the city. Probably the most prominent educational enterprise with which he became connected was the Northwestern University, to which he donated the sum of \$25,000, for the endowment of a chair of mental and moral philosophy. This institution is located at Evanston, which town was laid off by the Trustees of the University and named in honor of Dr. Evans. He has been elected President of

this Board each successive year to the present time, a period of twenty-eight years. When he went to Chicago his means were small, but by the purchase of large tracts of land, which afterward were embraced within the rapidly increasing boundaries of the city, he acquired an ample fortune, which, by successive profitable investments, and a life of business activity and good management, has increased to one of the largest in Colorado. He was one of the projectors of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, of which he was Managing Director at the Chicago terminus for several years, and continued as a Director of the Company until his removal to Colorado.

During the cholera epidemic of 1848, and succeeding years, he was engaged in practicing medicine, and in 1849, published a monogram on the spread of the cholera, collating a vast amount of statistics showing that the course of the disease was from point to point along the lines of communication. In 1865, he memorialized Congress for the establishment of a national quarantine, quoting largely from the above-mentioned monogram. In 1855, he removed his family to Evanston, then a wilderness, and built one of the first houses in that now beautiful place, where he resided until his removal to Colorado. In the will of Mrs. Garret, founding the Garret Biblical Institute in Evanston, he was nominated one of the Trustees of that institution, and remained such for several years. Our space will not admit of enumerating the many public enterprises with which he was prominently identified in Chicago. He was there, as he has been in Colorado, a leader in many important movements, and contributed largely to the development of that flourishing and remarkable city. He was one of the Speakers at the first Republican Convention held in the United States. This Convention met in Aurora, Ill., and adopted the first Republican platform that gave the name to the party. He was a member of the State Convention of Illinois which first nominated Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and took an active part in the political campaign of 1860,

which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's election. In the early part of 1861, he carried on a controversy through the columns of the Chicago *Evening Journal* with the Hon. Judge Scates, of Illinois, in which he advocated, thus early in the war, the emancipation of the Southern slaves, and their employment as soldiers in the suppression of the rebellion. This controversy attracted a large share of public attention, eliciting the comments of statesmen throughout the country, the correctness of his position being fully vindicated by subsequent events. In the autumn of 1861, President Lincoln, who was a warm personal friend, tendered him the Governorship of Washington Territory. This, however, he declined, and the following year was offered the position of Governor of Colorado Territory, which he accepted, and at once entered upon the duties of his office. Coming to Colorado during the exciting period of the civil war, among his first official acts was the enlistment of troops for the Union Army. The First Colorado Regiment and two or three surplus companies had already been recruited by his predecessor, Gov. William Gilpin. These surplus companies were consolidated with companies subsequently enlisted in the Second Regiment. The First Colorado Battery was also organized and put into the field by him, and the Third Regiment partially filled and consolidated with the Second mounted, and became the First and Second Regiments of Colorado cavalry. The honorable record of the soldiers of Colorado has passed into history, and will never be forgotten.

In 1863, Gov. Evans was commissioned by the President to visit the Indians on the Plains at the head of the Republican River, but his overtures were rejected by the Indians, who refused to see him. In the fall of the same year, he gathered the Ute tribes at Conejos, where the Conejos Treaty was formed, which settled the Utes in a limited portion of the Gunnison Valley, east of the Uncompahgre and south of the Roaring Fork. After the battle of Sand Creek, the sympathy of the Eastern people induced the Government to

send for the Ute Chiefs to come to Washington, where a new treaty was negotiated, which enlarged the reservation into two degrees of longitude, extending from the southern limits nearly to the northern boundary of the Territory. One of the prominent events of Gov. Evans' administration was the Indian war of 1864, during which the Third Colorado Cavalry was raised for the defense of the settlers, and several companies of militia organized and armed for home protection. In 1865, realizing that the attempt to civilize the Indians by making farmers of them must prove futile, as they would never take kindly to agricultural pursuits, he conceived and advocated a plan for their gradual civilization by distributing cattle, sheep and horses among them and inducing them to adopt the habits of pastoral life. In the administration of Territorial affairs he inculcated a strict economy, which, being carried out by successive Territorial and State Governments, has prevented the incurring of any considerable public debt. During his term of office, as thereafter, he encouraged and promoted the building of churches and schools, and was a liberal contributor to all religious and educational enterprises, prominent among which was the Colorado Seminary, which had a successful career for a number of years, and is again being revived. Owing to misrepresentations of the battle of Sand Creek, the vindictive persecution by a person whom he had frustrated in his attempts to defraud the United States Treasury, and a conspiracy to get his place by misrepresentations, which gave a false account of his actions to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, that committee made a report against him. This he subsequently refuted, and was fully vindicated by the publication of his reply in the Congressional report of Senator Doolittle's Committee in 1865. But this defense came too late to prevent the conspiracy from succeeding. His resignation was requested by Andrew Johnson a few months before the expiration of the four years' term of office for which he was appointed. He retired, however, with the fullest respect and con-



Walter Londoner

fidence of the people of the Territory, to whom his administration had been highly beneficial and satisfactory.

When the first State organization was effected, in 1865, he was elected, by the Legislature, to the United States Senate, and passed the winters of 1865-66 and 1866-67, in Washington. The State was admitted at both these sessions of Congress, and the bill vetoed by Andrew Johnson, on both occasions. In 1868, he was a member of the National Convention which nominated Gen. Grant for President, and, the same year, while at Washington, was elected President of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company. Retiring from politics, he turned his attention to developing the resources of the Territory, and was mainly instrumental in securing the building of the first railroad within its boundaries. His connection with the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad had given him an experience in railroad management which enabled him to render the Territory efficient service. During the session of Congress, in 1869, he procured the passage of the Denver Pacific Land Grant bill, the signing of which was one of the last official acts of President Johnson. Upon the announcement of the passage of the bill, Denver, for the first and last time in its history, was illuminated, and upon his return home, he was greeted, by the citizens, with a public reception. The Board of Trade presented him with a series of flattering resolutions, beautifully engrossed, in recognition of his services to the city and Territory. By careful and prudent management, the extraordinary difficulties of building a railroad in a territory so sparsely settled and remotely situated, were overcome, and the road was completed from Cheyenne to Denver, in June, 1870, the driving of the last spike (a silver one) and the laying of the corner-stone of the depot, being celebrated with imposing civic and Masonic ceremonies. In 1872, with other citizens, he organized the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad Company of which he became President. From that time to the present, he and his associates have devoted them-

selves, through a period, until recently, of extraordinary financial depression, to the building of the road. They have maintained its credit through all the discouraging difficulties, and it is to-day one of the most successful railroad enterprises in the land. He is a leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he became a member in 1843, while residing in Attica, Ind., and has been thrice chosen Delegate to its General Conference. One of the most beautiful church edifices in the State, is the brown-stone chapel in Evans' Addition to Denver. It was erected by him to the memory of his daughter, wife of Hon. S. H. Elbert, Chief Justice of the State, and, with four lots on which it stands, was deeded, by Gov. Evans, to the Church. It was dedicated by Bishop Simpson to the worship of Almighty God, in 1878, and will continue a beautiful monument of parental affection and Christian devotion. Some years ago, he made an attempt to organize the University of Denver, which failed at the time, but the project has recently been successfully revived, under the old charter of the Colorado Seminary. Dr. Moore, a leading educator of Cincinnati, has accepted the Presidency, and will soon enter upon the work in Denver. Gov. Evans, during his residence in Colorado, has been liberal and prominent in nearly every movement for the advancement of the material, social, educational and religious welfare of society, and whether in official, business or social life, is recognized as a genial, public-spirited, Christian gentleman.

HON. SAMUEL H. ELBERT.

Hon. Samuel H. Elbert, ex-Governor of Colorado, and now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is a jurist of great ability, a leading citizen, and a gentleman of the highest character and social standing. Judge Elbert, or "Gov. Elbert," as he is more familiarly known, is a man whose personal appearance would attract attention in any gathering or company. Tall, dignified, commanding, and without a trace of effeminacy, his very presence suggests a man of

affairs, and his long and active public life has demonstrated that in his case, at least, appearances are not deceptive. Judge Elbert is still in the prime of vigorous manhood, having been born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1833. He graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1854, and soon after began the study of law at Dayton, in the same State, but emigrated to the then West soon after his admission to the bar. Subsequently, for some years, he practiced law with success in Iowa and Nebraska, and in the latter State began his political career by a successful candidacy for the Upper House of the Nebraska Legislature, in 1860. He was then, as now, a stalwart Republican, though not such a partisan as to lose the respect or confidence of his political opponents, by whom he has always been respected. In 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of Colorado Territory, Hon. John Evans being at the same time appointed Territorial Governor, as the successor of Hon. William Gilpin. The intimate friendship of Gov. Evans and Secretary Elbert was still further cemented by the marriage of the latter and Miss Josephine Evans, daughter of the Governor, which event took place in 1865. This happy union, however, was presently ended by the death of Mrs. Elbert, to the great grief of her loving husband and fond father, and Judge Elbert has never remarried. Upon the expiration of his four years' term as Secretary, Judge Elbert resumed the practice of law in Denver, associating himself for that purpose with Hon. J. Q. Charles, and the firm during its continuance was considered one of the strongest in Colorado. Judge Elbert served in the Territorial Legislature of 1869, and, in 1872, was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the Territory. In 1873, he was appointed Governor of the Territory, upon petition of the citizens thereof, and discharged the duties of his office with signal ability and universal satisfaction for a time. Unhappily, however, the clamor of Washington politicians prevailed against the voice of the people of Colorado, and Gov. Elbert was superseded, after which he went abroad, where he spent a year or

more at the various capitals of Europe. In 1876, upon the admission of Colorado into the Union, Gov. Elbert was nominated by the Republican State Convention for one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and elected by a large majority. In drawing for terms, he secured a six years' tenure, but three years of which have expired. He has just assumed the position of Chief Justice, which he will hold until the end of his term. Besides his political and judicial service, Judge Elbert has taken an active interest in the development of Colorado's agricultural resources, serving several terms as President or Director of the State Industrial Association, under whose auspices the very successful annual fairs of the State have been held. He has also been a careful student of the science of irrigation, and is the author of an able treatise on the reclamation of the arid lands of the State. In brief, the best interests of Colorado, political, industrial and social, have always found in him a firm and effective advocate. During the canvass for a successor to Hon. J. B. Chaffee, in the United States Senate, the name of Judge Elbert was mentioned with much favor, but the choice fell upon another. Though not abounding in wealth, Judge Elbert has an independent fortune, and behind his seeming reserve—easily penetrated—his friends find him a large-hearted, open-handed, generous gentleman and genial companion.

FREDERICK J. EBERT.

Frederick J. Ebert, one of Denver's enterprising pioneers, was born in Brunswick, Germany, January 27, 1822. He received a thorough preparatory education at the Gymnasium, after which he graduated with first honors from the Academy "*Collegium Carolinum*"—a polytechnic institution of high standing. He selected the science of forestry, one of which but little is known in this country at present, but which, some day, will transform the treeless plains of Colorado into a most beautiful country, adorned with forests of cultivated trees. In Germany this is a national science, and the Government employs

a great many men in cultivating, superintending and surveying the forests which belong to the Government; and only a certain percentage of the timber is allowed to be cut each year, so that the growth will supply the demand. In his twenty-fourth year, Mr. Ebert was examined by the Government for the position of Forest Engineer, in which examination he received the degree of A, and was therefore commissioned and held this position up to the year 1850. At this time, the reaction, following the Revolution of 1848, had set in, and the country was in such an unsettled condition that Mr. Ebert, with many of his friends who had advocated the cause and sympathized with the Revolutionists, thought best, perhaps for their personal safety, and, at any rate, for their pecuniary interests, to emigrate to America. Accordingly, after a long sea voyage, accompanied by an attack of the small-pox, Mr. Ebert landed in New York City in June, 1850. He went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained about a year, familiarizing himself with the English language and American customs and habits. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for about two years, following teaching here for a short time until he could secure a situation on an engineering corps, which he held while he remained there. He then went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was engaged on land and railroad surveys for about seven years. He married Miss Mary Davies, of that city, in December, 1855; and on the 1st of June, 1860, he started with an engineering corps to survey a railroad line to Denver, which was the first railroad survey west of the Missouri River. When they reached the Republican River, at a point about one hundred and fifty miles from Denver, they came upon an Indian camp. The Indians at once called a council, to which they invited them, and there decided that their survey was "no good," as it would open up a new line of travel, and more white men would invade their hunting-grounds and pastures; therefore they decided that the corps must leave at once, and as a recompense for the intrusion, the Indians would take their provisions, which they

proceeded to do, along with some of their clothing and arms. The engineers were also informed by a trader that the young Indian warriors had threatened to follow and murder them as they attempted to escape from their territory. This had a tendency to hurry them out, so they made the nearest point on the main line of travel (the Platte River road), a distance of seventy-five miles, in thirty-six hours, with ox teams; and this without water and but two or three biscuits to eat, never stopping to sleep, and only occasionally permitting the cattle to graze for a short time. After reaching the line of travel, the party concluded to go to Denver, and there spend the winter, with the intention of returning to complete the survey the following spring. In December, 1860, Mr. Ebert arrived in Denver with neither provisions nor money. In a short time after his arrival, Mr. Loveland engaged him to make a survey from Denver to Central City *via* Golden, to determine the practicability of building a railroad between these points. This was the first survey for a railroad made in the Rocky Mountains. Spring came, but with it came the rebellion, and the company which had been formed to build the railroad across the Plains, being composed of Southern capitalists, abandoned the enterprise. The surveying corps was left with an incomplete survey on their hands, for which they received no remuneration whatever, and Mr. Ebert received nothing for the plats and plans he had furnished and the work he had done. In 1862, he prepared the first map of Colorado, and assisted Gen. John Pierce in making the first land survey of the Territory. He continued surveying until 1865, when he engaged in the stock and dairy business, a few miles from the city of Denver. This proved to be the happiest move of his life. Fortune favored him; and as he enjoyed the comforts of a bountiful country life, with health and a good income, as he often expressed it, a king could not have been happier. Here he lived until 1875, when he removed to Denver in order that his children might have the advantages of the schools. In 1873, he engaged in the banking business, in

which he has since continued; by force of circumstances, he was for a time interested in railroads, and is now engaged extensively in mining. His ambition now, however, is to return to his farm, where he hopes to enjoy the comforts of former days when he was truly happy and free from care. He was President of the Exchange Bank from 1876 to 1878; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1876, and is now a member of the Board of Regents of the State University.

HON. VICTOR A. ELLIOTT.

The Judge of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Colorado, is a man whose amiable disposition, sterling honesty and good judgment, win for him the friendship and admiration of all who know him. He is a man of medium size, easy address, and with a keen dark eye, indicative of a careful student, and of firm convictions. On the bench, he is courteous and kind, but knows no man, either attorney or client, beyond the boundaries of the law. His decisions are never hastily made, but, when given, he stands by them with an iron will. He is now in the prime and vigor of life; was born in Tioga, Tioga Co. Penn., July 23, 1839. By his own persevering industry, he acquired a good academic education, by teaching and attending school alternately, and in the fall of 1860, entered the University of Michigan, for the purpose of completing a law course; but in the summer of 1861, he gave up his studies, and, in response to the first call for volunteers, enlisted in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, where he served until the winter of 1861 and 1862, when he was elected by Company B, of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Infantry, as their Captain, to which office he was duly commissioned. He was in the first Peninsula campaign, with Gen. McClellan, until he contracted typhoid pneumonia from exposure in the Chickahominy Swamps, which disabled him for the service, and he received his discharge and returned home in September of 1862. He con-

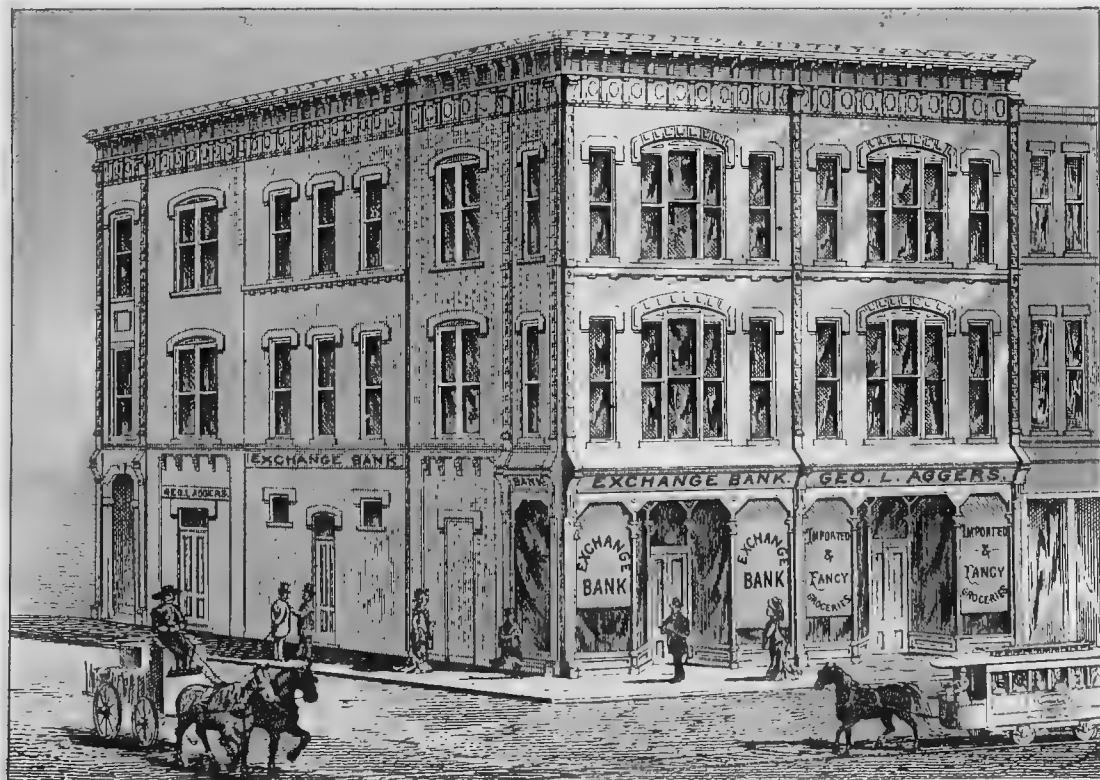
tinued in poor health for about one year, but in the spring of 1863, had sufficiently recovered his health to permit him to accept the office of Superintendent of Public Schools of his native county, to which position he was elected for a term of three years; but in August of 1864, he had so regained his health that he resigned this position, and again entered the army, as Major of the Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and remained in the service till the close of the war. Returning home, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of office to which he had been elected. In 1866, he again resumed the study of law at Wellsboro, Penn., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1867. In the spring of 1868, he went to Omaha, Neb., and began the practice of his profession, remaining there until the spring of 1871, when he was compelled to remove from there on account of asthma. He returned to Pennsylvania, but it did not take him long to find out that he could not enjoy health there, and in January, 1873, he came to Denver, where he found a climate in which asthmatics could breathe with ease. He at once entered upon an active practice of his profession, continuing until the summer of 1876, when Colorado became a State, and he was unanimously nominated Judge of the Second Judicial District, to which office he was elected, and in which he still continues. In his home, Judge Elliott is domestic, and a good neighbor; in society, he is social and entertaining; in the State, he is a loyal citizen; in his profession, while at the bar, he ranked high, and on the bench is universally respected; and in business, he is enterprising and prompt. It may fairly be predicted for Judge Elliott, that he has just entered upon a life of public usefulness, for he has the ability, perseverance and integrity, which justly secure for him the confidence of the people.

JOHN ELSNER, M. D.

This gentleman is a son of a physician of note, in Austria, who, in the Hungarian war of 1849, led a body of about 2,000 students in Kossuth's



RESIDENCE OF WOLFE LONDONER, DENVER, COL.



CHAS. G. CHEVER'S BLOCK, LARIMER, ST. DENVER, COL.,

army, and at the close of the war, was obliged to flee from Vienna, to Italy, whither his family followed him, but finding that the revolution had broken out in that country, he came with his family to America, and after practicing medicine several years in New York City, located in Syracuse, and is now a prominent physician of that city. Dr. John Elsner was born in Vienna, Austria, May 8, 1844. His early education was received in New York City and Syracuse, after which he returned to Europe, and remained at school until the fall of 1858. Returning to America, he began the study of medicine under his father's instruction. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, he received an appointment on the United States Sanitary Commission, and rendered efficient service in that capacity. In 1863, he graduated from the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was soon afterward appointed United States Examining Surgeon on board the United States receiving ship Ohio, at the Charleston Navy Yard. He was afterward transferred to the military service, and served till the close of the war. Returning to New York, he attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1866. He began practice in Syracuse, but becoming interested in some Pike's Peak mining property, he soon started for Denver. Joining a company outfitting at Waterloo, Iowa, he was chosen Captain of the train, and, in crossing had several encounters with the Indians on the Plains. Arriving in Denver, he entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued. His long hospital experience, and studies in New York, especially qualify him for surgical practice, in which he is prominent, his practice in surgery extending from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City. In 1870, he was appointed County Physician of Arapahoe County, and established the county hospital, of which he was four years in charge. It was through his influence that the Denver Medical Society was organized in 1871, after repeated attempts to effect an organization had failed. He was a delegate to

the American Medical Association, in San Francisco, in 1871; is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, and has contributed medical articles, which were published in the transactions of that society in 1872. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and an honorary member of the California State Medical Society. Dr. Elsner is a great student of natural history, and belongs to many of the foreign scientific societies. His collection of specimens in natural history is, without doubt, the finest in the State of Colorado, including geology, mineralogy, paleontology, botany, etc., the result of many years of labor, and correspondence with scientists in all parts of the world. He is now engaged in the preparation of a work on materia medica and the practice of medicine, which, when completed, will be invaluable, as a book of reference, to the busy practitioner. Dr. Elsner was married, September 28, 1867, to Miss Lena Zalenger, of Denver, and has one daughter.

HON. LEWIS C. ELLSWORTH.

This gentleman, to whose efforts Denver is so largely indebted for its system of street railways, which has been such an important factor in the progress of the city, and by which its suburban portions have been made accessible and enhanced in value, was born in Troy, N. Y., June 30, 1832. When he was about six years old, his parents removed to Illinois and settled in Naperville. He received a good English education, and in 1852 went to Chicago, where he was employed in the Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co. He rose steadily to the various positions in the bank until 1860, when he became a partner in the business, in which they continued till the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when they closed up the business. In 1864, he was one of the incorporators of the Traders' National Bank in Chicago, and was continuously associated with many large enterprises in that city. In 1867, he, with a partner, engaged in building a branch road in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad,

after completing which he built the branch of the same road from Mendota to Prophetstown, Ill. In the summer of 1871, he came to Denver, and found the charter of the Denver Horse Railroad Company, which had been granted in 1867. Only enough had been done, however, to hold the franchise. This charter Mr. Ellsworth, with others, purchased, and re-organized the Company, changing its name to "The Denver City Railway Company," of which he was made President, and has since acted in that capacity. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in the winter of 1875, and in the fall of 1876 was elected a member of the Senate for four years. He was an efficient and influential member of that body, and, as Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, compiled the present corporation laws of the State, as well as various other measures. In the summer of 1879, he was appointed by the United States District Court to the position of Receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, pending the decision in the controversy between that Company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company, and acts as such at the present writing. In the management of the affairs of the road he has displayed great executive ability and given perfect satisfaction to all parties interested.

E. E. EATON.

E. E. Eaton, of the firm of Davis & Eaton, brick manufacturers, was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., October 25, 1836. He spent his early life in Wayne County, until eighteen years of age, when he entered Wyoming Seminary at Kingston and graduated from that institution in 1858. He then returned to Wayne County and was employed by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company until 1863, when he went to Carbondale and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery and provision business, under the firm name of Eaton & Reynolds, and continued the same eight years. He then sold out his interest to his partner, for the purpose of accompanying his father to Denver, whose failing health demanded a change of climate. For five years,

he was engaged in the clothing business as salesman, and at the same time became interested in the Mount Carbon Coal Mines. In 1876, he began the brick-manufacturing business in partnership with F. N. Davis, they being at present the leading brick manufacturers in the city. He was married, January 26, 1865, to the daughter of Henry Edgett, of Prompton, Wayne County, Penn.

CYRUS EATON.

The brief reference here given to Cyrus Eaton will serve to identify him with the successful merchants of Denver, among whom he is well and honorably known. Born in 1832, in Plymouth County, Mass., he received a thorough elementary education, in his boyhood, and afterward the advantage which an academical course of studies could bestow. When eighteen years old, he entered upon a business life in Boston, Mass., engaging in the stationery and other branches of trade, gradually acquiring capital, and laying the foundation of his present successful career. In 1867, he removed to the West, and in that and the following year, traveled through Nebraska and Wyoming Territories, occasionally embarking in various business enterprises, until June, 1869, when he settled in Denver, and, in connection with A. K. Tilton, instituted his present wholesale and retail business, which they have since steadily enlarged, extending their sales through Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, and into the Territory of Arizona. Mr. Eaton is now in the prime of life, married, and of fine personal presence. Residing with his family in Denver, and owning property in the State, he may be accepted as a sample of the enterprising merchants who are fully alive to the growth and progress of the community.

W. H. EHRHARDT.

Eighteen years ago, W. H. Ehrhardt, a native of Indiana, came to Colorado, possessing only moderate means, but a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade. He had received but a scanty education, such as he could obtain in the winter months, for at other seasons he was brought up,

from boyhood, to know full well the dignity of labor. At the age of nineteen, he entered upon an apprenticeship of three years, at the carpenter's trade, and then worked as a journeyman, until he moved to Illinois and set up as a contractor and builder, in Vermilion County, for several years. Following the tide of travel to the West, he located near Nebraska City in 1858. Conducting business there as a contractor, with varying success, until the year 1861, he moved to Colorado, and has been a citizen of that State up to the present time. In the spring of 1879, he formed a copartnership with S. M. French, under the firm name of French & Ehrhardt, and doing business at 273 Seventeenth street, Denver. The firm are held in high repute as builders and contractors, and in the wonderful growth of Denver, their handiwork can be seen in many of the largest establishments erected in the city. They employ twelve journeymen in their shops, and are prepared to execute contracts requiring the highest skill and capital. Mr. Ehrhardt was married in Nebraska, in 1873, and is now in the prime of life, with an extensive business to absorb his attention, and a competency, consisting of real-estate and mining interests, to render his future prospects very cheerful.

AUGUSTUS A. EGBERT.

The career of Augustus A. Egbert, the present Superintendent of the Colorado Central, and Division Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is marked with all the characteristics of a laborious, enterprising, and earnest life. A brief reference to its salient points is here presented. Born in Warren County, N. J., in 1836, his early years were passed upon his father's farm, receiving, as he grew up, such advantages of education as the neighborhood offered. At the age of twenty, he had quit farming, and was connected, in an humble capacity, with the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, working about a year in the freight depot of that Company, in Iowa City. His early taste for agricultural life led him, about that time, to Omaha, Neb., for the purpose of

locating some land, and kept him there till the spring of 1859, when, mounting his horse, he took the Western trail, that led, in that memorable year, so many daring and heroic spirits to Colorado. Proceeding as far as Fort Kearney, and tarrying there awhile, he changed his mind, and returned East as far as Iowa City. But, early in the following year, he was in the saddle again, going by way of Omaha, where he got a good financial start, by selling his steed and accepting an offer to drive a team to Denver. A few months' residence in Colorado seemed to be sufficient, for, in the winter of 1860, he went back to the States, and sought employment as brakeman on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. He was subsequently employed as conductor, and continued with the Company in that capacity till the fall of 1865, when he accepted a similar position on the Union Pacific Railroad, enjoying the distinction of being the second conductor employed by that great organization. He afterward became Roadmaster, when the construction of the road had reached Cheyenne, and, when the last rail was spiked on Promontory Mountain, he was filling the responsible position of Acting Division Superintendent of the line. Dropping railroad matters for a short time, he returned to Omaha, and, in the spring of 1869, entered upon his present matrimonial alliance, marrying a daughter of Hon. Joel T. Griffin, a member of the Legislature of Nebraska. In a few months, he was again at work; first as conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and shortly afterward as Roadmaster of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, holding this position when only four miles of track were laid, until a road 240 miles long was constructed and operated. Thence to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, occupying the position of Assistant Superintendent of the line. Thence to the Western Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Green River to Ogden, and residing at Evanston, Wyoming Territory. On the 1st of January, 1879, he removed to Golden, Colo., to take the position of

Superintendent of the Colorado Central Railroad, which he now holds, besides the superintendency of the Cheyenne Division of the Kansas Pacific, to which he was appointed a few months ago, after the consolidation of the various roads in the interest of Jay Gould. Mr. Egbert is a thorough railroad man, possessing a practical knowledge of the details of his profession, and quick and resolute in the execution of its duties. Beginning at the lowest step of the ladder, he has raised himself to a commanding and honorable position among his fellow-men, unaided, save in the recognition by his superiors of his prudence and honesty, and faithful devotion to the interest of his employers. There is in his life much to cheer the youthful aspirant for success in any branch of business; and to his family will recur many a proud recollection of his early struggles and final success.

HON. CLARENCE P. ELDER.

Mr. Elder is one of Colorado's pioneers who has by careful business management and fair dealing, placed himself among her honored and prominent men. He was born in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn., December 11, 1839, and received a good common-school education. In 1855, he went to Iowa City, Iowa, and began his business career as clerk in a dry-goods store, remaining in that capacity for about four years, when, having accumulated a sufficient capital from his earnings as a clerk, he went to Keithsburg, Ill., and engaged in the dry-goods business for himself. In the spring of 1861, he sold out, and going to Burlington, Iowa, engaged in the same business in that city, continuing until the spring of 1863, when he removed his stock to Denver, and continued in business until January 1, 1870. He then sold out, and has since been engaged in attending to his private business. In the fall of 1872, he was elected to the Legislature from Arapahoe County, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention which met during the winter of 1875-76. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Exchange Bank of Denver. He is largely inter-

ested in mining and real estate in Colorado and New Mexico. He has done more for Odd Fellowship in Colorado than perhaps any other man; has held all the offices in the Order, and has worked with an untiring zeal to keep the Order pure and prosperous.

REV. FRANK M. ELLIS, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Ellis, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, has attained so high a degree of eminence as a divine, that he is well known throughout the State. His marked ability and oratory, with his amiable and noble disposition, have won for him popularity and many warm friends. He is now in the midst of usefulness and in the prime of life. He was born July 31, 1838, at Higginsport, Ohio. At the age of thirteen years, he removed with his parents to Woodford County, Ill. At the age of sixteen, he united with the Baptist Church, and, about a year after, entered the preparatory school at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., as a student for the ministry. About one month after reaching Illinois, his father died, leaving him and the family, consisting of his mother and one sister, moneyless. Without any other support than his own hands, he spent six years at college, besides the time occupied in occasional absences to provide means for prosecuting his studies. During his sophomore year, his eyesight almost entirely failed, and but a few months previous to graduating, his health, from overtaxed manual and mental strain, failed, and he left college in January preceding the June when he would have graduated. At nineteen, he entered the field as a public temperance lecturer, and has been heartily identified with the work since that time. His *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1868, and the degree of D. D. in 1875. Dr. Ellis has filled several prominent pulpits of his denomination, among them Bloomington, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Chicago, Ill. In March, 1876, he came to Denver, and since his coming has been Pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city. Dr. Ellis is very popular as a minister,



Geo. W. Miller

because of his eloquent and fluent speaking. He does not aim to be a "sensational preacher," but he puts such life and spirit into his preaching as to insure him success as a minister and teacher of the Gospel.

HENRY C. ENSMINGER.

Among those who have had the foresight to see that Denver presented inducements as a manufacturing point surpassed by but few cities in the country, is the firm of Ensminger & Davis, proprietors of one of the leading foundries and machine-shops of the city. They began business in a small wooden building at 199 Larimer street, West Denver, in 1875. In the fall of 1878, they erected their present brick shops, to meet the demands of their constantly increasing business. They now employ from thirty to forty men. Henry C. Ensminger was born in Terre Haute, Ind., and at the age of fifteen years, began learning the trade of a boiler-maker, at which he worked in his native city about twelve years. In 1867, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and with N. S. McDonald established the Union Boiler Works in that city. After a year, however, he sold his interest to his partner, and, going to Lincoln, Neb., started a stove and tin-ware business, but returned the following year to Des Moines, where he again engaged in boiler-making, this time with his brother. In 1872, he came to Denver, and was employed for three years by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, as boiler-maker in their shops in Denver. His brother coming on from Des Moines, they began the business of boiler-making, but after two years, his brother sold out to Francis M. Davis, and the business has since been conducted by the firm of Ensminger & Davis. Mr. Ensminger was married, in 1868, in Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Fannie Entwistle.

THOMAS N. ELLEDGE.

T. N. Elledge was born in Edgar County, Ill., July 17, 1840. When fourteen years of age, his parents removed to Missouri, where he followed farming for a number of years. In 1862, he started

for the Pacific Coast, landing in the Walla Walla Valley, Washington Ter., September 20 of that year. There he engaged in freighting and stock raising until 1871, when he sold out and removed to Summerville, Ore., where he went into the mercantile business. He continued in that pursuit three years, during which time he began the construction of a toll road from there to Walla Walla Valley, finally disposing of his business to give his entire attention to this enterprise. On the completion of this road, he returned to Summerville, and opened a livery stable which he conducted two years, and then sold out and came to Denver. His first business venture was to open a livery stable at the Lindell barn in West Denver, where he remained two years, removing to his present stable on Holladay street in March of 1879. He was married in Missouri, January 6, 1859, to Eliza J. Auxer.

JOSEPH H. ESTABROOK.

Joseph H. Estabrook is a native of New England, having been born in the city of Worcester, Mass., March 22, 1822. He received his education at the city schools. In 1840, his father being a heavy contractor, Mr. Estabrook was employed as a superintendent of construction of a number of railroads, canals and other important works. In 1845, he went to Carbondale, Penn., and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of confectionery and cigars until 1847. In this year, Mr. Estabrook moved to Sheffield, Ill., and started a hotel and livery in that place; after which he opened a hotel and stable in Fulton, Ill., remaining there seven years. In 1864, he came to Denver and opened a livery stable in this city. The next year he built a large stable which was burned down in 1872, the loss being \$50,000, with no insurance. In this fire, he lost fifty-eight horses, besides a large number of carriages. In thirty days he rebuilt the stable, and was carrying on his business as usual. In 1866, he was elected Alderman for one term. Mr. Estabrook has, at present, one of the largest livery establishments in the city.

AMBROSE S. EVERETT, A. M., M. D.

Dr. A. S. Everett was born in Allegany County, N. Y., May 17, 1841. He received his early education at Dickinson Seminary, and afterward entered the University at Lewisburg, Penn. In 1861, he entered the army as a private, and was mustered out August 1, 1864, with the rank of Major. After the war, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. W. Hill, of Bloomington, Ill., and, in 1868, entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, graduating from that institution in 1870. In 1871, he was elected Lecturer on Osteology and Syndesmology in the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons. In 1872, at the consolidation of this institution with the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, he was elected Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System. The following year, he was elected Professor of Surgical Anatomy in the same institution. In 1874, another change in college affairs brought to the front the old Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, with a new charter and a new lease of life, and, in 1875, he was called to the chair of Anatomy in that institution, which position he held up to the time of his removal to Denver. He is widely known in his profession as a writer, and takes a live interest in all matters pertaining to science.

CHARLES EYSER.

Mr. Eyser came to Pike's Peak in the summer of 1859, and has been engaged in a variety of business, prospecting, mining, butchering, selling groceries, keeping boarding-house, and raising stock. He was born in Holstein, Germany, October 6, 1822, and attended school up to the age of fourteen, after which he visited many parts of the Old World. Obtaining a situation as clerk in a hardware store, he remained about five years, spending his spare time on Sundays learning the carpenter's trade. In 1847, the troubles between Holstein and Denmark breaking out, he came to America, landing in New Orleans, after a two-

months voyage, on the 4th of July. Going up the Mississippi to Davenport, Iowa, he began working at his trade. In May, 1859, he left for Colorado, or Pike's Peak, with ox teams, arriving in Denver in July. Going to the mountains, he kept a meat market and a miners' grocery store, and in 1863, returned to Denver, and kept a boarding-house from 1864 to 1869, when his place was washed away by the flood. In 1870, he purchased a farm and began raising stock, in which he still continues.

WILLIAM J. EVANS.

Mr. Evans was born in Merionethshire, Wales, March 19, 1833. In 1842, he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Wisconsin. Here he received a common-school education, and, in the spring of 1851, went to Chicago, where he learned the carpenter's trade and followed the same in that city for ten years. After this he went to Berlin, Wis., and engaged in contracting and building until 1871, when he came to Denver, and began contracting and building, continuing the same to the present time. During this time, he built the Central Presbyterian Church and some of the business blocks, and many of the fine residences in this city. Many of the best buildings at Leadville were built under his management.

GEORGE EASTWOOD.

Mr. Eastwood was born at Brighouse, Yorkshire, England on the 16th of May, 1855, being the only child of John and Rhoda Eastwood, and until he was fourteen years of age, lived in Brighouse, Halifax and Cleckheaton. Leaving the latter place in 1870, he came to the United States and attended the district school at Spencer, Mass., until the fall of 1872, when he entered the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass., where he spent two years in the fine art and commercial departments. In the fall of 1873, he entered a commercial college at Boston, but soon left to accept a position as assistant in the office of a stationery store. In the spring of 1876, he was compelled to leave Boston on

account of failing health, and from there went to Richmond, Va., where he intended to locate, but not liking the climate, he returned to Massachusetts, and, two weeks later, left for Denver, Colo., where he arrived on the 9th of June, 1876. Shortly afterward, he accepted a position in Taylor's Free Museum, and on July 1, 1879, purchased a half-interest in the present firm of G. L. Taylor & Co.

COL. LEONARD H. EICHOLTZ.

Col. Eicholtz was born in Lancaster City, Lancaster Co., Penn. He was educated at the Moravian Academy in his native county, and after graduating from that institution removed with his father to Chester County, where he began his profession as a civil engineer on the Pennsylvania Railway. This position he occupied from 1852 to 1854, after which he accepted the same office on the Philadelphia & Erie Railway, in which he continued until 1864. After spending one year with a surveying party on the line of the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway, he returned to the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and remained with that Company until the breaking-out of the war. He then entered the Government service as civil engineer of the military railways, serving under Gen. Sherman in the reconstruction of railroads destroyed by the two armies during his campaign in the Southwest—in Tennessee and Georgia and from Charleston to Atlanta. In the fall of 1866, he came West as resident engineer of the Kansas Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Wyandotte, Kan., and during the two succeeding years had charge of the surveying party on the line of the railroad to California on the thirty-second parallel of latitude. Returning in the fall of 1868, he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, superintending the building of the bridges of that road until its completion in 1869. He was then made Superintendent of Construction of the Denver Pacific Railway from Denver to Cheyenne, and at the same time had charge of the construction of the western end of the Kansas Pacific. After the completion of

these roads, he turned his attention for the succeeding five years to loaning money—engaging in the general brokerage business. In 1872, he became interested in the organization of the Denver & South Park Railroad, and was made a Director and Chief Engineer of the Company, which position he still occupies. During the construction of the branch line to Morrison, work on the main line was suspended until 1876, when the work was pushed forward again as rapidly as the great difficulties in its construction would permit, having to be constructed for thirty miles through the narrow, rocky gorges of the Platte Cañon, with curves twenty-five to twenty-eight degrees, and with a minimum grade of 160 feet to the mile.

GEORGE H. FRYER.

Mr. Fryer is one of Colorado's pioneer miners, and one of her honored and best citizens. For over fifteen years, he has given his time, and a great deal of money, toward developing the mineral wealth of his State. As early as 1864, he obtained an independent fortune from the sale of mining property, but not content with being a drone, and living on the income he then had, he went on prospecting and developing the mining interests, expending much money in this way, and after many years of careful and scientific prospecting, and not mere "hap-hazard" digging, but reasoning from the cause to the effect, he was led to believe that there were rich deposits of mineral in Colorado's mountains, and stimulated by a true miner's pluck, he kept on, until with his own hands he unearthed the famous "New Discovery," on Fryer Hill, which heralded a new era in mining circles, and opened up fortunes to scores of adventurous seekers. Mr. Fryer was born in Philadelphia, Penn., September 4, 1836; he received his education in that city, graduating in the high schools, after which he accepted a clerkship in a Philadelphia silk house, for about four years. In 1857, he started West, first locating at Leavenworth, Kan., where he was engaged in the real-estate business up to 1861. In the spring of this year,

he came to Denver, and soon afterward went to Summit County, and during the following summer, engaged in placer mining, with moderate success. The following autumn, he went to the Montgomery mining district, where he was elected Mining Recorder, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until the winter of 1862, when the Legislature abolished the office. Mr. Fryer was engaged in mining up to 1864, when he returned to Philadelphia, and made a sale of the mining property previously alluded to. Remaining in the East but a short time, he again returned to Colorado, and has been actively engaged in mining ever since. On the 4th of April, 1878, he struck ore in the "New Discovery," now a part of the "Consolidated Little Pittsburg," which gave the name to Fryer Hill, and as long as that hill remains, the name of George H. Fryer, will not be forgotten. Soon after the discovery of this wonderful mine, Mr. Fryer sold his interest, which was one-half, for \$50,000, and soon after bought back 1,000 shares at the rate of \$4,000,000, which gives an idea of what the "New Discovery" did for mining property. Mr. Fryer is now very largely engaged in mining, having interest in a number of Leadville "Bonanzas," from which he receives a daily income amounting almost to a little fortune. But he is the same man to-day that he was before striking his bonanzas, he could not be purse-proud if he tried, simply because his noble and generous disposition would not allow it. He gives liberally, of his means, to all public and charitable institutions, and is indeed the poor man's friend. Mr. Fryer's public spirit and persevering industry, with his sterling honesty and noble disposition, have won for him so much favor and made for him so many friends, that he is at this early day popularly spoken of as his party's nominee for the next Congressional contest; and though his prospects for election might not be the brightest, if nominated, as the Democrats are in the minority in this State, yet the mere fact of his being spoken of as the nominee of a great party, for the honored position, is indicative of the high

regard in which he is universally held, and shows that the people of his State rightfully appreciate his untiring perseverance and manly principles.

HON. JOSEPH P. FARMER.

The stock-growing industry is justly regarded as one of the most important and interesting subjects to the citizens of Colorado, being second only to the mining interests in importance and wealth-producing capacity. Whoever contributes in any degree to its advancement performs a work which will continue in its results after he shall have passed away. In what high regard then should we hold one who devoted the best years of his life, and brought the highest order of business talent to the work of demonstrating that the apparently barren plains of Colorado were the natural herding-grounds of the world? Such a man was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Born in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, March 17, 1842, he came with his parents, at an early age, to America, and spent his youth in Philadelphia, removing to Galena, Ill., in 1856. In 1860, at the age of eighteen, he, in company with his brother, Thomas Farmer, came to Colorado, and becoming enamored of the mining prospects, he, with his brother, made a start in the Perigo district, but meeting with indifferent success, they shortly afterward abandoned mining and engaged in ranching on the Cache la Poudre, and in dealing in stock. For several years, they were quite largely engaged in Government contracts, furnishing the Government with hay, wood and beef. From the Cache la Poudre he removed to Ralston Creek, where, to farming, he gradually added stock-raising. Beginning in a small way, by close application, skillful management, and unswerving integrity in his dealings, he accumulated one of the best herds in Colorado, and became one of the leading cattle men of the State. From the first, he put forth a constant effort to bring about a higher standard of integrity in the conduct of the cattle business, and all disreputable practices received from him a well-merited rebuke. From Ralston,



**RESIDENCE OF HON. GEO. W. MILLER,
DENVER, COL.**

he removed his herd to the Bijou, at Byers, and purchased 800 acres of fine grazing land so located as to control access to the creek for a distance of five miles. In 1877, he removed his cattle ranche to Kit Karson, retaining his ranche at Byers as a sheep ranche, having become largely interested in that branch of pastoral industry. At one time, he owned not less than 12,000 sheep, and at his death left a herd of about 7,000, and on his cattle ranche at Kit Karson, a herd of cattle of no less than 5,000 in number. He was a great lover of fine horses, and kept usually over 150 head on his ranche at Byers. He was not only conspicuous in the pastoral interests of Colorado, but in the business interests as well. The Colorado Industrial Association received his constant encouragement. He was also one of the original incorporators of the German National Bank of Denver, of which he was a heavy stockholder. In politics, he was prominent as a leader in the Democratic party, and to further its interests he, in September, 1876, purchased a controlling interest in the Denver *Daily Democrat*, which he continued to run in the interest of the Democracy, and in an able manner, till his death. He was a delegate to all the Democratic State and Territorial Conventions, and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee from 1875 to 1877. In 1876, he was nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for the State Legislature, but was defeated by a very small majority in a district overwhelmingly Republican, thus demonstrating his great personal popularity. As an expression of their high esteem and confidence, his brother cattle men elected him, in 1877, President of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, in which capacity he served one year with credit to himself and profit to the organization. He took a lively interest in church and educational matters, and was the Treasurer of the Catholic School Association, of which he was one of the founders and leading supporters. He was married, January 19, 1875, to Miss Lizzie F. Shevvin, daughter of John Shevvin, of Denver, and left at his death, December 31, 1878, two children. Mr.

Farmer was energetic and enterprising, a man of eminent business ability, sterling worth, noble nature, and kind and generous impulses, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need of assistance.

ALFRED FRIEDMAN, M. D.

This gentleman, a member of the medical profession of Denver, was born in New York City, Dec. 11, 1850. He first attended Redfield's Boarding-school on Broadway, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, in 1873. After graduating at that institution in 1876, he went to Vienna and stayed one year, and then entered St. George's Hospital in London, as a student and clinical clerk to Dr. Barclay. After leaving that institution he returned to America—having been married in 1876 to Miss Alice Wilson, of London,—and at once began the practice of his profession in this city. He is a finely educated gentleman, and is deserving of success in his profession.

S. M. FRENCH,

Mr. French was born in the year 1841, in Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., and when five years old, moved with his parents to Pontiac, Mich. As soon as he was able to work, he was placed at the carpenter's trade, working in the summer months and going to school in the winter. As the years advanced, he obtained greater opportunities to pursue his studies, receiving at the last a good business and a classical education. From the school to the battlefield was the natural progress of the American youth, trained to love of country and the duties of citizenship, when Columbia called her sons to arms in defense of her just prerogatives. The whole class of sixteen students, including the subject of this sketch, stepped from the academical halls to the service of their country, enlisting in the Twelfth Iowa Volunteers. Mr. French served with his regiment to the close of the war, participating in many of the historic struggles of the campaign, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Brandon, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Mobile Bay, and

was finally mustered out of the service at Memphis in 1865, after four and a half years of constant duty. Without loss of time, he resumed his trade, working in Manchester, Iowa, for a year, and then moving to Kansas in 1867, where, during the following five years, he engaged in business as builder and contractor. In 1872, Mr. French came to Colorado, settling in Georgetown about a year, and afterward at Golden, where for two years he was proprietor of the Astor House in that city. His affairs were not in a very prosperous condition, and he was obliged to come to Denver to seek employment at his trade. In the following year, he went to Boulder County and spent considerable time and labor in unsuccessful mining projects, and returned to Denver in 1878, where he has since resided. Mr. French is the senior member of the firm, "French & Ehrhardt," builders and contractors, No. 273 Seventeenth street, Denver. They are now doing an extensive business, employing ten hands in their shop, and have facilities for undertaking the erection of dwelling-houses and business structures of every description. Mr. French was married in Manchester, Iowa, in 1866, —is a citizen of Denver, and real-estate owner in the city and various portions of the State. In religion, a Methodist; in politics, a Republican, and member both of the Masonic Order and of the I. O. O. F., holding at one time the highest office in a Lodge of the latter Order.

DANIEL J. FULTON.

D. J. Fulton was one of the earliest settlers of Colorado, coming to the Territory in the early part of 1859. He was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1829. His father was a physician, and removed to Columbus, Ohio, about 1836, whence he removed, a few years later, to Lee County, Iowa. When the gold excitement broke out in California in 1849, Mr. Fulton was one of the first to undertake the perilous overland journey to the Pacific Coast, where he remained three years, and then returned East. He was engaged in trade from that time until his removal to Colorado, the greater part of the time in

Kansas. The first summer in Colorado was spent in mining. Having determined to make Colorado his future home, he returned East for his family and brought them here early in the spring of 1860. In 1864, Mr. Fulton went to Idaho Territory, where he remained about two years, returning to Colorado on account of sickness in his family. In 1877, he bought a farm on the Platte, sixteen miles below Denver, on to which he moved and where he has since resided. He was married in Kansas in 1857, to Miss Mary L. Johnson, of Kentucky.

NEWTON FULWIDER,

Newton Fulwider, stock-raiser, was born in Cedar Co., Iowa, March 8, 1844. He is a son of Henry Fulwider, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, a native of Virginia, and one of the early pioneers of Iowa, having settled there as early as 1829. He was raised on the farm, and, as a boy, had a varied experience in raising and shipping stock. On arriving at his majority, he engaged in the stock business for himself, and has since continued it. In 1875, he came to Colorado, and has since been engaged exclusively in raising cattle. In 1877, his brother, Marion Fulwider, came on from Iowa, and since then the business has been carried on under the firm name of Fulwider Brothers, they having a herd of about 1,600 head of cattle. Mr. Fulwider was married on the 22d of March, 1870, to Mrs. Minnie G. Sawyer, of Muscatine County, Iowa, and has three children.

L. B. FRANCE.

This gentleman, one of the oldest members of the Denver bar, having been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession here since the spring of 1861, is a native of Washington, D. C. He was born August 8, 1833. In 1849, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the extensive book establishment of Eli Morgan & Co., to learn the printing business. He was afterward connected with the daily press of that city, in the various capacities of printer, local editor and editor, up to 1857, employing his leisure time in the

meantime in reading law. In 1857, he went to Chicago, where he completed his law studies in the office of Clarkson & Tree. He was admitted to the bar in that city in 1858, and continued to practice law in Illinois until early in 1861, when he came to this city and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. The same year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Arapahoe County, being the first occupant of that office, which he held until 1865. A few years ago, he was appointed, by the Supreme Court of Colorado, as reporter of its decisions, and has thus far reported Vols. III and IV. The thorough and able manner in which he has performed this work but sustains his previous high reputation as a safe counselor and a sound, able lawyer.

COL. CYRUS W. FISHER.

The demand for men of skill, energy and ability, to push forward the construction of railroads in the West, has received a response from many such men, among whom is Col. Cyrus W. Fisher, who has been prominently identified with the railway system of Colorado for the past ten years. Col. Fisher was born in Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, September 22, 1835. His father was a prominent physician of Waynesville, and emigrated to Indiana in 1839, removing with his family, in 1844, to Illinois, thence to Monroe, Green Co., Wis., in 1845, and settling one year later in Rock County, Wis., from which place Cyrus W. Fisher was sent to Ohio, in 1848, to attend school at Waynesville. In 1849, his parents returned to Ohio, and located at Lebanon, Warren County, at which place he closed his academic studies in 1851, and soon afterward joined a corps of engineers, with whom he was actively engaged in the surveys of several railroads centering at Cincinnati, until 1854, then entered the service of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, which was being constructed between Crestline, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Ind., and served with that Company in various capacities—in shops, office, and running trains on the road until July, 1856. He then entered the employ of

the Bee Line Railroad, as conductor between Crestline and Indianapolis. In February, 1857, he accepted a position in the office of John Canby, Superintendent of the same road, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, which he held until 1861. When President Lincoln made his first call for 75,000 troops, he entered the army, and was chosen First Lieutenant of his company, which reported at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. His company was mustered into the United States Service for three years, as Company F, of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The field and staff officers of the regiment were: Colonel, W. S. Rosecrans; Lieutenant Colonel, Stanley Matthews; Major, Rutherford B. Hayes; Adjutant, Cyrus W. Fisher; Quartermaster, Skiles Gardner. The regiment was sent to Western Virginia, in July, 1861, and participated in the battles, marches and hardships of the campaign of that summer and fall, which cleared West Virginia of rebels. In November, 1861, Mr. Fisher was appointed Major of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and joined that regiment at Camp Denison, Ohio. In February, 1862, the regiment was sent to Paducah, Ky., and was one of the regiments forming the division first commanded by Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman. In November, 1862, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. His regiment remained with that division, which was afterward the nucleus of the Fifteenth Army Corps, until the close of the war, passing through many battles and sieges. Col. Fisher was married in Bellefontaine, Ohio, to Miss Sallie M. Dunham, December 15, 1859. She died September 25, 1860. He was again married August 11, 1864, to Miss Martha I. Hetich, of Crawford County, Ohio. In March, 1865, he purchased the Oskaloosa *Herald*, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and was its editor-in-chief and proprietor until February, 1868. During his residence at Bellefontaine, Ohio, he studied law under the instruction of Hon. Benjamin Stanton, who was for many years a member of Congress from that district. He was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in July, 1864. After

selling the Oskaloosa *Herald*, in 1868, he opened a law office at Oskaloosa, Iowa, but threatened pulmonary troubles compelled him to seek the dry climate of the Rocky Mountains. Having been tendered the positions of Superintendent, General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Denver Pacific Railway, he accepted the appointment in November, 1869, being the first to hold these offices on any railroad in Colorado. These positions he held until the road was purchased by the Kansas Pacific Railway in 1873. In the summer of 1870, the Kansas Pacific Railway having been completed to Denver, he was tendered the position of Superintendent of the Denver Division, which he accepted in September of that year, and held it until July 15, 1878. He was also Superintendent of the Colorado Central Railway for a few months, until Mr. Loveland again assumed control of the road, in 1875. In the summer of 1878, he was made Superintendent of the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific Railway, and assumed the duties of that office on the 15th of July, where he remained until February 7, 1879. He then resigned, to accept the position of General Superintendent of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railway, of which he was also chosen a Director and Second Vice President in January, 1880.

CAPT. M. J. FITZ GERALD.

Capt. Fitz Gerald is one of the enterprising real-estate agents of this city, and one of the substantial and reliable business men. He was born in County Meath, Ireland, coming to America when a boy nine years of age, and locating at Baltimore, Md., where he had an uncle living. Here he received a moderate education, and was apprenticed to a bricklayer to learn that trade, but in January of 1855, he enlisted in the United States Army, Company E of the First Artillery, and, while serving in this capacity, he at once began giving his spare time to the study of the sciences pertaining to pharmacy and materia medica. In 1859, he joined the Ordnance Corps, and was appointed Sergeant and Master Workman in the Arsenal at

Charleston, S. C., remaining in that position until December 31, 1860, when he was taken prisoner by the confederate troops of South Carolina, and, after a few weeks, was sent in charge of his detachment to Augusta, Ga., and upon the secession of that State was again taken prisoner, and a short time afterward was sent to Washington, D. C., and discharged from the service. In a few days, he re-enlisted in the First United States Artillery, and was appointed Hospital Steward of the United States Army, and ordered on duty at Fort McHenry, remaining at this post for nearly a year, and was then ordered on duty at the General Hospital at Frederick, Md., and remained here until captured by the confederate troops a short time prior to the battle of Antietam, and was held prisoner until released on the arrival of Gen. McClellan; he again resumed his duties as Hospital Steward, remaining there until May, when he was transferred to Annapolis, Md., continuing Hospital Steward for a short time, and was then promoted to Second Lieutenant of the Ninth United States Infantry, and ordered to the Pacific Coast, joining his regiment and company on San Juan Island, and remaining there for about two years. While here, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was then removed to San Francisco, and there assigned a duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, *presidio*, and remained here until 1866. His next station was Fort Bidwell, Cal., where he built the post, and remained on duty until 1868, when he was ordered on general recruiting service, and stationed at Cincinnati, Ohio, until the re-organization of the army in 1869, when he rejoined his regiment at Omaha, Neb., and continued in the service on the Plains until May, 1879. In the mean time, he was promoted to Captain in December, 1873, and, while stationed at the Red Cloud Agency, in August, 1876, he had his left leg fractured by a gun shot. He was in Chicago in 1877, with his company, and assisted in quelling the riots there. His last post was at Fort McKinney, Big Horn Mountains. Here, on the 1st of May, 1879, upon his own application, he was placed on the



J. A. Morrison

retired list, and, after twenty-four years of active military service, returned to private life, and came to Denver and engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. Capt. Fitz Gerald has served his country long and faithfully, and, in entering upon a life of business, will no doubt meet with the success his sterling qualifications merit.

GEORGE FORD.

Mr. Ford is one of the substantial business men of Denver. He was born in Bellevue, Huron Co., Ohio, September 14, 1831. His father was a farmer, with whom he remained until the age of manhood. He then purchased a farm in his native county, and established himself in agricultural pursuits, a vocation for which he had a natural adaptation and taste, combined with a thorough acquaintance with its various branches. He continued in that business until 1871, when he disposed of his farm and came to Colorado. His first undertaking was in the live-stock business, in which he continued successfully for two years, making the sheep trade the chief factor of his business. He then removed to Denver, and embarked in the wholesale and retail coal business, in connection with which he conducted a general flour and feed business, continuing the same with satisfactory results until January, 1880. Mr. Ford is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, a reliable business man, and a good citizen.

J. FRANCIS FOLTZ. D. D. S.

Dr. Foltz was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1848. In the summer of 1865, he graduated at the Boston Latin School, and entered Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., graduating therefrom in the Class of 1869, with the degree of M. A. While in college, he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. After graduation, Dr. Foltz entered the Medical Department of Harvard University, but afterward commenced the study of dentistry under the preceptorship of President I. J. Wetherbee of the Boston Dental College, afterward entering that institution, and graduating

therefrom with the degree of D. D. S. in the Class of 1876. He then opened an office in Detroit, Mich., and began the practice of his profession, but was compelled to leave in about one year, in consequence of ill health. Dr. Foltz came to Denver in the fall of 1877, opening an office on Lawrence street, where he has since continued. In November, 1877, just prior to his removal to Colorado, Dr. Foltz was united in marriage to Miss Grace Wasgatt, of Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM S. FOWLER.

William S. Fowler was a native of Cincinnati, where he was born in 1848. He was raised in the city of Baltimore, Md., whither his parents had removed when he was in his infancy. His education was acquired both in the public and private schools of that city. Adapted to commercial life, he was employed in his father's business of tobacco factory for some time, and afterward in the grocery and grain commission and ship chandlery business. In 1873, he went to St. Louis, and was employed as clerk in the office of the Harrison Wire Company, and subsequently as book-keeper and cashier of the Metal Stamping and Enameling Company, remaining in that capacity about two years. In 1878, he came to Denver with his mother and brother, and in the following year entered into partnership with James Johnson, under the title of James Johnson & Co., who have built up a splendid business as plumbers, steam and gas fitters, carrying a large stock of gas fixtures, and employing ten workmen in repair work and the execution of jobs intrusted to them. Mr. Fowler is unmarried, residing with his mother in Denver. In political matters, he leans toward the Democratic party, but in local matters holds himself independent. He is a good business man, and will certainly achieve success.

WILLIAM H. FOWLER.

William H. Fowler, dealer in coal, wood, hay and grain, at 489 Lawrence street, was born in Branford, New Haven Co., Conn., in 1849, and

at the age of eighteen began business as clerk in a grocery in his native town. After spending two years in business there, he removed to New Haven and continued in the same business one year. Leaving that city, he went to Ottawa County, Kan., and bought a farm, where he remained eight years, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, during which time he became the owner of three farms, also engaging in the stock business to some extent. In April, 1879, he removed to Denver, and since that time has been engaged in his present business. He was married in Ottawa County, Kan., in 1871.

COL. ARCHIE C. FISK.

Col. Fisk, the present Clerk of the District Court of Denver, Colo., was born in Otsego County, N. Y., October 18, 1836, and removed at an early age with his parents to Ohio. He received a common-school education, and when quite young entered a store as clerk, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was among the first to offer his services to his country. He assisted in raising a company of volunteers, which was mustered in as Company K, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the company June 1, 1861, and during that summer and fall served on the staff of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. In the spring of 1862, he was appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Kanawha, West Va., and participated in the battles of West Virginia and also second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned First Lieutenant and soon after Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. In December, 1862, he was assigned to duty with Gen. Hugh Ewing, and joined Gen. W. T. Sherman's command operating before Vicksburg in January, 1863; participated in all the operations in and around Vicksburg and rendered efficient and conspicuous services during the assaults and siege, for which he was specially mentioned by his commanding generals. He went with Sherman's command through Tennessee and Alabama, as Assistant Adjutant General, Second

Division Fifteenth Army Corps; was in the battles around Chattanooga, at Mission Ridge and Knoxville, remaining with this army till after the fall of Atlanta; and as Assistant Adjutant General of this division served on the staffs of Gens. Ewing, J. A. J. Lightburn, William B. Hazen and Morgan L. Smith. In November, 1864, he was assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General with Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commanding district of Vicksburg, Miss., which position he held till after the close of the war. In addition to his duties as Assistant Adjutant General of that department, he was appointed in February, 1865, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war, and succeeded in releasing from rebel prisons at Cahaba, Ala., and Andersonville, Ga., about ten thousand captives. The camp in rear of Vicksburg was named "Camp Fisk" in his honor. At the surrender, he signed the paroles and furnished transportation to their homes of about seventy-five thousand confederate soldiers from the armies of Gens. W. B. Forest, Dick Taylor and Wirt Adams. After the close of the war, he remained in Vicksburg, and engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. During the reconstruction, he took part in politics, and published the *Republican* and afterward the *Daily Times*. Was a Delegate from the State at large to the National Convention that first nominated Grant in 1868; was appointed member of the National Executive Committee for Mississippi, for the ensuing four years; was Chairman of the State Committee in 1869, and was also candidate for Congress in the Vicksburg District for that year. In 1873, he removed with his family to Denver, Colo., where he has since resided, operating extensively in real estate and mining. He was appointed Clerk of the District Court in January, 1878.

SIMON H. FOSS.

Simon H. Foss was born in Dexter, Penobscot Co., Me., March 1, 1846. In 1855, his father removed with his family to Illinois. He received an education in the public schools, and at the beginning of the rebellion entered the army in the

One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, serving during the war. Returning to Illinois, he spent two years in the State Normal University at Bloomington, after which he went to Southern Illinois, where, for three years, he operated a flouring-mill, conducting a general flour and feed business. In the spring of 1872, he came West, locating in Colorado Springs, where he was engaged in the flour and feed business in company with W. L. Copeland until 1878, when he became interested in mining at Leadville. Since that time, he has given his attention exclusively to mining operations, becoming the fortunate owner of some of the most valuable mines in Leadville, among which is the Highland Chief, of which he is the owner of a large share. He is also interested in the Little Pittsburg and the Pendery, and owns valuable mining property in Ten Mile and the San Juan country. Although his mining interests claim most of his time and attention, he is identified, to some extent, with the industry of this city, being a member of the firm of Allen, Foss & Co., jobbers of teas, coffees, spices, cigars, etc., and has contributed something to the growth of the city, having recently finished a fine residence, adding another structure to the many which adorn and beautify the city. He was married in Illinois, in December, 1869, to the daughter of Joseph Bullock.

THOMAS M. FIELD.

It is unnecessary in this volume to present other than a brief outline of the life of Thomas M. Field. An early citizen of Denver, and intimately connected with various enterprises throughout the State and Territory for nearly a score of years, he has become well known both as an active, conscientious business man, and as an upright, honorable citizen. He was born near Columbia, Boone Co., Mo., February 17, 1837. At the age of fourteen he left the farm on which he had been raised, and entered the University of Missouri, at Columbia, graduating from that institution at the age of nineteen. He had taken a course in civil engineering, and immediately after leaving college,

was employed in surveying the line of the North Missouri Railroad, in Missouri. This profession he followed for about eight years, when, in company with his brother and their families, he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver in 1864. He was employed upon most of the railroads in Colorado, both as Civil Engineer and Contractor. Besides contracting and railroading he has engaged in mercantile pursuits, and now owns a store at Alamosa, in this State, where is done a general merchandise and forwarding and commission business. He was City Treasurer of Denver two years, commencing about 1875, and in the fall of 1878, was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State, receiving the largest vote on his ticket. Mr. Field was married in Missouri, in 1861, to Miss Amanda Ellis, only daughter of Captain Ellis, an old and honored citizen of Missouri, who gained his title in the Florida war. To this union three children have been born.

HON. WILLIAM GILPIN.

It may well be doubted if the generation now upon the scene of action can accurately measure, or adequately appreciate, the distinguished public services of William Gilpin. To do this, one must read backward, word by word, line by line, and page by page, the history of our nation for forty years; must rub out, one after another (beginning with Colorado), twenty States and Territories from the map of our country; must go with him as a soldier through the swamps and marshes of Florida; must accompany him in his toilsome journeyings over the trackless plains and through mountain gorges to hew daylight open to the Pacific and to China, and open up the grand highway of the nations; must suffer secret hunger, both upon the plains and in the haunts of men; must stand with him upon the loftiest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, amid the unbroken solitude of the ages; must cross and re-cross the great continental divide for more than fifty times; must fight with him through the struggle which wrested from Mexico three-fifths of her territory and a half-million of her

population ; must march with him in many a weary campaign against the murderous savage ; must toil with him through many years, while with voice and pen he continued, amid the denunciations of his enemies, to publish to the world the marvelous resources and the glorious possibilities of an empire, which he, with prophetic vision, foresaw must arise upon the great central plateau of North America ; must be an observer while he, as the first Governor of the Territory, with an empty public treasury, grasps with characteristic vigor the question of the hour, arms and equips his soldiers, and drives back the hordes of treason from the plains of Colorado and New Mexico. These and much more must the citizen of to-day experience, before he can grasp and comprehend his arduous labors or their magnificent results. A student and then a soldier in the springtime of his life, the summer of his manhood was given to shaping and perfecting a continental destiny for our people ; and he now sees around him the rich autumnal fruits of a policy which he foresaw, for which he furnished the facts, and in which his indomitable will and clear conception carried forward the hesitating and stimulated the strong. While Thomas H. Benton, Lewis F. Linn and others were striving to instruct their colleagues in Congress, and urging the duty of pushing forward to the glorious destiny that awaited the central plain of the continent, behind them all, furnishing the facts that served as the ammunition for their telling cannonade, William Gilpin was toiling over the grand plains, and spying from the loftiest peaks of the Rocky Mountain chain, the rich pastures which he, with prescient vision, saw must soon be taken in. He was the one solitary vidette far beyond the outposts of the great army of civilization that lay behind him, and it was he who signaled the advance which has since continued, and which, having reached the Pacific, is pouring back in a reflux tide into the great central plateau, which he marked down as the center of continental life in North America. William Gilpin was born October 4, 1822, on the battle-field of Brandywine.

He traces his descent from Richard de Guylpyn, in the time of King John, in the very beginning of the thirteenth century, down through a line of hardy ancestors, eminent as soldiers, statesmen and divines, and including Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North," to Thomas Gilpin, a stout soldier of the Commonwealth under the iron-hearted Cromwell, a member of the famous "Ironsides" regiment and one of the provost guard of soldiers selected by Cromwell himself to guard the royal prisoner, Charles I, when he paid with his life the just penalty for trifling with the liberties of the English people. His son, Joseph Gilpin, was also a soldier under Cromwell, and after his leader's death and the restoration of the house of Stuart in the person of Charles II, having united with the Society of Friends under their founder, George Fox, he joined his fortunes with the experiment of William Penn, in the New World, helping to swell that immigration which brought with it the seeds of civil and religious liberty to germinate in a congenial soil. Taking up a large tract of land on the Brandywine, at the head-waters of Chesapeake Bay, he founded the Gilpin family in America—a family who numbered among their intimate friends such men as Washington, Franklin, La Fayette and other illustrious heroes of the Revolutionary period. The Quaker principles of the family did not prevent them from joining in the great conflict of the Revolution, in the victorious vindication of those principles of human liberty and the rights of man, for which their ancestors had fought in England. They were, therefore, among the first to enroll themselves under the banner of Washington, and fought bravely through the struggle for independence. After its close, the old homestead on the historic field of Brandywine was the rendezvous of many of the old patriarchs of freedom, and it was in such an atmosphere, amid the ideas and inspirations that had come down to him through the years, that William Gilpin passed his boyhood, becoming imbued with that abhorrence of despotism and with those ideas of democracy taught by Cromwell, Milton, Bacon, Penn,



A. A. Morrison D.D.

Franklin, Washington and Jackson. At ten years of age, he was sent to England, where he remained at school for three years. Returning, he entered the Junior class at the University of Pennsylvania, which institution his grandfather had helped to found, and, on his graduation two years later, Gen. Jackson appointed him a cadet in the National Military Academy at West Point. Graduating in 1836, at the age of eighteen, he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, and reported for duty to Gen. Harney, at St. Louis. The Seminole war being then in progress, he accompanied the veteran Harney to Florida, and there served through the war, as an escort to the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Jessup. At its close, desiring to be sent to the Pacific Coast, and this being denied him, he resigned his commission, and locating in St. Louis in 1839, began preparing himself for his contemplated exploration of the wilderness, and the marking-out of a path to the Pacific Ocean. In 1841, he removed to Independence, Mo., and was chosen Secretary of the General Assembly of the State, serving two years. While a cadet at West Point, he had pursued the study of law, being registered as a student with his brother, Henry D. Gilpin, afterward United States District Attorney under Jackson, and, still later, Attorney General in Van Buren's Cabinet, and while a resident of Missouri, he engaged, more or less, in the practice of that profession. In 1843, he set out on the extraordinary tour of exploration, which was to furnish the essential element of fact, with which the friends of Western development, on the floor of Congress, were to meet the organized resistance of the representatives of the Atlantic Coast. Being trained, from his youth, in the school of science, as well as experience, he was eminently fitted to furnish information that would be of the highest value in determining the topography, character and resources of the unknown land. Leaving his home, in Independence, his line of march lay along the Kansas River, and of the Republican Fork, to the plateau where Denver

now stands, then the very limit of United States Territory, the country beyond being occupied by Mexicans, Indians and English traders, who were jealous of any interference with their trade. He then traveled by the Republican, the Sweetwater, Green River and Snake River, most of the distance on foot, leading his horse and carrying his rifle, until he came into the valley of the Columbia River, which he followed to the mouth, and looked out upon the Pacific Ocean. That sheet of water, being, as he expresses it, "too deep to wade, and too wide to swim," his progress was stopped, and he applied himself to boiling down and tabulating the facts he had gleaned in his long and toilsome march. This was his first passage of the Rocky Mountains, but he has since crossed and re-crossed more than fifty times, at various points. The few white settlers on the Willamette, consisting of Americans, Canadians, employes of the British fur companies, whalers, Catholic missionaries, etc., determined to form a territory and ask the protection of the United States Government. They accordingly assembled on the 4th of March, 1844, to the number of about 125, and chose William Gilpin to draw up articles of agreement, and arrange the different departments of a Territorial government. They then commissioned him to lay their petition, for recognition, before the American Congress. Armed with this memorial, he made his way East, by the way of New Mexico, and the following winter appeared in Washington as the "squatter delegate from the Pacific Coast," prepared to perform his mission, and make known the glories and resources of the Western El Dorado. He was met, on the floor of Congress, by the representatives of the Atlantic Slope, "salt water despots," he terms them, who did all in their power to belittle his mission, and cast contempt upon him, calling him "Bombastes", while Calhoun charged that he was a "young man who desired to trade off his lieutenant's uniform for Senatorial robes." But amid this denunciation, he stood firm, supported by a few Western men, his

report to the Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads, was, after a protracted debate, ordered printed, and the people got the facts from which to make up their verdict. As the founder of the city of Portland, Ore., William Gilpin will be held in lasting remembrance by the people of the Pacific Slope.

On the outbreak of the Mexican war, he responded to the President's first requisition for troops from Missouri, was chosen Major of the First Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, and served with distinction until the soldiers of Missouri, who moved south along the Great Central Plateau, had driven back all opposing forces, and joined their conquering arms with those of the main army in Mexico. In 1847, before the definitive treaty of peace with Mexico, the Indians composing the nine great tribes had confederated and were burning wagon trains, cutting off communications, killing emigrants, and committing other depredations on the frontier. Maj. Gilpin, by the direction of the President, selected a force of 1,200 men, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, of which he was chosen Colonel in command, and undertook the duty of subjugating the savages, and opening up communications for our armies. Leaving Leavenworth early in October, 1847, he crossed the great Plains and wintered at Pike's Peak. In the spring, he entered upon an active campaign, and by the time the treaty of peace with Mexico was made, he had so thoroughly subjugated the Indians that the peace thus secured was unbroken for eighteen years. From 1848 to 1861, his life was that of a private citizen at his home near Independence, Mo., but he was constantly bringing forward and making known, by lectures and by letters to the Eastern press, his great ideas, and applied himself assiduously to stimulating the settling and developing of that territory which had come to us as the result of the Mexican war, and even at that early day urged, with all the enthusiasm of his nature, the building of the Pacific Railway. He outlined the character of the gold and silver deposits of the Rocky Mountains, and tabu-

lated the extent and course of the currents of immigration that are now filling up the central plateau of our continent. On the passage of the act, in 1861, erecting the territory of Colorado, he was appointed by President Lincoln as the first Territorial Governor, and at once took up his residence in Denver, where, less than a score of years before, he had stood in the character of a solitary explorer, and looked out upon the rich but desolate and uninhabited Plains, so soon to become the abode of a numerous and prosperous people. He found here a strong disloyal element, and many friends of the rebellion, even among the Federal officers, while the Texans were marching upon all our depots of supplies. He had no money in the treasury, but instantly comprehending the emergency, he demonstrated that he was the man for the occasion. Raising a force of volunteers, he issued warrants upon the United States Treasury for food, clothing and ammunition, marched into New Mexico and wrested victory from defeat on the battle-field of La Glorietta. He was Governor but a year, but the rebellion never afterward appeared upon the Plains. This prompt and energetic action, and the issuing of these warrants, cost him his office, while the speculators and jobbers, by running down the credit of the warrants and then buying them in, well knowing their legality, realized fortunes.

"The military mind, trained up in the school of war, is generally supposed to want the power of nice discrimination; the jurisdiction of the camp is little solicitous about forms and subtle reasoning; military law is blunt and summary, and, where the sword resolves all difficulties, the refined discussions of the forum are never practiced." William Gilpin, however, "indebted to nature for a certain rectitude of understanding, was not out of his sphere, even among men versed in questions of jurisprudence. To say of a character truly great, that integrity and a spirit above corruption made a part of it, were mere tautology, as injurious to his virtues as it is unnecessary. Even the love of fame (that fine incentive of generous minds) could

neither betray him into an ostentatious display of virtue, nor induce him to practice those specious arts that court applause, and often supply the place of merit. The little ambition of rising above his colleagues was foreign to his heart. He avoided all contention with the procurators of the province. In struggles of that nature, he knew that victory may be obtained without glory, and a defeat is certain disgrace." With his high connections, and his acquaintance with the political leaders of those days, he had open to him in his youth the most flattering prospects for political preferment, but he rejected with scorn the overtures of those in power to become their *protege*, and all the alluring prospects of place and power, preferring rather to go forth to the accomplishment of his great mission, "to plant empire in the wilderness." Gov. Gilpin, by his letters to Eastern papers, and by his lectures in St. Louis, San Francisco, New York and London, and before the New York Geographical Society and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, as well as by his published books, has disseminated much useful information regarding the structure of the North American Continent, and the wondrous resources of the great West. He has always declared that the great Plains were not arid deserts, but pastoral and agricultural domains, admirably fitted for the abode of man; that the mountains were filled with immense deposits of gold and silver, "in mass and in position," which the industry of man would extract and send forth to bless the race; that the great central plateau was to be the arena around which should cluster the great issues of the age, and from which should emanate those influences which should harmonize the various discordant elements of our nation, obliterate sectional prejudices, and mold our country into one harmonious unity. His theories, that the concave structure of our continent tends to harmonize and unify the various interests of the nation, political, social and commercial, while the convex configuration of Europe produces distraction and diversity of interests; that on the fortieth parallel of latitude and the isothermal line of fifty-

two degrees of mean temperature, are located nearly all the great cities of the world; and that these lines are the center of a temperate zone, embracing four-fifths of the population and nine-tenths of the civilization of the human race, are set forth and elucidated in his last volume, "The Mission of the North American People," a work containing many passages of such force and beauty that they have been incorporated into much of the literature of the land. His early views of the great empire to spring up west of the Missouri River, were derided by many who have lived to see them realized, and the very men who stigmatized him as a visionary enthusiast are to-day enjoying the fulfillment of his prophecies.

When the first bill for the admission of Colorado as a State was passed by Congress, he was, with remarkable unanimity, elected Governor; but the bill was vetoed by Andrew Johnson, and that veto could not be overcome. Gov. Gilpin has been the associate and friend of Gen. Fremont, Kit Carson, Edward Livingston, Schoolcraft, Audubon, George Catlin, Thomas H. Benton, and most of the noted chiefs and scouts of early days on the Plains. He has known all our Presidents since the time of Jackson, and has been familiar with most of the great men who have figured prominently in national affairs during this and the past generation. One would, therefore, expect to find a man old and infirm, but, instead, Gov. Gilpin is still in the prime and vigor of his manhood; of a dignified, soldierly bearing; tall, military figure, and fine, literary head, while the operations of his mind are as free as were his youthful footsteps from the ruts that plodding industry is continually wearing in the lines traced by pioneers. He is the possessor of an ample fortune, and the father of a young and interesting family; and in his life of retirement in this city, exemplifies the lines from Goldsmith:

"Happy is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labor with an age of ease."

He lives in the enjoyment of the full fruition of his early dreams regarding the magnificent development of the great central plateau, and in the

contemplation of the grand questions of human progress which have occupied the minds of philosophers and statesmen in all ages.

HON. C. J. GOES.

Among the pioneers who still reside in this city and who have passed through the varied experiences of frontier life, and become familiar with the history and growth of the State and city, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., March 11, 1821. When he was about eight years of age, his parents removed to Western New York, where he received a public-school education, and, at the age of twenty-one, engaged in the mercantile business with H. N. Hocker, to whom he sold his interest in the business in 1848, and removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he engaged in the mercantile business, and also in the lumber business eleven years, in partnership with his brother, Joshua Goss. Having closed out his business in April, 1859, he started West, traveling across the Plains with an ox team. Arriving in Colorado, he located in the vicinity of Boulder, having secured a ranche near that place, and engaged in the dairy business there until 1864, during which time he helped to lay out the town of Boulder. Having sold out his stock and ranche, he came to Denver and engaged in the storage and commission business in West Denver, where he carried on an extensive and successful business buying and selling grain. He also bought grain in large quantities for the Government. In 1865, he removed to the East Side, and formed a partnership with Charles Ruter, locating on Holladay street. In the fall of 1866, he bought out his partner's interest in the business. That fall he was elected to the Territorial Legislature on the Republican ticket. He still continued his business until spring of the same year, when he sold out to R. Y. Force & Co., and removed to Georgetown, where he engaged in mining during the next four years, opening up nineteen mines. He formed a company, called the Baltimore Company, of which he is at present a stockholder, which operated

successfully, and is now known as one of the most substantial mining companies in the State. In 1871, he returned to Denver, and has continued in the mining business ever since. In the spring of 1879, he bought a ranche of 1,500 acres, located southeast of Denver, about fifty miles distant, on the divide. He was married, first, in September, 1841, to the daughter of H. T. Shepherd, of Western New York. February 28, 1864, his wife died in Boulder. In July, 1865, he was married to Harriet Beecher, daughter of William Beecher, of New Haven, Conn.

WILLIAM A. GORDON, M. D.

Dr. Gordon was born at Watkins, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1833, remaining there until about thirteen years of age, when he removed with his father to Waukegan, Ill. He attended the common schools until seventeen years of age. At that time he began teaching school and studying alternately; first, taking a commercial course, after which he began to read medicine, and attended medical lectures during 1852-53. He then practiced his profession until 1855, when he resumed his studies in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated from that institution February 20, 1856. He then returned to his field of labor at Wausau, Wis., remaining there in the active practice of his profession until 1860, during which time, in 1858, he was elected County Superintendent of Public Schools, and re-elected in 1860.

During the Medical College session in 1861, he was appointed to the position of Preceptor to the Chair of Anatomy of the Chicago Medical College. In September, 1862, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Upon reporting at the headquarters of the Department of Kentucky, he was assigned to duty as Secretary of the Medical Directors' Examining Board, whose duty it was to re-examine all invalid soldiers and officers in the department for final discharge from the United States Service. In the spring of 1863, he was assigned to duty as surgeon-in-charge of General



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United States Hospital No. 15, Louisville, Ky. In the fall of the same year, in consequence of the consolidation of several hospitals of the post, he was placed in charge of United States Army General Hospital No. 1, of the consolidation, which included four others. In the summer of 1864, the United States Army Board was ordered to convene at Cincinnati, Ohio. In consequence of the thorough discipline, general good order and neatness which pervaded the hospital under his charge, Dr Gordon was urgently requested by Gen. Humphreys, Medical Inspector for the Western and Southern Departments of the army, to apply to the Secretary of War for a permit to appear before the United States Army Board of Medical Examiners for the position of Surgeon of United States Volunteers. During the ten days' session, thirty-three candidates were examined, of which only three passed, Dr. Gordon being among the successful ones. His examination papers having been approved by the Surgeon General, Secretary of War, President and United States Senate, he was then commissioned and ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon General Wood, who assigned him to duty as executive officer in the Medical Directors' office in the Department of Kentucky. He continued to hold this position until the spring of 1865, when he was ordered in charge of the post hospitals of the city of Louisville, Ky., and as surgeon-in-charge of the recruiting office of the United States Army. In July, 1865, he was appointed on the Board of Medical Examiners for the examination of medical officers for commissions in the United States Army, after which he was appointed to the position of Hospital Inspector, and assigned to duty as executive officer in the Medical Department, which position he held until the close of the war and until the closing-up of the department and post. He then returned to Chicago, and was tendered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy at Rush Medical College; but, owing to ill health contracted in the service, he was obliged to decline. He then went to Ripon, Wis., and soon after his health so improved that he opened an office

and began the practice of his profession. A few months found him actively engaged in a lucrative practice; but, at the expiration of two years, he was obliged, from overwork, to retire to the sea-shore to recruit his health. After a few months sojourn on the coast, he was advised by his physicians in New York City to select a home farther south. Accordingly, he returned to Wisconsin and closed up his business, and in November, 1868, selected Hannibal, Mo., for his future home. The change of climate resulting in an improvement of his health, in January, 1869, he began the practice of medicine and surgery. During the twelve months here, he was often called in consultation with the leading physicians of the city, and has since enjoyed the reputation of having the largest practice of any physician in Northeastern Missouri. In consequence of overwork and the debilitating influences of the miasma of the Mississippi Valley, he was obliged to seek a non-malarial climate. During the summer months of the past five years, three of which he spent in Colorado as a tourist, he made many expeditions through all of the noted places of interest in the State, with the view of studying carefully the peculiar effect of the climatic influences of this remarkable country upon the various forms of acute and chronic diseases.

By scientific investigation into the isothermal and electrical phenomena, together with careful observations on the varied degrees of moisture and lightness of the atmosphere in different localities and altitudes throughout the State, he has endeavored to make available every advantage of this experience for the benefit of his profession, his friends and patrons. Having been a recipient of renewed health from the beneficial effects of Colorado climate, he has decided to make Denver his permanent home. From twenty-three years' experience in the practice of medicine and surgery, both civil and military, and occupying as he has the foremost rank in his profession, he will prove a valuable accession to the medical profession of Colorado.

LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF.

Mr. Greenleaf is not only one of Colorado's most honored and respected business men, but he is also her pioneer poet. Very soon after coming to Colorado, he became quite popular and widely known through his contributions to the *Rocky Mountain News* over the *nom de plume* of Peter Pun-ever. In 1862, he wrote his satirical poem "King Sham," which was well received. It was delivered in Denver on three different occasions, and repeated to large audiences in all of the towns and mining camps of the Territory. By this time his poetical ability was well known, and he was frequently called upon to prepare and deliver his poems. Among the most conspicuous was one delivered at a Fourth of July celebration in 1865, another for the pioneers' celebration, July 4, 1866, and one for the Masonic celebration of St. John's Day, June 24, 1867. He was also called upon to deliver the poem for the Centennial celebration in 1876, the last of which is one of his best literary efforts. In 1868, he made a collection of his writings, which were published by Hurd & Houghton, of New York, in a very neat little volume, under the title of "King Sham and Other Atrocities in Verse," which met with public favor, and were much admired for their humorous and well-directed hits on the times. Mr. Greenleaf was born in Boston, Mass., October 4, 1838, and graduated at the English High School in that city, and at an early age displayed a taste for literary pursuits, and attracted attention in Boston literary associations as an amateur poet. In 1855, he began his business career, entering a Boston wholesale house, and remaining until the spring of 1860, when the glowing accounts of Pike's Peak attracted his attention, and he determined to seek his fortune beyond the Plains. In company with his present partner, Mr. G. G. Brewer, he started for Colorado. At St. Joseph, Mo., they joined the "Brad Pease" party, and, after twenty-six days' travel across the barren Plains, reached Denver on the 24th of May. Upon their arrival, they found considerable excitement over the discoveries in Cali-

fornia Gulch, and Messrs. Greenleaf and Brewer at once purchased a team, which they loaded with provisions and miner's supplies and started for that district, which they found to be very rich. Disposing of their goods at a handsome profit, they returned to Denver, and at once began looking around for a point to permanently establish themselves in business. On their last trip, they had passed through Colorado City, which at that time was attracting considerable attention as a prospective business point. The town could already boast of 125 houses, either built or in course of construction, and was extensively located on paper, there being miles of vacant lots. Messrs. Greenleaf and Brewer decided to pay it a visit, at least, before permanently locating, and while there a liberal offer for lots, though coupled with an agreement to put up a substantial storeroom and stock it with goods, fortunately failed of acceptance, and the two young men returned to Denver and opened a permanent business. They have continued in the mercantile business ever since, and are, therefore, now one of the oldest and most substantial firms in the State. They first opened a line of groceries and miner's supplies, carrying such stock as was adapted to the wants of a new country. But, as the city grew older, they, in 1863, added a stock of toys and fancy goods, and gave their first holiday opening. As the country became more permanently settled, they gradually discontinued other lines and gave their whole attention to their present specialty of toys and fancy goods. They now have the most extensive establishment of its kind between Chicago and San Francisco. They have battled with the ups and downs to which Colorado has been subjected, but, by careful business management and honest perseverance they have always been able to meet promptly all demands, and keep up their good business standing. Mr. Greenleaf has also been one of the most active Freemasons in the State, having been honored by his brothers of the craft with many important offices. He has been Master of Denver Lodge, No. 5, during 1866-68-69-77-78. Was High

Priest of Denver Chapter, R. A. M., for 1867-68, and is now T. P. G. M. of Delta Lodge of Perfection, and M. W. M. of Mackey Chapter of Rose Croix, of the Scottish Rite. He is also a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and is Special Deputy for Colorado of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

DAVID B. GRAHAM.

David B. Graham, District Attorney for the Second Judicial District of Colorado, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., on the 17th of February, 1846, being a son of a merchant of that county. He received a thorough business training in his youth, as a clerk in his father's store, and this was supplemented by a course of study at Duff's Mercantile College, in Pittsburgh, Penn., from which institution he graduated in the winter of 1863. The following year, having reached the age at which young men are received into the military service, he entered the Union army as a member of Company I, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and continued in active service till the close of the war, taking part in the storming and capture of the fortifications in front of Petersburg. The war being over, he resumed his studies, entering Westminster College at Wilmington, Penn., graduating with honor in June, 1869. The next year was passed in teaching as Principal of an academy. Choosing the law as a profession, he entered the Albany Law School as a student and graduated in 1871. He then located in Denver, and the following September, opened an office and began the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1876, he was elected to the office of District Attorney, for the Second Judicial District of Colorado, comprising the counties of Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, Larimer and Weld. In his official capacity, he has been vigilant in guarding the public welfare, and bringing the guilty to the punishment they justly merit. His faithfulness to duty, and devotion to the interests of the people, were recognized by his re-election on the 7th of October, 1879, to the office for another term of

three years from the 1st of January, 1880. Mr. Graham was married to Miss Lucy A. Seeley November 7, 1877.

JAMES M. GALLOWAY.

James M. Galloway, Deputy Secretary of State, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, December 22, 1842. He is the son of Rev. John M. Galloway, a well known Presbyterian minister of Eastern Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. In 1857, his father removed to Clearfield, Penn., and soon afterward young Galloway entered Jefferson College, then situated at Cannonsburg, Penn., and graduated with the degree of B. A., in 1861. He then entered the law office of Senator William A. Wallace, in Clearfield, Penn., where he read law and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1864. He then formed a partnership with H. Bucher Swoope of the same town but afterward of Pittsburgh, and one of the finest advocates in Western Pennsylvania. He remained in practice with Mr. Swoope, until the fall of 1865, when he removed to Wheeling, W. Va., and continued in the active practice of his profession there until 1870, when he was violently attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and as soon as he was able, he came to Colorado, and located at Fort Collins, but was unable to enter on the active practice of his profession for about five years, and in the mean time, was elected and served one term as County Superintendent of Schools for Larimer County. In 1875, his health had sufficiently recuperated to allow him to resume the permanent practice of law, and in 1877, he was the Republican nominee for County Judge, and was defeated by only twenty-eight votes. In December, 1878, he received the appointment of Deputy Secretary of State, in which capacity he still acts, and removed to this city, where he has since resided.

GEORGE C. GRIFFIN.

George C. Griffin, one of Colorado's fifty-niners, and an extensive farmer of Arapahoe County, was born in Connecticut October 21, 1835. His father was a farmer, and, in 1844, removed to

Wisconsin, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Colorado; the above-mentioned gentleman was employed on the farm, and in lumbering, having spent three years in the pineries of Wisconsin. He arrived in Colorado in October, 1859, and spent the first winter on a farm near where Riverside Cemetery now is. The following May, he went into the mountains, where he spent the summer in prospecting, and in August of the same year bought a ranche sixteen miles north of Denver, on the Platte, where he still lives. He was married in Wisconsin, in 1864, to Miss Lucelia Rust, with whom he came to Colorado the next spring. Mr. Griffin is well known among his neighbors as a genial, pleasant gentleman, and an enterprising and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser.

P. W. GILDEA.

P. W. Gildea was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1806. His parents removed to the United States when he was but a few years of age, settling first in Philadelphia. Mr. Gildea was engaged in various occupations, and had learned the trade of a plasterer and brickmason before coming to Colorado in 1872. He remained in Denver a few months and then removed to Georgetown, where he lived about five years, and then returned to Arapahoe County. His home is now at Island Station, where he works at his trade. Although he has passed his threescore and ten years he appears as hale and hearty as most men of fifty, and is well known as a sober, industrious man, and a good citizen.

HON. THOMAS GEORGE.

Hon. Thomas George, one of the prominent attorneys of the Denver bar, was born in Fairfax County, Va., in 1825. After receiving a liberal education in the public schools and the University of Virginia, he graduated in the Law Department of this university, in 1846, with the degree of LL. B. He then began the practice of his profession at Fairfax Court House, continuing there until 1850. He then removed to New York, and

engaged in the active practice of law up to 1870. In the fall of this year, he was elected County Judge of Orange County, N. Y., remaining on the bench until the spring of 1874, when he came to Denver, Colo., where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having also opened a branch office at Leadville, in connection with his office in this city. Judge George is a close and careful student of the principles embodied in the law, and is a man of ability and good judgment, while his known integrity and honorable record in the past command the confidence of the public, and are an index of his future.

GEORGE A. GANO.

In a city like Denver, which is daily increasing in population and wealth, that branch of business devoted to furniture and house-furnishing is apt to prove both active and profitable. Among those who have engaged extensively in this line of business and whose reputation, as an honorable merchant, is co-equal with his record as an upright citizen, is George A. Gano, a brief sketch of whom is here subjoined. He was born in the State of New York in 1839. His business career commenced at the age of twelve, as clerk in a dry-goods house in New York City, where he remained nine years. In 1860, he removed to St. Louis and became connected with the large wholesale dry-goods house of Scruggs, Vanderford & Barney, with whom he remained four years. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and having, by industry and economy, accumulated sufficient means, he formed a copartnership with his brother and opened a large dry-goods establishment in Pittsfield, Ill., under the firm name of Gano Brothers. After conducting a profitable business there for eight or nine years, his health became so impaired that he found it necessary to dispose of his interest in the business, and came to Denver with the hope of improving his physical condition. Shortly after his arrival here, he engaged in his present line of business, and, a few years later, formed a copartnership with H. H. Thomas, of which firm he is now the



Alfred D. H. H.

senior member. He was married in June, 1865, to the daughter of W. H. Merritte, one of the early settlers of that city. Mr. Gano is in affluent circumstances, and is surrounded with all the comforts which a pleasant home and a loving family can bestow.

GEORGE W. GILDERSLEEVE.

Mr. Gildersleeve was born near Sunbury, Ohio, October 12, 1839. He was raised on a farm. When he was six years old, his father died. In 1859, he came West to Missouri, coming up the Missouri River, in company with a large body of men on their way to Pike's Peak. After living near Lexington and Sedalia, Mo., for about two years, he returned to Ohio, and for the next two years was a student at Oberlin. In 1864, he came to Colorado and spent a short time near Central City, working in the mines and driving cattle. Returning to Denver, he returned that fall to Ohio. In company with three soldiers, he ran the Indian blockade by descending the Platte in a small skiff. Engaging in business in Ashley, Ohio, he remained until 1869, and again started West. Coming to Wyoming Territory, he followed merchandising about two years in Atlantic City, and came again to Denver in July, 1871. He first engaged in the grain business, and afterward in groceries and general merchandising. He was married in Ohio, in 1875, to Miss Sallie E. Snyder.

WILLIAM E. GREENLEE.

W. E. Greenlee, of the marble firm of Greenlee & Co., West Denver, is a Pennsylvanian by birth. He was born November 2, 1844, on a farm near Clarksville, Green County, where he passed the first nineteen years of his life, and, in 1863, removed with his father's family to Keokuk County, Iowa. On attaining his majority, he left the farm and began learning the trade of a marble-cutter in Oskaloosa, Iowa, with a gentleman with whom he afterward engaged in business. In April, 1873, he came to Colorado, and, after working at his trade a few months in Denver, went to Boulder,

where he opened business for himself, soon afterward forming a partnership with George W. Drake, his present partner. In the fall of 1874, the firm removed to Denver, and established themselves at 312 Larimer street, West Denver, where they have since continued to do a prosperous business, being looked upon as among the most energetic and enterprising firms in the city.

JAMES R. GROVES.

Mr. Groves was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1847. At the age of seventeen, he served an apprenticeship of a few years in the machine-shops of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at Altoona, and from there went to New York State, and worked at his trade several months in the town of Nunda; thence to Galesburg, Ill., working in the machine-shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and afterward to Wyandotte, Kan., in the shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and then to Armstrong, where he worked three years subsequently, filling the position of "foreman of the gang." When the track of the Kansas Pacific Railroad reached Denver in 1870, he came to this city, and occupied the position of foreman of the shops, remaining in the employment of the Kansas Pacific Railroad until April 1, 1877. For nearly two years after this date, he was engaged in the grocery business, but finally returned to his old trade as a machinist, and was appointed general foreman of the mechanical department of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which responsible position he now holds. Mr. Groves has the reputation of a skillful mechanic and honorable man. He wins without effort the good will and esteem both of his superiors and subordinates, and has left behind him, wherever he has been employed, such favorable impressions of his sterling character that time will not easily obliterate. Upon his taking leave of his associates of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, he was presented with an elegant testimonial of their high regard for his worth and manly qualities. Mr. Groves was married in Denver in the year 1872. He is identified with the

progress of Denver both by long residence and the possession of property within her limits.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH.

To those contemplating the erection of a building, the first requisite to a satisfactory result is a well developed plan. The absence of this is apparent in the many inartistic, distorted and badly arranged dwellings and business houses that we constantly see around us. Not only are tastefulness and convenience to be consulted, but the most important object of all, healthfulness, as affected by drainage and ventilation, must be studied and sought for. Hence the importance of employing an experienced and competent architect and sanitary engineer, who will relieve his employer of all trouble and annoyance, save to him the numberless expenses incident to changes of an immature plan, and secure convenient arrangement, healthfulness and a pleasing and attractive whole. The unusual activity in building operations in Denver the past year has attracted hither several of the most competent architects of the older States, and, among them, the gentleman whose name heads this notice. Mr. Goodrich is a native of Kingston, N. Y. He was educated in the city of New York, and is a graduate of two of the leading polytechnic institutions of the East. He has been in practice as an architect and sanitary engineer in New York for nine years, and has attained considerable eminence as an architect of armories and public buildings, many such edifices having been erected in the East from his designs. To his architectural training and experience he unites a thorough medical education, the better to fit him for his profession of a sanitary engineer. Mr. Goodrich removed in the spring of 1879 to Denver, where he has already firmly established himself in his profession.

HENRY GOODRIDGE.

Henry Goodridge, of the firm of Goodridge & Marfell, was born in Dorsetshire, England, in September, 1832. He received a public-school edu-

cation, after which he learned the dry-goods business, and, at the age of eighteen, went to London and clerked in a dry-goods house three years. Coming to the United States with his brother, Anthony Goodridge, he located in Sheboygan, Wis., where he followed the printing business about six months. Leaving his brother there, he returned to England, believing the prospects for business were better there than in America, but after engaging in the printing business four years he again returned to the United States, and clerked for J. B. Shay, in Chicago, nine months, after which he went to Wheaton, Ill., and, in company with his brother, E. Goodridge, engaged in the mercantile business. After six months, they removed to Chicago, and continued in the dry-goods business fifteen years, under the firm name of H. & E. Goodridge. In 1871, he sold out his interest to his brother, and came to Colorado to recuperate his health, and engaged in the lumber business with James A. Jones, two years, when they sold out to Sloan & Co. He then formed a partnership with John D. Best, in the commission business, and, after one year, sold out to Mr. Best. He then formed a partnership under the firm name of Goodridge & Marfell, dealing in coal, wood, cement, lime, plaster, etc. He was married, September 2, 1858, to the daughter of Jerome Tompkins, of Fox Lake, Wis.

JOHN GIEL.

Mr. Giel, of West Denver, is an old miner and prospector, and a good brickmaker. He was born in Rhenish Bavaria in 1831, and crossed the Atlantic with his parents when he was eleven years old. The family settled in Ohio, and John was sent to a brickyard to learn the trade. He followed this occupation for several years, when, partly to reap the benefit of his thorough knowledge of the business, and partly for the love of adventure, came to Colorado in 1860. Though pecuniarily successful in his contracts, he did not hesitate to sacrifice his business prospects when his adopted country called for volunteers, enlisting in

the Second Colorado Volunteers in 1862, and remaining in the service to the close of the war in 1865. He returned to Colorado, after being honorably mustered out of the army, and from that time to 1878—a period of thirteen years—has alternately been scaling the lofty peaks and wandering through the pleasant valleys in search of the hidden treasures which their rocky recesses contain, and again emerging into civilization to resume his old trade that never failed to reward his labors. During the years 1878–79, brickmaking had become a thriving business in Denver, and Mr. Giel took advantage of the great demand for brick to enlarge the capacity of his yards to their fullest extent. He is now making about twenty-five thousand brick per day, employing for that purpose nearly thirty persons. Though Mr. Giel has suffered very heavily in stock stolen by the Indians from his ranche on Bear and Snake Rivers, and has spent many a fruitless year in the mountains, mining and prospecting, he is yet in very comfortable circumstances, owning valuable real estate in the city of Denver, and doing an extensive business in his brickyards. He was brought up in the Catholic religion; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and, while leaning toward Democracy, is independent in his political action. With ardor undampened by many well-remembered failures, he looks forward to the season of melting snows to abandon the haunts of civilization and delve once more into the side of some lofty mountain.

C. GOVE.

C. Gove, senior member of the firm of C. Gove & Son, proprietors of the Denver Armory, one of the largest manufactories of arms in the city, was born in Wentworth, Grafton Co., N. H., April 19, 1817, and remained there until 1833, when he went to Boston, Mass., and served an apprenticeship to the trade of a gunsmith during the next four years, after which he was employed in the Indian Department of the Government until 1846. In the fall of that year he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and followed his trade there until 1854. He then

removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and continued in the pursuit of his trade until 1860. Leaving that city, he came to Denver, and was engaged in freighting from Council Bluffs to Denver until 1863. In June of that year, he began the gun business, and has continued the same successfully to the present time, gradually enlarging his facilities for manufacturing, until he has built up an extensive wholesale and retail trade.

A. M. GHOST.

The senior member of the firm of A. M. Ghost & Co., real-estate dealers, is a native of Pennsylvania. Although born in that State, he has lived in the West since coming to the years of active life. He was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University, and graduated from that institution with high honors, being valedictorian of a large class. He studied law at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he was admitted to practice. In 1868, he engaged in the practice of law in connection with the real-estate business at Lincoln, Neb. He was one of the earliest citizens of that newly located capital, and did much toward building up that now flourishing city. Owing to the great interest he took in educational matters and in promoting the common schools of the State, he was chosen to the office of Superintendent of Schools, and faithfully discharged its duties, in addition to a large real-estate business, for four years. He was also the founder of a number of the now flourishing towns in that State. Himself and another, having obtained the title, platted and superintended the settlement of all the towns along the line of the B. & M. Railway, between Lincoln and Kearney Junction, including the last-named place—some eighteen in all—among which are the flourishing towns of York, Crete, Harvard, Hastings, and others of Southern Nebraska. After repeated incursions of the locusts into Nebraska, he concluded to remove from that State, and, after making a tour of New Mexico, Arizonia, California and Colorado, decided in favor of the last-named State, and settled with his family in Denver, where he engaged in the real-estate

business in company with Col. A. C. Fisk, who has since retired from the firm to engage in other business. A. M. Ghost & Co., by fair and honorable dealing, have built up one of the largest real-estate trades in the West. They also publish the *Colorado Bulletin*, a monthly paper, illustrated with cuts of Colorado scenery and architecture, and devoted to the real-estate interests throughout the State. They have a commodious office at 405 Lawrence street, where all will receive a cordial welcome.

F. W. GROMM.

Mr. Gromm was born in Prussia, Germany, November 10, 1849. He remained at home until 1854, when his parents removed to the United States and located in Chicago. In 1869, he began business traveling through Wisconsin, in the general merchandise business. Three years afterward, he returned to Chicago and learned the trunk manufacturing business. In the spring of 1873, he came to Denver and began manufacturing trunks in partnership with John J. Miller. In a short time he dissolved partnership, and continued the business in company with George A. McClelland about two years, then dissolved, and has since carried on business by himself as manufacturer and dealer in trunks and valises, at 404 Lawrence street.

E. J. GIDDINGS.

E. J. Giddings was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, January 6, 1832. His father's family is of Welsh origin, and settled in Massachusetts. His mother's family emigrated from Holland, and settled in New Jersey. Most of his early life was spent in the New England States until 1850, when he went to Winchester, Va., and, after two years, returned again to New England, where he remained until 1855. He then came West, and located in Omaha, Neb., remaining there until the great financial crisis of 1857, when, deeming it to his advantage during the unsettled condition of the commercial interests of the country, he removed to Pittsfield, Ill., and remained there until the opening of the rebellion. He entered the Union

army in May, 1861, and served in the field in the Western Department until 1863. From that time until 1864, he was in the quartermaster's department. After the war, he located in Cairo, Ill., from which place he came to Colorado in the spring of 1866, and took up his residence in Central City, Gilpin County. From that time until 1871, he was extensively engaged in mining operations. In 1871, he removed to Denver, and, since that time, has followed a general insurance and real-estate business. He was married in Cairo, Ill., in April, 1866, to the daughter of William A. Whiting, of St. Louis.

W. S. GRIMES, M. D.

Dr. Grimes was born in Wheeling, Va., Aug. 26, 1835. When about seven years of age, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to make his home with his aunt. He received a common-school education, after which he attended Miami University, and graduated from that institution in 1857. The same year, he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and practiced medicine until the opening of the war, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and, one year after, was promoted to Surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving in that capacity until the close of the war; after which he located in Des Moines, Iowa, and practiced his profession until he removed to Denver, May 28, 1879, establishing himself as a permanent physician. He was married April 27, 1859, and has a family of three children, two sons and one daughter.

F. F. GRIFFIN.

This gentleman began the railroad business at a very early age, gradually rising from the position of a train boy, through all the grades of office, to the position of Superintendent. He was born in Allegany County, N. Y., January 17, 1845. He served for a number of years in the telegraph department of a railroad company, and afterward was in the employ of the Erie Company, as brakeman and freight conductor, for seven years. He



RESIDENCE OF D. H. MOFFAT, JR.
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then spent two years, as conductor, on the Chicago & North-Western Railway; after which he came to Denver, and was passenger conductor on the Kansas Pacific Railroad until July, 1877, when he was elected General Superintendent of the Denver Pacific Railroad, which position he still occupies.

C. C. GIRD.

Mr. Gird was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 3, 1836. In 1856, he removed to Kansas and went to work at the carpenter's trade in Leavenworth, and, in 1860, left for Colorado. He arrived in Denver on the 20th of May and remained for about two years. In 1862, he homesteaded a tract of land, on to which he moved and at the same time engaged in freighting. About five years later, he started in the stock-raising business, in which he has met with the most gratifying success. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Gird was chosen on the Republican ticket to represent Arapahoe and Douglas Counties in the Territorial Legislature, giving the utmost satisfaction to his constituents. In 1878, he was again elected to the Legislature from Arapahoe County. Mr. Gird is one of the most prominent and highly respected stock men of Arapahoe County, a leading Granger and an advocate of all measures calculated to advance the agricultural and stock-growing interests of the State. He has held the office of Master of Arapahoe County Grange ever since its organization. He organized School District No. 9, in Arapahoe County, in 1872, and has been President of the School Board ever since. Mr. Gird was married, November 29, 1869, to Miss Sarah A. Ramsey, and has two children.

PROF. O. J. GOLDRICK.

Few names stand out more distinctly in the history of Denver and Colorado, or are more generally known among the inhabitants of the Rocky Mountain region, than that of O. J. Goldrick, proprietor and editor of the *Rocky Mountain Herald*. It is familiar to all the old-timers, and most of the newcomers, as that of a pioneer, an educator, and an

able journalist, who has devoted his efforts to the educational and emigration interests of Denver and Colorado, for the past twenty years. Professor Goldrick was born in the city of Sligo, Ireland, in 1833, was educated in the University of Dublin, and afterward in Columbia College, New York. After engaging in school teaching for a time, and in the book-publishing business in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a few years, he came to Denver in the summer of 1859, and in the fall of the same year established the first school and the first Sunday school in the place. He was the first Superintendent of Public Schools, located the school districts, and organized the first free-school system in this city and county. He was associate editor of the *Rocky Mountain News* for five years. In 1865, and the following year, he edited the Salt Lake *Daily Vidette*, an anti-Mormon paper published in Salt Lake City. In 1867, he was editor of the Central City *Daily Times*, and in 1868, resumed the publication of the *Rocky Mountain Herald*, which had been founded May 1, 1860, and has conducted the same successfully to the present time. He has several times traveled over all the Rocky Mountain Territories from Montana to the Mexican boundary, in the interest of his *Herald*, and is, therefore, very generally acquainted with men and things throughout the New West. He was the Democratic nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878, and ran far ahead of his ticket throughout the State. Professor Goldrick is a forcible, trenchant writer, is fearless and outspoken in manner, has little regard for the conventionalities of society, and heartily detests sham and hypocrisy in all its forms.

AARON GOVE.

The public schools of Denver are justly the pride of her citizens, rivaling those of any other city in the country of the same population, East or West. Their efficiency is due to the labors of the Superintendent, assisted by an able and devoted corps of Principals and teachers, and supported by an efficient Board of Education. Aaron Gove, the

Superintendent, has had charge of the city schools since 1874. He was born in Hampton Falls, N. H., September 26, 1839. When he was eight years old, he was taken by his parents to Boston, where he passed through the several grades of the public schools. In 1855, his father removed to Illinois and settled in La Salle County, where, for ten years, he was the village blacksmith. Mr. Gove began teaching school at the age of fifteen, and in the interims between the sessions of his schools, completed the course at the Illinois State Normal School. In the summer of 1861, he entered the volunteer service of the United States Army, remaining three years, part of the time as Adjutant of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry. Soon after leaving the service, he returned to his profession and took charge of the schools at his old home at New Rutland, Ill. In 1868, he accepted an invitation to superintend the public schools of Normal, Ill. Here he remained five years teaching, and owning and editing the *Illinois Schoolmaster*, a State educational journal of high standing. In 1874, he was called to the superintendency of the Denver schools, which position he accepted, and which he now occupies. He has devoted his life to the work of the schoolroom. Entering at the age of three years, he has, with the exception of his three years' army service, been in the schoolroom every school-day for thirty-six years. He is a careful and successful manager, a devoted worker in the cause of public education, and in recognition of his superior ability and high standing among the educators of the country, Dartmouth College, in 1878, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

ROBERT GIVEN.

Prominent among the younger attorneys is Robert Given, a brief sketch of whom is appended. Born in Corrina, Me., February 18, 1847, he is descended from an old and influential family. On a crumbling headstone in the old cemetery, at Pemaquid, Me., one of the earliest settlements in the United States, is to be found carved the name of Capt. Robert Given, from which we infer that his ances-

tors were seafaring men, who immigrated to this country from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Given received a common-school and academic education. In 1862, when but fifteen years old, he entered the Union army as a member of the Third Maine Battery, First Regiment of Light Artillery, and served honorably for three years and a half. He participated in the arduous service of the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the storming of Fredericksburg, the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, the second battle of Bull Run, the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond, and other important engagements. He was severely wounded in the trenches before Petersburg, by the fragment of a bursting shell. Returning at the close of the war, he began preparing for college, at the Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me., supplying the necessary means by teaching country schools during vacations. Entering Bates College, in the same city, he graduated with honor, and at once began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Nathan Morrill, a distinguished lawyer of Maine. After spending two years in his office, he was compelled by failing health to seek a drier climate, and came to Denver, entering the law office of Symes & Decker. He was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1875, but accepted a position in the Denver High School for a year, where he maintained a high reputation as a teacher. He next filled an interim as Professor of Greek and Latin in the Colorado State University, at Boulder, and, at the beginning of 1879, began the practice of law in Denver. With the advantage of years of thorough preparation, and with habits of the closest application, and most diligent study, it requires no foreknowledge to predict for him the most permanent success. He is not one of those lawyers so graphically described in Butler's "Hudibras:"

"With books and money placed for show,
Like nest-eggs to make client's lay,
And for their false opinions pay,"

but is a hard-working, diligent student of the law, and is probably better versed in its principles, and

application, than many who have been engaged for years in its practice.

CHARLES L. GARDNER.

Mr. Gardner was born in Quincy, Ill., and at an early age served an apprenticeship to learn the molder's trade in a plow manufactory. He continued in that vocation until 1872, when he came to Denver to join his brother, J. A. Gardner, who had previously established himself in the business of manufacturing fire-brick and pottery, the latter being the first such enterprise established in the city. This business was carried on successfully for several years, during which time he continued in his brother's employ. In 1878, he became a partner in the business, soon after which his brother's health failing imposed on him the management of the affairs of the firm, which he conducted with success until his brother's death, March 16, 1879, after which he assumed entire control of the business.

LOUIS A. GIDDINGS.

This enterprising young business man was born August 6, 1850, in Romeo, Mich. After receiving a good academic education, he embarked in the dry-goods business in his native town in 1868, remaining in the same until the fall of 1872. In the autumn of the following year, he came to Denver, and after clerking one year formed a partnership with Charles A. Brooks, the name of the firm being Brooks, Giddings & Co. In this enterprise he has been successful, the business having increased from year to year, until they have, to-day, one of the largest dry-goods establishments in Denver.

HON. NATHANIEL P. HILL.

Nathaniel P. Hill is descended from an old and highly respected family of New York, and was born in Orange County, in that State, in 1832. His father, of the same name, was an extensive farmer, owning a large farm a few miles from the banks of the Hudson River. He was a man who possessed in an eminent degree the respect of his fellow-citizens, who manifested their confidence by

sending him as their representative in the General Assembly of the State. He also held the office of County Judge for a number of years. He was a Democrat of the old school of Jefferson and Jackson, and besides being a thorough gentleman, was possessed of those principles of unwavering integrity which have also marked the business career of his son. At the age of sixteen years, young Hill was left in charge of the paternal estate, and in that way acquired an experience in the management of affairs and the control of men, which has been of great value in his subsequent life. He found time during the winter seasons to prepare for college, and, at the age of twenty-one, became a student in Brown University, at Providence, R. I. Although an apt student in all the branches of study in the college curriculum, the science of chemistry was his especial delight, and much of his time was spent in conducting experiments in the chemical laboratory. He acquired such proficiency in this science, that, in 1856, he was made a tutor in the chemical department of the university, and, in 1860, was elected by the Board of Trustees Professor of Chemistry, and continued to occupy that chair with credit until 1864. At that time, so great a reputation had he acquired as a scientist and a thoroughly reliable gentleman, that a few wealthy men in Providence and Boston were induced to place at his disposal a sufficient amount of capital for the thorough examination of the Gilpin land grant in Colorado. This visit to the Territory led to a second visit the following year, at which time he made a most complete and exhaustive examination of the mines of Gilpin County. It was during these visits that his attention was drawn to the imperfect methods of treating the ores of that region, and he devoted much study to the subject, with a view to engaging in his present business. The better to acquaint himself with his subject, he visited the extensive reduction works at Swansea, in Wales, having first resigned his professorship in Brown University. He spent the winter of 1865-66 in studying ore-reduction in Europe, and, in the summer of 1866,

made a second voyage to Europe, taking with him seventy tons of Colorado ore for experimental treatment at Swansea. Returning in the spring of 1867, he organized the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company, and at once came to Colorado as a permanent resident. It is not the purpose of this sketch to recount the history of the grand enterprise of which Prof. Hill has since been the head and front, and a full account of which will be found in the historical part of this work. We give the following extract from the columns of the *Syracuse Courier* of January, 1879, written by one who is evidently well acquainted with Prof. Hill and his work in Colorado:

"From time to time he *created* and organized these works (meaning the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works), putting in whatever money of his own he had saved, and drawing on these Eastern capitalists for such sums as he thought it safe and profitable for them to invest. Of course, his uniform success is due mainly to his splendid attainments in science and practical knowledge of his business, his superior executive abilities and his pluck and perseverance. But all these would have been of little avail if he had yielded to the theories and influences which seemed to take possession of everybody in Colorado during Prof. Hill's earlier life in that region. All the miners, learned and unlearned, were looking for bonanzas; but, till the recent silver discoveries, they were not to be found in Colorado. But promising gold mines, and, after a few years, still more promising silver mines, were discovered in all the mountainous regions of the then Territory. Still, none of them were rich enough to yield profit in spite of the enormous cost of labor, provisions and fuel, superadded to the proverbial ignorance and extravagance of the mining superintendents; and the consequence was, every mining stock company organized in the East, and absorbing fabulous amounts of capital, proved a total or partial failure. From the first, Prof. Hill took in the situation and entertained the true theory. He neither indorsed, nor invested in, any of these speculative projects, and

yet he had the sagacity to discover that the products of these mines could be purchased at a profit to the producer, when they were worked with fair economy, and reduced and separated with still greater profit through his system of smelting. He established his first works at Black Hawk, and purchased all the valuable ores brought to his establishment at their true value, according to assay. This arrangement was highly advantageous to the miners, as they could thereby prosecute their business with very little capital. Besides this advantage, it enabled each and all of them more nearly to determine the real value of their claims. The construction of the railroad connecting these mountains with the Eastern States, soon after, gave a great impetus to this smelting business. Several other smelting concerns were established in various parts of the States, although none of them achieved any such success as Prof. Hill's."

The works were removed to Denver during the year 1878, and the thriving suburb of Argo established, where they cover about seven acres of land. The Company started with a paid-up capital of \$250,000, which has since increased until they now employ in the business fully \$800,000, while the products have increased from less than \$300,000 in 1868, to over \$2,250,000 during the year 1878. To the information, discretion and energy of Prof. Hill is due the success which the establishment has attained. He continued to devote his entire attention to his important and arduous business affairs, taking no active part in political matters until the spring of 1879, when he was brought forward as a candidate for the position of United States Senator, and, after one of the most active and able contests in the political history of Colorado, was elected. His Congressional career has been confined to the extra session of Congress, convened in the spring of 1879, to consider the appropriation bills, and which, therefore, afforded little opportunity for the introduction of general legislative measures. Senator Hill, however, introduced a bill making the branch mint in Denver a coinage mint, with



WASHINGTON Mc CLINTOCK'S BLOCK.

Corner Larimer and 16th Streets.
DENVER, COL.

every prospect of success when Congress shall meet in regular session. He also introduced a bill for the encouragement of irrigation, by allowing any person to enter all the Government land that he will irrigate, up to 640 acres. This measure, if successful, cannot fail to result in the reclamation of a large part of the arid lands of the State. On the financial question, which possesses such an interest to the people of Colorado, he is a firm believer in the bi-metallic standard, and uses all his efforts to promote that end. Although Mr. Hill has accumulated an ample fortune, he has done so through the steady prosecution of legitimate business enterprise, and not by any lucky turn of Fortune's wheel or the exceptionally fortunate issue of any speculative schemes. Contemporaneous, therefore, and proportionate to his own success, has been that of others engaged with him in business, as also the prosperity of Colorado's most important industry, and of a large number of men to whom his vast enterprises have furnished remunerative and steady employment. Whether in business, social or political life, Senator Hill is an example of the refined, courteous and honorable gentleman, resorting to none of the deceptions and intrigues so common in politics, and doing what he does from motives of exalted principle.

GEN. FRANK HALL.

The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 4, 1836. Three years later, his father died, and he was sent shortly afterward to reside with relatives in the small town of Southville, on the Housatonic River, in Litchfield County, Conn. At the end of five years, having meanwhile mastered the common-school branches, he returned to New York and entered Kingston Academy. Completing his studies at this noted institute, at the end of two and a half years, he took up his residence in the city of Syracuse. In the winter of 1858-59, he went to St. Louis, and, in the spring of 1860, crossed the Plains, in company with three others,

with an ox team and a full outfit of miners' supplies. Locating on Spanish Bar, Clear Creek County, the party engaged in mining with varying success for two years, when Mr. Hall removed to Central City, and became a quartz miner on the Gregory lode. In the winter of 1863, he became associated with O. J. Hollister in the publication of the *Black Hawk Mining Journal*, and there began his editorial career, which he pursued with untiring devotion down to December 1, 1879. In the fall of 1864, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and while in this service was appointed Territorial Secretary by President Johnson, and assumed the duties of the office May 2, 1866. He was twice re-appointed by President Grant, and retired April 1, 1874, after eight years' faithful service. In 1865, he purchased a half interest in the *Miner's Register* at Central City, and a year or two later took editorial charge of the paper, which was continued until 1877, when he removed to Denver, and entered the office of the United States Marshal as Chief Deputy. On the 10th of June, 1878, he became managing editor of the *Daily Times*, from which position he retired December 1, 1879, to open the Great Western Mining Agency, in association with Prof. J. Alden Smith, State Geologist. Mr. Hall has been identified with Colorado in a conspicuous manner for many years, and has seen it grow from a sparsely settled Territory to a rich and prosperous State. One of its leading journalists, it was his duty to study the possibilities of the new West in which he had taken up his abode, and to-day there are few men better acquainted with its many characteristics. Closely connected with politics, he has done much to mold public sentiment, while to the advancement of its mining and commercial interests, he brought a practical knowledge which has proven highly valuable. As acting Governor of the Territory, his upright, straightforward and intelligent conduct of public affairs gained for him the confidence of the people. For years he was virtually the chief executive officer, and in 1868, the Governor being absent in Washington, he presided

over the Legislature, wrote and delivered the annual message, and performed all the duties pertaining to the executive office. In the following year, a destructive Indian war visited our borders, and upon him fell the responsibility of utilizing all the slender means at his disposal for the protection of a wide and illy guarded frontier. Slight as was the assistance given him by the General Government, he succeeded in a most admirable manner. Throughout the State Mr. Hall is well known and popular. By his probity and ability he has gained the respect of a large circle of his fellow-citizens, and this feeling is as warm among the new-comers as it is among those who knew him during the dark days of the Territory. When he retired from journalism to enter a new field of endeavor, the regard in which he was held by his newspaper brethren was manifested by many kindly expressions of regret and hearty God-speed which were very complimentary. Few men are more thoroughly acquainted with the past and present of the State or more hopeful of its future than he. He has labored long and well in its interests, and his faith was born of knowledge. Mr. Hall is at present residing in Denver, and is the Adjutant General of the State.

REV. HORATIO S. HILTON.

The Rev. Horatio S. Hilton, now Pastor of St. James' M. E. Church of Denver was born in Exeter, Me., July 23, 1843. When but a few years of age, he was taken by his parents to Bloomington, Ill., where he was educated at the Northwestern Illinois College. In 1863, he removed to Minnesota, and finished his education with a theological course at Hamlin University, then located at Red Wing. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Lucilia Shaw, and, about two years later, became a member of the Minnesota Conference. His first charge was at Homer, Minn., where he remained about two years. After having charge of a number of different congregations in Minnesota until 1878, he came to Denver in August of that year. Since

coming here, he has had charge of St. James' M. E. Church and of Evan's Chapel, discharging the duties incumbent on him in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his congregations.

GEORGE H. HIGGINS.

Geo. H. Higgins, of Littleton, was born in South Boston, Mass., January 19, 1846. His father was a large contractor, and built many of the fine blocks which adorn that part of the city. In 1850, his father removed to New York City, where, during the course of twenty years, he erected a large number of fine residences and business blocks, and superintended the building of the Grand Central and the Grand Hotel. George H. was raised in New York, receiving an academic education, and, at about the age of seventeen, entered the large carpet manufacturing house of E. S. Higgins & Co., of which his uncles were members. There he became familiar with the various departments of the carpet business. His health failing, he came West and spent two years in Iowa and Minnesota, but not finding the relief he sought, he decided to try the climate of Colorado. The first four years of his life in Colorado were spent mainly on a ranche, in search of health. Having sufficiently recovered to engage in business, he, in June, 1877, started a general merchandise business in Littleton, in which he still continues. Mr. Higgins was married, October 8, 1868, to Miss Helen T. Tilton, of Charleston, Me., and has one child.

JOHN HITTSON.

The live-stock business, especially the breeding, rearing and marketing of cattle, is a subject of universal interest, not only in Colorado, where it is second in rank among the industries of the State, but with the laborer, the professional and the business man, in whatever locality, it is a subject of deep interest, because upon its prosperity depends, in a great measure, their own. Prominent among the men who have engaged largely in this branch of business in the West and Southwest, and chief among

the stock-raisers of this State, is John Hittson. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born October 11, 1831. When he was six years of age, his parents removed to Monroe County, Miss., where Mr. Hittson remained until 1851, going from that State to the eastern part of Texas, where he followed farming and stock-raising until the close of the rebellion, and then began driving cattle to Colorado, where he has annually marketed about 8,000 head. He also furnished cattle for several Government posts in Arizona. In 1872, he determined to make Colorado his permanent home, and with that object in view purchased what is now known as White Rancho, near Deer Trail, where he brought his family the same year. Since coming to Colorado, he has combined sheep-growing with cattle-raising, and has one of the finest flocks of Merino sheep in the State. Mr. Hittson was married, in 1851, to Miss Brown, of Henderson, Texas. To this union there have been born ten children, of whom nine are yet living. As has been stated, Mr. Hittson is one of the most extensive stock-dealers in the State, and is thoroughly familiar with all the minutiae of cattle and sheep raising. Many years of active business life on the frontier have given him an insight into the cattle trade possessed by but few men, and from which he has realized a handsome fortune.

JOHN R. HANNA.

Mr. Hanna has been a resident of Denver since 1871. He was born on the 17th day of October, 1836, in Cadiz, Ohio. After receiving a public-school education, he attended for awhile Franklin College, at Athens, Ohio. At the age of eighteen, he went to Mercer, Penn., where, a few years later, he engaged in the banking business, in which he continued until 1870. His health failing, he removed to Colorado, and spent a year on a farm, locating in Denver in 1871. In the spring of 1872, he obtained the charter for the City National Bank, of which he was elected cashier, and is still occupying that position. Mr. Hanna has been connected with the American Bible Society, as ac director, during his residence in Denver. He was

one of the incorporators of the Colorado College, in Colorado Springs, and has been its Treasurer ever since. He is also Treasurer of the Fireman's Relief Association and the Riverside Cemetery. He was married in 1861 to Miss Ione T. Munger, of Penn Yan, N. Y. In social circles, Mr. Hanna is known for his urbanity, his retiring, unassuming manner and his consideration for others. In educational and religious matters, he is an active, earnest worker, while in the financial world he occupies no secondary place for unswerving integrity, perfect reliability and as a safe, conservative manager, as is evidenced by the popularity and success of the moneyed institution of which he has the immediate control.

JOHN W HORNER.

J. W. Horner, attorney at law, is a gentleman whose professional success is to be attributed to his own earnest, persevering efforts and indefatigable application to business, rather than to any fortuitous circumstances or brilliant *coup d'etat* on his own part. Indeed, patient, untiring industry has always been the most important feature of his character, marking not only his maturer years and professional career, but his early life as well. He was born on a farm in Baptisttown, Hunterdon Co., N. J., February 27, 1837, enjoying, during his minority, the meager advantages of the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty-one, he set out to fit himself for college, and accordingly left for Trenton, N. J., to attend the academy in that city. In the course of a few weeks he was promoted to a position as teacher, with a salary of \$500 a year, a handsome sum in those days for a boy just off the farm. He remained there during the year, and, with the start thus obtained, left for Hamilton, N. Y., where he entered Madison University as a student, and pursued the regular course of study, graduating in 1863. The second year in college, he was absent two terms out of the three for the purpose of teaching, and yet, at the beginning of the third year, was prepared to go on with his class. After graduating from college, he became Principal

of the Mauch Chunk (Penn.) High School and Superintendent of the schools of the borough, which position he held for two years, being employed during the three-months summer vacations by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, as Civil Engineer in charge of a corps of men in surveying and building the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad. He also, in the mean time, began reading law in the office of Hon. Allen Craig, a prominent lawyer and popular politician of Pennsylvania, and made considerable progress in his studies. His health becoming impaired by close and continued application to books, he determined to leave the East, and, declining a position as Assistant Superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, he drifted West to Colorado in 1865. Going at once into the mountains, he passed two years in prospecting and mining, being connected with several mining companies. Early in 1867, he returned to Denver and resumed the study of the law with Messrs. Charles & Elbert. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and at once opened an office with Gen. Bela M. Hughes, to whose kind and almost paternal advice and assistance he attributes much of his early success. In 1872, he formed a partnership with Judge E. P. Harmon, which continued until August, 1876. During the greater portion of this time, Victor A. Elliot, now Judge of the District Court for the Second Judicial District of Colorado, was associated with them in practice. For the past two years, Mr. Horner has been practicing alone. At the very outset, he took a high position among his legal brethren and entered at once upon a lucrative practice, which has continued to increase and he now enjoys as large and profitable a practice as any attorney in Denver. Although engaged in general practice, commercial law has received his special attention, and it is conceded that he stands at the very head of the bar of the State as a commercial lawyer. His success in this branch of the law is due largely to his self-control and the fact that, having no political aspirations, he has no friends to make nor foes to fear, but mainly to his

unwearying industry, his unswerving integrity, his unremitting perseverance and his strict adherence to the interests of his client. So well known has his perseverance, ability and success in the collection of doubtful accounts become that many who find themselves the objects of his professional attention, imitate the example of Davy Crockett's coon and "come down" at once. His influence with the court and jury, results mainly from the fact that he never resorts to deception in matters of law or fact, and his opinion is uttered with the air of firm conviction on his part, which commands attention and produces a corresponding effect upon his auditors. Besides his legal practice, his relation to the agricultural interests of the State has been important and intimate. He has interested himself largely in farming and is the owner of several fine farms in various parts of the State, but principally in Jefferson and Arapahoe Counties. Probably no professional or business man in Denver takes so great an interest in agriculture as Mr. Horner, and that this interest has not been without its reward is apparent from the fact that, during the past year, no less than ten thousand bushels of wheat of the finest quality have been produced on his various farms. He early manifested his confidence in the ultimate growth of Denver by investing largely in landed property in the city, and the present prosperous condition of the real-estate market fully vindicates the soundness of his views in this regard. Mr. Horner is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a Trustee for many years. He has always been a liberal contributor to its enterprises, and to his efforts and support, as much as to any other cause, is Denver indebted for the building of the Central Presbyterian Church, one of the proudest ornaments of the city. He does not by any means confine his encouragement to his own denomination, but all movements for the good of the community are embraced within the circle of his support. He is a man of fine social qualities and domestic tastes, and finds his highest enjoyment in the home circle, surrounded by wife and children.



Jos. P. Machubus
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DAVID HILL.

Mr. Hill was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1829. At the age of seventeen, he engaged in running a canal-boat, and such was his industry and economy that before he had attained his majority, he was the captain of his own boat. At twenty-one, he sold out and emigrated to Davenport, Iowa, when that city contained a population of but 1,500. The first seven years, he was successfully engaged in buying and selling stock, after which he followed the livery business for fifteen years, and was identified with the growth of the city to a population of 25,000. In 1873, failing health compelled him to visit Colorado, where he derived so much benefit, that he twice returned to his old home in Iowa, confident that his health was sufficiently re-established to admit of his remaining there, but was as often obliged to return to Colorado. He has contributed to the upbuilding of Denver by the erection of several buildings, including the Denver transfer barn. In the spring of 1878, he bought out the Transfer Company, and continued to run the transfer and livery business until May, 1879, when he sold out to Marrs & Brown, by whom it is still continued. Since then, Mr. Hill has confined his attention to general business and looking after some real-estate interests, which he has at Leadville. He was married in Davenport, Iowa, in 1854, to Miss Amanda J. Blair, of that city, and has three children.

HON. JOHN HARWOOD.

John Harwood, of Littleton, Colo., was born in Mount Vernon, N. H., August 15, 1801. He is descended from an old New England family. At the age of twenty, he went to Dunstable, now Nashua, N. H., where he worked about three years, and from there went to Lowell, Mass., then a small place, where he learned the carpenter's trade. On the 26th of November, 1829, he married Miss Mary Campbell, of Windham, N. H. They have now been married over fifty years, and are both hale and hearty, and have the appearance of being much younger than they are. They have had

three children, one of whom, Mrs. R. S. Little, of Littleton, is now living. One son, Dr. H. J. Harwood, a prominent physician, was Assistant Surgeon of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, with Gen. Butler, when he was first sent to Fortress Monroe, and died at Norfolk, Va., in 1863. After his marriage, Mr. Harwood lived two years on a farm in Chester, N. H. Then after spending four years more in Lowell, he settled at Nashua, purchasing the farm owned by Mr. Baldwin, for whom the Baldwin apple was named, and which had been in the Baldwin family for more than a hundred years. Mr. Harwood was a member of the City Council of Nashua, and twice represented his district in the New Hampshire Legislature, besides occupying various other offices of trust. He remembers distinctly the last war with Great Britain, and the stirring scenes transpiring in the vicinity of his early home. He came to Colorado in 1871. He is the owner of the Harwood House in Littleton, which he purchased and made important additions to in 1877. Since coming to Colorado, Mr. Harwood has lived in the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of a well-spent life.

NELSON G. HURD.

Perhaps the youngest merchant in Denver is Nelson G. Hurd. He was born in Illinois, in the year 1859. His education has been ample, and his business training excellent. The latter was received in his father's wholesale grocery store, where he was employed until the opportunity of conducting business on his own responsibility presented itself. He is now established at the corner of Fifteenth and Glenarm streets, in the fancy and staple grocery line, employing several clerks and wagons for the delivery of his goods. He is doing a really fine business, which has improved steadily under his careful management. Mr. Hurd is yet unmarried, and freely avows his preference for the Republican party, although he has not yet earned in years the right to become an active member of that organization. Those who admire pluck, and approve of the motives that lead young men to

embark in business life, trusting to industry and perseverance to supply the lack of experience, will find in Nelson G. Hurd a subject worthy of their generous praise and indorsement.

ABNER HUFF.

Among the soldiers of the Union army in the late civil war who have found a home in Colorado, and are successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits, a brief sketch is here given of Abner Huff, a merchant of Denver. He was born in 1828, in Washington County, Me., and obtained such educational advantages as the ample means of his parents could bestow. He was first engaged in business as a contractor at the age of twenty-three, in Washington County, but soon relinquished that occupation to follow the stream of travel that had commenced in the year preceding—1849—to flow into the golden State of California. The voyage “round the Horn” was safely made, and, in 1850, he landed in California, with but little capital save brains and energy to assist him in that far-off land of golden promise and bitter disappointment. He spent six years there, and then returned to the States, having been quite successful during his voluntary exile from home and civilization. In 1856, he settled in Minnesota and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits near Minneapolis, until the breaking-out of the civil war. Following the patriotic impulses of his heart, he enlisted as a private in the Third Minnesota Regiment, and participated with his comrades in the privations and perils of the camp and battle-field till the close of the war. His regiment was assigned to Buell’s army in the Department of the Tennessee. At the battle of Murfreesboro, Abner Huff was made prisoner and afterward paroled. During the Sioux troubles, his regiment was withdrawn from the theater of war and sent to the northern part of Minnesota to guard the settlers of that region. He was tendered the post of Captain of one of the companies, but declined the honor, and joined in a petition to the Government for a restoration of the old officers to their

commands. He was honorably mustered out of the service with the rank of Sergeant in 1864, and, from that time to the year 1871, when he came to Colorado, employed himself in various business enterprises, but formed no permanent connections worthy of record. Mr. Huff is now conducting a retail grocery business which he started several years ago, and has been very successful in building up an extensive trade in the city and neighboring country. Besides his commercial interests, he has some valuable mining claims in this State and is interested in farming lands in Minnesota. Mr. Huff is an avowed Republican, and holds liberal views in matters of religion.

S. B. HARDY.

S. B. Hardy, of the extensive book and stationery house of Chain & Hardy, has resided in Denver since the fall of 1871, and, during this time, has been one of the most active and popular merchants of the city. The firm of which he is a member, stands at the head of the book houses of the Rocky Mountain region. Its career has been one of steady growth and well-merited success. In extent and variety of stock, and quality of goods, this house is not excelled by any similar establishment between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast, and that the people of Colorado are not surpassed in intelligence and literary tastes by those of any other State, is proved by the extraordinary demand for the highest class of standard works, as well as the lighter forms of literature, and the numerous miscellaneous articles of taste and refinement always found in an extensive establishment like this. The latest and best products of the literary world find their way at once to their counters, and their elegant and commodious salesroom is the resort of the *literati* of the city. S. B. Hardy was born in Eastham, Mass., April 28, 1842, and was taken by his parents at an early age to Jacksonville, Ill., and received his education in the schools of that cultivated and beautiful city. At eighteen, he entered the drug store of Robert Hockenhull, whose partner he be-

came after completing his apprenticeship and with whom he remained as apprentice and partner for eleven years. In 1871, he removed to Denver, and became the partner of J. A. Chain, in their present business. Mr. Hardy was married, May 3, 1866, to Miss Ellen E. Bailey, of Jacksonville, Ill., and has three children living.

EDWIN P. HARMAN.

Mr. Harman was born in Lexington District, S.C., November 27, 1834. At the age of ten years, he removed with his parents to Central Mississippi, and in 1858, graduated with second honor in a class of thirty-nine, at the University of Mississippi, being chosen annual orator of the Literary Societies of the University the following year. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted and was appointed Adjutant of the Thirteenth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, with which regiment he served throughout the rebellion. His regiment took part in some of the hardest-fought battles of the war, and Mr. Harman was three times wounded, first at the battle of Malvern Hill, then at Chickamauga, and again at Knoxville. In February, 1866, he commenced the practice of law at Friar's Point, Miss., with Hon. James L. Alcorn. He was Alumni orator of the University of Mississippi in 1868, and was married to Miss J. L. Glover, of Greene Co., Ala., May 26, 1869. In May, 1870, Mr. Harman was appointed Chancellor for four years of the Fifteenth Chancery District of Mississippi, but resigned in March, 1872, and immediately came to Denver to engage in the practice of law, to which profession he has since given his entire attention, and by his diligence, energy and persistent application to the interests of his clients, has gained for himself the reputation of a safe and careful counselor and an able lawyer.

DR. JOSHUA HIGHWARDEN.

Dr. Highwarden was born in the little town of Ai, Portugal, March 1, 1842. He left home at the age of thirteen and went to London, where, for eight years, he was office-boy for the famous Sir Astley

Cooper, through whose influence he was then appointed a steward in the Guy Hospital of London. He began the study of medicine at the Royal Medical College of Physicians, in London, and after graduating there entered the Royal College of Surgeons at Brighton, graduating at that institution at the age of twenty-seven, when he came to the United States and practiced for a time in Boston, and then took a course of lectures in the University of Medicine and Surgery at Philadelphia. In 1861, he returned to his home in Portugal, remaining three years, and then a second time came to the United States, and after practicing a number of years in Michigan and Ohio, removed to San Francisco, in which place he lived until September, 1879, when he came to Denver to engage in the practice of his profession. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Susan B. Turner, of St. Louis. He practices the Eclectic system of medicine, and is building up a lucrative practice.

B. E. HAWKINS.

This gentleman is so well known in Denver through his views of the mountain and railroad scenery of Colorado, that more than a brief sketch of him in this volume would be superfluous. There is scarcely a lake or river in Colorado that his camera has not been brought to bear upon, and copies of his views have found their way to all parts of the world. Born in Steubenville, Ohio, he came to Colorado in 1873, and engaged in the photographic business; but, on the breaking out of the Black Hills gold excitement, he went there and remained a short time. Returning to Denver, he resumed business at 377 Larimer street, in which place he is still located.

MONROE L. HERR.

Mr. Herr was born near Niagara Falls, N. Y., in February, 1845, and came to Denver about twelve years ago, from Dubuque, Iowa, where his immediate relatives now reside. He had read law before coming West, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of Colorado at Denver in 1869. Having had

considerable of his own private business to engage his attention, and which he has found to be more profitable for him to look after than ordinary legal business, and wishing to give his time and efforts more particularly to his private affairs, Mr. Horr has thus far declined to receive much legal business outside of an office practice, to which he has principally confined himself, and of which he has all that he cares to attend to. He has the reputation of being a good lawyer and an able and very safe counselor.

S. A. HERRICK.

S. A. Herrick, the assistant cashier of the City National Bank of Denver, is a native of Utica, N. Y., and has been a resident of Denver for the past six years. He was formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Terre Haute, Ind., holding that position several years, until warned by failing strength to seek some more salubrious climate. Mr. Herrick is now in his forty-sixth year, enjoying improved health, and has become a permanent citizen of Denver. Possessing the confidence and respect of those who have had business or social dealings with him, he will be classed among the useful and cherished citizens of his adopted State.

CHARLES S. HOWARD.

C. S. Howard spent the first ten years of his life in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was born there in February, 1844. He removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1855, remaining there until 1862. At that time, he entered the army as a volunteer in Company F, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, being at that time but eighteen years of age, and remained at his post during the war, faithfully discharging the duties of a true soldier. In the spring of 1866, he went to Chicago and engaged in the lumber business with the firm of Palmer, Fuller & Co. He remained with that firm thirteen years, and, while there, in December, 1870, was married. In December, 1876, he dissolved his connection with Palmer, Fuller & Co., and, on the 1st of January, 1877, came to Denver, Colo., and became a

member of the firm of Hallack & Howard, whose extensive business has been built up and maintained through their excellent facilities in all the departments of their business.

CHARLES HALLACK.

This gentleman was born in Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1829, spending twenty-eight years of his early life in his native county. His father was a farmer. In 1857, he removed to Mendon, St. Joseph Co., Mich., and formed a partnership with Mr. Lyman in the mercantile business. He remained there in that business eight years. In 1864, he removed to Highland, Doniphan Co., Kan., and engaged in the stock business two years. In the spring of 1867, he removed to Denver, Colo., having been interested for a year previous with his brother, Erastus F. Hallack, in the lumber business. He continued in the lumber business with his brother until 1877, when Charles Howard and brother entered the firm under the firm name of Hallack & Howard. The firm represent one of the largest business interests in that branch of industry in the city.

ERASTUS F. HALLACK.

Mr. Hallack was born in Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., May 30, 1832, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. He then turned his steps westward, and located in St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., where he engaged in the carriage manufacturing business in company with Stephen March, which he continued successfully for ten years. In 1863, he removed to Highland, Doniphan Co., Kan., and established himself in the same business. In 1867, he closed out his business and came to Denver to join his brother, Charles Hallack, in the lumber business, with whom he had formed a partnership. Having built a planing-mill, they gradually increased their business and the facilities for meeting the wants of trade of the rapidly growing city. In 1877, Charles Howard and brother became members of the firm, and since that time the business has continued



J. C. Oakes

prosperously under the firm name of Hallack & Howard.

GEORGE W. HAZZARD.

Mr. G. W. Hazzard was born in Elk Grove, Wis., December 7, 1837. Until he was twenty-one years of age, he was employed in clerking for his father, who had removed to Galena, Ill., and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1859, Mr. Hazzard determined to come to Colorado, and arrived here early in the same year. From Denver he went to Boulder, where for a short time he engaged in mining, with but poor success. From there he went to the Gregory lode, near where Black Hawk now is, and afterward, with his brother, went to Missouri Flats, where they were more successful, taking out about six hundred dollars apiece in a few months. In the latter part of 1859, he pre-empted a piece of land on the Platte, sixteen miles from Denver, where he spent the winter, but early in the following spring, went over to where Breckenridge now is, and tried placer mining that summer, without success. He was married July 28, 1863, to Miss Mary Blundell, since which time he has lived on his farm, engaged in farming and stock-raising.

DANIEL HOFFER.

This gentleman was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 10, 1845, and spent his early life there until May, 1861, when he went to New York City and soon after enlisted in Company D, Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers. At the end of his two years' service, he was mustered out, and returned to Buffalo, where he began butchering, and continued the same until January, 1868, when he came to Denver, and soon afterward engaged in butchering and selling meat along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. In June, 1869, he returned to Denver, and, in company with his brother, engaged in the meat business, to which he added soap manufacturing two years later, continuing both until 1876, when he discontinued the soap business, and since that time has devoted his entire attention to the meat business, in which he has met with good success.

JOHN G. HOFFER.

Mr. J. G. Hoffer was born in Buffalo, N. Y., January 18, 1841. At the age of fifteen, he went to California and engaged in butchering in San Francisco, and afterward at Sacramento. In the spring of 1865, he returned to Buffalo, N. Y., and the following year went to California again by water, where he remained two years in the pursuit of his trade. In 1867, he came to Denver, and engaged in the meat business with his brother on the corner of Larimer and Fifteenth streets, in which he has continued successfully to the present time, establishing one of the largest trades in the city.

DANIEL HURD.

Daniel Hurd was born at Zanesville, Ohio, October 31, 1815, two years after the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, while it was little else than an unbroken wilderness, with a population of one to two hundred thousand. Mr. Hurd was brought up on a farm, receiving such limited education as the then imperfect schools and small libraries afforded. At such intervals as he could spare from his laborious duties on the farm, he fitted himself for surveying and civil engineering, and, in the winter of 1836, along with John Sherman, entered the service of the State as a civil engineer. For two years, he was engaged upon the public works of the State, mainly upon the slack-water navigation of the Muskingum River. In 1838, he was elected County Surveyor of his native county. He was married in Zanesville, June 22, 1841, to the daughter of Elijah Ross, a pioneer of the State of Ohio. He cast his first vote in November, 1836, for Gen. W. H. Harrison, for President, and took an active part in the memorable political campaign of 1840. From the year 1839 to 1855, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, milling, steamboating, and the forwarding and commission business. In 1848, he was one of a party of engineers who made the first survey on the Central Ohio Railroad from Zanesville to Newark. In the fall of 1855, he removed to Cairo, Ill., and engaged in the wholesale

grocery and produce business, and banking in connection with the transfer business for the Illinois Central Railroad, which branches of business he successfully prosecuted until the breaking-out of the war in 1861, after which he confined himself to the wholesale grocery and produce, and ship chandlery business. In 1862, he was elected Cashier, and in 1866, President of the First National Bank of Cairo, the sixty-fifth national bank established under the national bank act. He remained President of this bank up to the time of his leaving the State. In 1866, he was elected a Director of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, and took an active part in inaugurating the means which resulted in the completion of the road. In 1868, he was chosen a Director of the Cairo & St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad, and aided in securing the means which resulted in the completion of the work. He was also Secretary of the Company. In 1867, he was appointed by the Governor one of a Board of Commissioners to locate and construct the Southern Illinois Normal University, which is now in successful operation at Carbondale, Ill. During the last ten years of his residence at Cairo, he filled the position of President of the Board of Education, during which time the schools of that city attained a degree of excellence second to none in the State. He was also chosen a member of the City Council several times, and for several years was President of the Southwestern Insurance Company. During the war, he took an active part in the establishment of an Orphan Asylum, and organizing societies for the relief of refugees and freedmen from the South. In the establishment of this institution his wife heartily participated, not only aiding in this special work for the relief of the unfortunates, but was interested in and earnestly engaged in all charitable work. In the summer of 1873, he removed to Denver with his family—three sons and three daughters, two of the latter and one of the former married—numbering in all eighteen persons, bringing all their goods and means. He then engaged in the wholesale grocery business ex-

tensively at 417 Blake street, under the firm name of D. Hurd & Son. In 1875, he erected a new store at 371 Holladay street, to which he removed in August of that year. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Hurd was elected a member of the Board of Education, and chosen its President. In the summer of 1875, he was chosen a member of the Convention which framed our State Constitution, was made chairman in that body of the Committee on Education, and a member of several other important committees. In 1877, he was elected President of the Denver Board of Trade. While he has not been a politician or an office-seeker, he has been a firm and active supporter of the Whig and Republican parties from 1836 to the present time, voting for Presidential candidates as follows: For Gen. Harrison, in 1836 and 1840; for Henry Clay, in 1844; for Gen. Taylor, in 1848; for Gen. Scott, in 1852; for Fremont, in 1856; for Lincoln, in 1860 and 1864; for Gen. Grant, in 1868 and 1872; for Hayes, in 1876.

OTIS HARDENBERGH.

Otis Hardenbergh was born in Ulster County, N. Y., October 3, 1828. His early life was passed on the farm. In January, 1857, he went West, and after spending a few months in Illinois, located in Cass County, Iowa, where he spent the first two years in working at the carpenter's trade, after which he engaged in farming. In 1865, he came to Colorado, and spent ten months in looking over the ground. Returning to Iowa, he left with his family the following May, to become a permanent citizen of the Territory. At that time, the Indians were very troublesome, and on their journey of seven weeks across the Plains they could see their camp fires, and for many a night did not dare to even make a fire lest they should attract the attention of the savages, nor sleep, lest they should be surprised and massacred by them. Mr. Hardenbergh at once settled on his present farm, purchasing forty acres of land, to which he subsequently added a hundred and twenty acres. His specialty has been dairying, keeping from twenty-

five to thirty cows. He has taken great interest in the public schools, has been President or Secretary of the School Board of his district every year since he came to Colorado, till a year ago, and assisted in building several of the schoolhouses in his neighborhood. Mr. Hardenbergh was married January 25, 1860, to Miss Margaret H. Hopley, a native of Cheshire, Chester County, England, and has two children living of a family of three.

CHARLES E. HICKS.

Although recently established in Denver, Charles E. Hicks brings with him from other cities a reputation for business integrity which will entitle him to the confidence of the community. He was born in Chester County, Penn., in 1856, received a good commercial education in his youth, and at the age of eighteen commenced to learn his present business of upholsterer in the house of Craig, Mile & Co., of Philadelphia. He acquired a knowledge of this industry in a short time, and held the confidence of his employers to such an extent, that he was placed in charge of a branch house, and conducted its affairs in a satisfactory manner. In 1876, he went to Texas, and engaged in the business of buying and shipping stock, conducting extensive and successful operations during his two years' residence in that State. In 1879, he came to Denver, and established his present business, in connection with E. B. Riley, at No. 325 Fifteenth street, as dealers in general upholstery, window shades, moldings, etc. Mr. Hicks is unmarried, a member of the Quaker denomination by birth, and independent in the exercise of his political franchises. He has become a permanent resident of Denver, and will certainly achieve that success to which the thorough knowledge of his business and honorable record may lead him to aspire.

HERMANN H. HEISER.

Mr. Heiser was born in Germany June 29, 1836. He was educated in the national schools, after which he worked in a book-bindery until 1854. Coming to the United States, he began his

apprenticeship to the harness-maker's trade, in Platteville, Wis. In 1856, he removed to Madison, Wis.; but, after working at his trade there for a short time, he went to Dubuque, Iowa, remaining one year. He then returned to Wisconsin, and, in June, 1858, began the saddlery and harness business, in his own name, at Highland, Wis., continuing the same until the fall of 1863. He then procured an outfit, and traveled across the Plains, arriving in Denver December 22, 1863. Having sold his teams, he went into the mountains, but returned in March to Black Hawk and embarked in the harness business. In 1866, he started a shop in Central City, still continuing business at Black Hawk, where he resided until 1870. He then sold out and removed to Central City, where he remained until 1874. Having sold out there, he spent several months in the East, then returned to Denver, and, on the 20th of May, purchased the harness-shop of William Merchant, on Blake street, where he has since remained, increasing his stock and establishing an extensive business. He is one of the charter members in Odd Fellowship, of Union Lodge, No. 1, of this city; also of the Grand Lodge. He was married in Denver October 20, 1877.

DR. JOSEPH HIRSCH.

Dr. Joseph Hirsch was born in France in 1841, and came to America with his parents when he was nine years old. The family settled in Canada West, and there his early youth was passed, until reaching his sixteenth year, when he was sent back to France to commence a course of studies in his present profession, under the immediate instruction of his uncle, who was then Professor of the "Veterinary College" of Strasbourg. Eight years were devoted to study in this celebrated institution, varied by occasional travels through Europe, and visits to his parents in Canada. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of his profession, he returned home and immediately began to practice, engaging at the same time in an extensive business of dealing in horses—shipping to the New

York and Boston markets. While thus occupied a cloud of misfortune gathered over his prospects, and he realized one day that his generous indorsement and assistance to one whom he had implicitly trusted had wrecked his business and swept away the accumulations of years. Paying his debts, and collecting what little means the storm had failed to carry off, he removed to Lexington, Ky., and began the struggle of life anew. He succeeded in building up a large practice in his profession, and won for himself the good will and esteem of the community where he resided. Even there misfortune followed him. While absent from home, his stable, containing some valuable horses, was entirely consumed by fire, with all its contents, without any insurance to cover up any portion of his heavy loss. Dr. Hirsch came to Denver in July, 1878, and has since become a permanent resident of the city. He erected the spacious building, 544 Holladay street, where he receives his dumb patients, and devotes to them the experience and skill which has distinguished his treatment in other cities. The practice he has acquired in Denver, especially with valuable stock, is very extensive. Not only has he proved himself successful in the treatment of horses, but administers with equal success in all cases affecting every species. Dr. Hirsch was married, in Cincinnati, to Miss Mary Hastings, formerly of Canada, in the year 1876. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, but not identified with any political party.

P. B. HIRSCH.

P. B. Hirsch, manufacturer of saddles and harness, 374 Blake street, was born in Louisville, Ky., January 1, 1846. He remained there until 1860, receiving a common-school education, after which he learned the harness-maker's trade, and, in 1865, began business for himself, and, after one year, removed to Clarksville, Tenn., where he continued the same business two years; afterward returned to Kentucky, and followed his trade about two years, and then clerked in a wholesale saddlery house two years, after which he taught

book-keeping in a commercial college until 1871, He then formed a partnership in the saddlery and harness business with J. A. Myers, continuing the same until 1873, when he sold out to his partner and came to Denver. In October, 1873, he began the manufacture of saddles and harness, in which he has continued with good success to the present time. He was married in Louisville, Ky., in February, 1871.

HON. MOSES HALLETT.

Judge Hallett is one of the most prominent and able jurists, now holding the position of District Judge of the United States for the District of Colorado to the entire satisfaction of his State and country, whose able and careful decisions upon grave and important matters have become the valued property of the State, and are considered as authority wherever they are known. He was born July 16, 1834, in Jo Daviess County, Ill. Receiving an academic education, he began the study of law in the fall of 1854, in the office of E. S. Williams, of Chicago, and, in the fall of 1857, was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession in that city. In the spring of 1860, charmed by the gilded accounts of Pike's Peak, he came to Colorado, and, for a short time, engaged in mining. It did not take long to convince him that he was better adapted to the practice of his profession than to the unearthing of mineral wealth, and, in accordance with this conviction, he located in Denver and resumed the practice of law, continuing until April, 1866, when he had acquired sufficient prominence in his profession to warrant his appointment as Chief Justice of the Territory of Colorado. He continued in this responsible position for about ten years, being twice re-appointed. At the expiration of this time, the Territory having taken her position as a State in the American Union, Judge Hallett was called upon to accept the more responsible position of District Judge of the United States for the District of Colorado, which position he has since held. His judicial record is universally respected. Besides



his judicial honors, he has served two sessions in the Council of the Territorial Assembly, where he rendered efficient service. In short, he has aided, very largely, not only in settling many of the disputes that have come up in the Territory and State, but he has also done a great deal toward establishing justice and dignity in the Colorado courts, without which no community can ever prosper.

JAMES M. HAMRICK.

Among the enterprising young business men who contribute by their business industry to the advancement of the commercial interests of Denver, is James M. Hamrick, the subject of this brief sketch. Mr. Hamrick was born in Sperryville, Rappahannock Co., Va., September 21, 1852. He enjoyed the usual advantages of a public-school education, and in the spring of 1872, came to Colorado. He was employed until 1875, in the grocery house of A. J. Williams & Holliday, in Denver. Becoming a partner in the firm in 1875, they carried on a wholesale and retail business at 391 Blake street, until May 31, 1879, when Mr. Hamrick disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. J. M. Strickler, still, however, remaining as manager, which position he still occupies. Mr. Hamrick was married in St. Louis on the 23d of October, 1878.

CASPAR R. HARTMAN.

Mr. Hartman was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and reared on a farm until, at the age of nineteen, he went to Iowa, stopping at Iowa City, where he soon secured a good situation, overseeing the workmen then building the railroad bridge across the Iowa River at that place. Going to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1859, he engaged in the freighting business until the spring of 1860, when he came to Denver. Going into the mountains, he, with four others, made a lucky strike, discovering the rich deposits of California Gulch. He and his partners selling out their claims in the fall, Mr. Hartman spent the winter in St. Joseph, but returned to Denver again the following spring, engaging in the freighting business until, in April, 1863, he opened a

livery stable at 294 Holladay street, West Denver, renting the property which he now owns, and on which his fine stables now stand. In 1866, he was married at St. Joseph to Miss Emma Kane, and, the second day after the wedding, started with his bride to make the trip to Denver by wagon. He had a train of seventeen wagons and several buggies for his livery business; he also brought considerable stock, employing thirty-two men to drive the teams and stock. In 1871, Mr. Hartman was elected Treasurer of School District No. 2, which office he filled satisfactorily for five years. In the spring of 1872, he was elected to the City Council, where, for four successive terms, he served the citizens of Denver faithfully and well. He has been a life-long Democrat, always taking an active interest in politics, and in many closely contested campaigns, city, county and State, has his influence been felt. He is naturally adapted to the business in which he is engaged and in which he has been so successful, but it is to his affability and genial, whole-souled nature that he mainly owes his popularity.

GEORGE W. HUSELTON.

The facilities offered by Denver as a manufacturing center for the Rocky Mountain region are drawing hither many enterprising men from the older States, and the past few years have witnessed a great increase in the products of home manufactories. The manufacture of soaps was begun in March, 1877, by G. D. Kinnear and G. W. Huselton, and has been one of steady growth to the present time. The firm at the present writing is G. W. Huselton & Co., consisting of G. W. Huselton and T. E. Poole. Notwithstanding active competition of Eastern manufacturers, they have established a lucrative trade, and, although turning out annually one and a half million pounds of laundry soap alone, besides large quantities of toilet soap, they find their present capacity inadequate to the demands of their rapidly increasing business. George W. Huselton was born in Luzerne County, Penn., November 22, 1847, and removed with his

parents, at the age of eight years, to Butler County, in the same State, where he attended the public schools until he was nineteen years old. Entering Mount Union College, Ohio, he remained two years. In 1866, he removed to Virgil, Mo., and until 1872 was engaged in the real-estate business there and at Nevada, the county seat. Returning to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, he was extensively engaged in boring oil wells until 1877, when he removed to Denver, and formed the partnership above alluded to.

JOHN D. HOWLAND.

Mr. Howland is undoubtedly the *pioneer artist of the West*, and his master pictures have placed him among the prominent artists of America. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 7, 1843, and was educated at Marietta College. In 1857, while a mere boy, his ambition for adventure and new scenery led him across the broad Plains, and, before the Pike's Peak excitement was dreamed of, John D. Howland sought a home among the Sioux Indians, as there were no white settlements, and amid the wild and grand scenery of the Rocky Mountains the young artist feasted and trained that power which nature had given him until from his easel came masterpieces of art. He was one of the party who laid out the old town of Auraria, now West Denver. At the beginning of the rebellion, he enlisted in the First Colorado Cavalry, serving for about four years, after which he spent about two years in Europe. In 1867, he rendered valuable service as one of the Secretaries of the famous Indian Peace Commission in the treaty with the Northern Sioux, and when necessity demanded, he also acted as scout and interpreter. In 1874, accompanied by Mr. Hiester, he made a perilous journey from Santo Domingo to Messilla, down the Rio Grande River, in the sail-boat McGuffin, from which voyage the practicability of navigation on this river was demonstrated, he being the first man who ever navigated the river between these points. For a number of years, Mr. Howland was engaged as a Government scout, but of

late years he has devoted his entire time to his art studio and has produced a number of fine paintings, among which are "The Scouts," or "On the Trail;" "The Hunter and the Hunted;" "The Chief of the Herd;" a beautiful "Scene in the Famous Cañon du Chaille," and many others. He has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has had the advantages of more natural and wild scenery than perhaps any other artist in America, in testimony of which a number of his paintings speak more impressively than words, for in them are portrayed feelings, a proper conception of which can only be acquired from actual experience. Critics and patrons of art in the Eastern cities, have done themselves honor by doing him justice, and many of his pictures have sold for large sums. As an artist, he does great credit to his profession, and as a citizen he is universally respected.

COL. S. HURON HASTINGS.

It would be difficult to note any biographical mention of the above-named gentleman, without turning back to the days of the late war, and the early years of the Territory of Colorado. There are now living in Colorado, three brothers of this family, whose lineage is of English origin—George E., Vernon P. and S. H. Hastings. George E. Hastings, the oldest brother, was one of the first pioneers to cross the Great Plains, in search of gold at Pike's Peak. When the exciting news first came, of the fabulous wealth of the "Pike's Peak Diggings," G. E. Hastings, with an organized party of fifty or more venturesome explorers, set out for the new El Dorado, by way of the Smoky Hill Route in 1858. The little party of pioneers had great difficulty in making their way along the Solomon and Smoky Hill Rivers; thence, by a dim trail to the Rocky Mountains. They were nearly sixty days crossing the Plains from the Missouri River to the banks of Cherry Creek, where Denver now stands. The town of Auraria, where West Denver now stands, consisted of two log cabins. Times were lively, however, for the wildfire of excitement had swept the country with its flames,

and a throng of credulous gold-hunters soon swarmed over the Plains, in search of gold. This pioneer still lives near Dallasville, Colo. Next to follow the older brother was Vernon P. Hastings, who crossed the Plains in one of the early coaches of the old Ben Holladay line. Mr. Hastings was at one time in the employ of William Graham, the pioneer druggist of Colorado. For some years afterward, he was the owner and proprietor of one of the principal hotels of Denver. He is now in business with his brother, S. H. Hastings. Vernon P. Hastings was born in the year 1841, and is now thirty-eight years of age. S. Huron Hastings was born in the State of Michigan, in the year 1843.

When the first call for troops was made by President Lincoln in April, 1861, young Hastings was among the first to respond. Exchanging his books for a musket, he entered the army in Col. Ellsworth's brigade in May, 1861. Ellsworth's brigade was the first to cross the Potomac to the Virginia side, while Gen. Winfield Scott was yet commanding the United States Army. Hastings was with that command and helped to capture the first prisoners taken in the war. The first victory, however, was soon turned into sadness by the death of their gallant Col. Ellsworth, who fell from Jackson's fated ball while taking down a confederate flag in Alexandria. Mr. Hastings served under Gens. McDowell and Heintzelman in the Army of the Potomac until Gen. McClellan was ordered to that army. We next find him with a regiment of cavalry in Gen. Custer's Michigan brigade. Gen. Custer's old brigade, with which he won his well-merited renown, was composed of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Regiments of Michigan Cavalry, and Col. Hastings commanded the Fifth. During the three years of active field service of that regiment, Col. Hastings, with his command, served under Gen. Sheridan in all his campaigns with the armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah; also with Maj. Gen. Pleasanton, while that officer commanded the cavalry corps, previous to Gen. Sheridan's taking that position.

He served under various division and brigade commanders—Gens. Stahl, Buford, Kilpatrick, Custer, Torbet, Merritt, Wilson and Devin, and was seriously wounded in the foot and groin, with pieces of shell, in one of Sheridan's battles, and had three horses shot under him in cavalry engagements. Col. Hastings and command were with Gen. Dahlgren on his memorable raid through Gen. Lee's lines to liberate the Union prisoners on Belle Island, Richmond, in 1863, and brought through the little remnant of that ill-fated column to Gen. Butler's lines on the Peninsula. At the battle of Fisher's Hill, where Gen. Sheridan saved the day by his famous ride, Col. Hastings was ordered to engage the enemy, when the grand charge was made, together with Gen. Lowell's regular brigade. In that charge, Gen. Lowell fell, and Col. Hastings caught him as he left the saddle, and still has the fatal ball that caused Gen. Lowell's death. The Fifth Michigan went with Sheridan on his last march up the Shenandoah and across to the James River to join Gen. Meade again and take part in the closing battles of the rebellion. In Gen. Merritt's Division, under Sheridan, it fought its last battles, from Five Forks to Appomattox and the surrender of Gen. Lee. The records of the casualties of that regiment, yet to be seen in the War Department, show the service it rendered, and Col. Hastings' record is a part of it. After being mustered out of the service, Col. S. H. Hastings again started for the field of action to join the Liberal army in Old Mexico. Maximilian was soon captured and executed at Queretaro, and that ended the war in Mexico. Col. Hastings was then engaged several years in railroad service, but returned to Denver in 1873, after an absence of seven years, to locate permanently. His life has been an active one. Taking the responsibilities of a regimental commander at the age of twenty, not a year of life since that time has been allowed to waste in idleness. Col. Hastings was married in 1870 to Miss Celia A. Witter, a lady whose acquaintance dates back to the years of classmates and school

life. He became a resident of Denver three years later, and since that time has been engaged in business under the firm name of S. H. Hastings & Co., as commission merchants, produce and powder dealers. This house is the outgrowth of the old firm of Cory & Hastings, established in 1873 by Z. H. Cory and S. H. Hastings. For several years the old firm did one of the largest commission trades in the Territory of Colorado, and had the entire pork trade of Wyoming and Colorado. The firm has gradually changed its line of business and now has one of the largest trades in flour, grain, meats and powder in the State. They are general agents for the American Powder Company, of Boston, and the Neptune Powder Company, of New York.

CHARLES N. HART, M. D.

Charles N. Hart, Homœopathic physician and surgeon, was born November 24, 1849, at Hartford, Conn. He received an academic education and entered the military service in May, 1864, remaining in the service about six months, when he was disabled by a saber stroke. He returned to his studies, but was soon compelled to abandon them in consequence of ill health resulting from his wound. In the summer of 1867, he came to Colorado for the benefit of his health, and remained until the Kansas Pacific Railroad was completed, in the intervening time making an overland trip via Salt Lake City, to California. Returning East, he resumed his studies, graduating with distinguished honor from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, receiving both the surgical and *materia medica* prizes. After leaving the college he formed a partnership with the distinguished Dr. R. Huson, of Lawrence, Kan., where he began the practice of medicine, remaining there until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Denver. He is a skillful physician and has secured an extensive practice. Dr. Hart is a member of the "Kansas and Missouri State Honorary Medical Association," and was Vice-President of the same for the year 1879.

JOSEPH HODGSON.

The subject of this sketch, Joseph Hodgson, one of the pioneers of 1859, was born in Essex County, N. Y., March 11, 1835. His father was an artisan, engaged in the dressing of iron ore, and was able to give his son but a moderate education. In the summer of 1850, Mr. Hodgson entered a machine-shop and learned the trade of a nail-cutter. Two years later, while but a lad of seventeen, he started, by way of the Isthmus, to California, and remained there till June, 1859, when he came to Pike's Peak. Instead of prospecting and mining, of which he had had considerable experience in California, he engaged in farming and stock-raising on Bear Creek, in Jefferson County, where he still owns a large ranche. In connection with his brother, William Hodgson, who came to Colorado at the same time, he has been largely engaged in dealing in horses and mules. For the past year, Mr. Hodgson has given some attention to mining, being the owner of valuable mining property on Mosquito Range, near Leadville.

OTIS L. HASKELL.

Otis L. Haskell was born at Gloucester, Mass., May 18, 1845. At the age of fifteen, he went to sea in the merchant service, continuing until 1863, when he entered the U. S. Navy with rank of Ensign, and was in many important engagements of the late war, among which were the capture of Petersburg, Richmond, etc. He was the youngest officer in the U. S. Navy, and received a letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Navy for important documents captured at Richmond. At the close of the war he resigned, and engaged in mercantile business in Gloucester, Mass., until the fall of 1873, when, owing to ill health, he removed to Colorado. During the first three years of his residence in the Territory he was unable to do much, but in the fall of 1876 went into the commission and storage business with Mr. Waters, under the firm name of Haskell & Waters, which is one of the strongest and best in the city. Mr. Haskell is



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one of Denver's prominent and prompt business men, who, by honest integrity, has established a business reputation that does honor to himself and the city.

ARTHUR HENDEY.

The senior partner of the firm of Hendey & Meyer, manufacturers of mill and mining machinery, is a self-made man, as truly as his associate in that business. He is of English birth, having been born in the city of London October 2, 1848, but came to the United States at an early age, and located in Wolcottville, Conn. Here he learned the carpenter's trade, working at it for some little time, and attending a night school, where he obtained a good practical education. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Hendey began working at the millwright and pattern-making trade, and continued this employment until he was nineteen. He then went to California, where he remained two years, perfecting his knowledge of pattern-making. At the expiration of this time, Mr. Hendey, returned to Wolcottville, and, in company with his brother, started a machine shop. He was engaged in this business four years, learning the machinist's trade of his brother. They started in a small way, having one lathe and planer, and a small engine of their own make. Failing health caused him to sell out his business at a time when it was in a very prosperous condition. The firm then employed thirty hands, and ran a large shop, which they had built and fitted with the necessary machinery. In the mean time, Mr. Hendey, in April, 1871, had married Miss Fannie Brimble, of Connecticut. Again turning his face westward, he sought recuperation and rest on the Pacific Coast, remaining in California a year, and visiting different portions of the State, in search of a favorable spot to locate. Failing in this, he removed to Denver in the spring of 1875. For one year he worked in a repair shop as machinist, and in the spring of 1876, procuring a small foot-lathe and hand planer, he started a shop of his own. From this shop Mr. Hendey turned out some of the finest work ever made in Denver, but was very much crowded and ham-

pered in his small establishment. He soon, however, formed a copartnership with Mr. Meyer, like himself a practical machinist, and the new firm, with their increased facilities, very soon largely extended their operations.

J. H. HOWARD.

J. H. Howard was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 20, 1841. When twelve years of age, he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and entered the door, sash and blind factory of J. L. Dickinson, with whom he remained eleven years. He afterward spent three years with Knapp, Stout & Co., in the same business. Removing to Chicago, he connected himself with Palmer, Fuller & Co., lumber merchants, acting as traveling salesman for that firm seven years. In January, 1877, he came to Denver, and, with his brother, formed a partnership with Hallack & Bro., in the lumber business, under the firm name of Hallack & Howard, who have since operated successfully their extensive door, sash and blind factory.

PETER HEADBURG.

The Swedish Vice Consul for Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico, was born in Sweden, June 29, 1838. He was educated at the Swedish common schools, and supplemented his Old World education by private tuition since his arrival in the United States. In 1857, he visited our shores merely as a tourist, with no idea of remaining in the Republic. On his voyage, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Christina Andersen, and, during the nine weeks' time which the sailing vessel occupied in the trans-Atlantic trip, he formed an attachment for his fair "comrade du voyage," whom he married in December, 1860. From December, 1857, until the winter of 1862-63, he was located at Galesburg, Ill., and supported himself by his trade—that of sign and house painter. Removing to Attica, Ind., he took charge of the paint-shop of a carriage, wagon and corn-planter manufacturing concern, remaining in that town two years. Having contracted the asthma

while in this country, he was compelled to abandon painting, and removed to Paxton, Ill. Engaging in the lumber trade at that point, a year afterward, he was elected Justice of the Peace, holding that office for about four years, and then served as Tax Collector one year longer. In the mean time, he had taken a trip to Sweden for his health. In 1873, Mr. Headburg came to Denver an invalid, having been given up by his physicians; he steadily improved while here, and sending East for his family, determined to remain in this "life-giving" clime. He engaged in the real-estate business in Denver, and was appointed Vice Consul by the Swedish Government for the sister Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Mr. Headburg is at present in robust health, and is an enthusiastic admirer of Colorado's climate and resources, as well as one of her most respected citizens.

NELSON HALLOCK.

Nelson Hallock, one of the pioneers of Colorado, was born September 5, 1840, in Albany County, N. Y., and at an early age removed with his parents to Winnebago, Ill. He was raised on a farm until he was nineteen years old, receiving a good common-school education. He came to Colorado in June, 1859, and engaged in mining in Russell Gulch, Gilpin County, and in Clear Creek County, until the fall of 1863, when he went to Montana and followed mining for one year. Returning to Colorado, he purchased a saw-mill in Jefferson County, which he ran for about four years. After selling out, he bought a steam-mill in the same county, which he ran three years, and then removed the mill to Park County, where he ran it for about five years longer. He also erected a mill in Lake County in 1874, on the site of the city of Leadville. He ran these two mills until 1877, when he sold the mill at Leadville, and moved the Park County mill to that point, and after running it for a short time, sold it, and started the livery and teaming business in Leadville. In June, 1877, he sent out some men prospecting who discovered the Carbonate mine, and after working

the same until January, 1879, he sold it to the Leadville Mining Company, for \$175,000. He is at the present time interested in three mines at Leadville, and four or five in the Gunnison country. In February, 1879, he bought an interest in the Colorado Iron Works, and was elected President of that company. He owns an interest in the First National Bank of Leadville, and is one of the Directors and Vice President of the same. Mr. Hallock, during his residence in Park County, was County Commissioner for three years.

GEORGE HAMBURGER.

George Hamburger was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 29, 1849. He received a good common-school education, and in 1864 became an apprentice in the harness and saddlery business. He served three years, and after the expiration of his apprenticeship continued to work at the trade. In 1869, according to the custom and law, he entered the army, serving one year, when, on account of physical disability, he was discharged. He then returned to his ordinary occupation, working at his trade until the fall of 1871. He then came to the United States, locating in St. Louis, where he remained eighteen months. Mr. Hamburger arrived in Denver in the summer of 1872. He opened a small store, and industriously commenced his old trade in his new home. Mr. Hamburger, by hard work and strict attention to business, has won a good reputation and a prosperous business, having ten workmen in his employ, and carrying a large stock of whips, saddles, harness, etc. He was married to Miss Lizzie Madlung, of Denver, in April, 1875.

THEODORE W. HERR.

Mr. Herr is a grandson of Rev. John Herr, the founder of the Reformed Mennonite Church, and son of Benjamin G. Herr, for several years a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and author of a number of volumes of valuable poetical works. He was born at Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Penn., December 7, 1833, and was married June 15, 1859, to Annie Musser, a daughter of Dr.

Martin Musser, of the same county. His wife died September 24, 1871, and he was again married January 1, 1873, to Emma M. Neff, a sister of his former wife. In his early years, Mr. Herr was a prominent teacher in the public schools of his native county. At the opening of the war in 1861, he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal, and served in that capacity during the war. He studied law with Hon. John B. Livingstone (now presiding Judge of Lancaster County, Penn.), and was admitted to the bar June 25, 1870. He had charge of the county treasury of that county, and was acting Clerk of the Criminal Courts for a number of years. Subsequently, he carried on one of the largest real-estate and collection agencies in the East. In 1873, he came to Colorado, and settled with his family in the city of Denver. After being admitted to practice law in all the courts of the State, he became a member of the firm of Clough, Bama & Pace, real-estate agents, afterward Herr, Bama & Pace. In 1874, he became one of the owners and manager of the celebrated Pocahontas mine, at Rosita, Colo. In 1878, he formed a partnership with J. H. Nichols, in the real-estate, law and mining business, and has since continued the same, establishing a large and successful business. He is a man of liberal education and a thorough mathematician, devoting a large portion of his time to civil and mining engineering.

C. C. HAUCK.

Mr. Hauck, of the firm of Kuner & Hauck, is a native of Franklin County, Penn., and emigrated to this State in 1865, settling in this city, where he served an apprenticeship at his trade, and began his business career by renting the window in his present location. By constant and unremitting attention, he succeeded in securing a good trade. A few years later, he sold to Mr. Kuner and went to the Black Hills. Returning in 1876, the present copartnership was formed, and the firm enjoys a lucrative trade. Mr. Hauck is foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 1, and is one of the live business men of this city.

JOHN W. ILIFF.

A history of Denver and Colorado, containing biographies of the pioneers and prominent men, would be incomplete without a sketch of the life of John W. Iliff. Endowed by nature with the mind, power and perseverance necessary to success in any great avocation, he selected an honest life of business, in which he met with the most abundant success, and left behind him an example of what can be accomplished by honest, persevering industry. By his great executive power and force of character, he won a position which justly entitled him to the distinction of "Cattle King of the Plains."

John W. Iliff was born December 18, 1831, and was a son of Thomas Iliff, a well-to-do farmer near Zanesville, Ohio. The precepts of honest, Christian parents undoubtedly did much toward fitting their son for future usefulness. He completed his education in Delaware College, after which his father, anxious to have him remain near home, offered to invest \$7,500 in a farm for him if he would remain upon it. But young Iliff, filled with ambition, and stimulated by the accounts of Western enterprise and Western fortunes, declined this offer, saying: "No! give me the \$500 and let me go West." Going to Kansas, he remained three years, engaging in such enterprises as his limited means would allow. In 1859, the glowing accounts of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak were heralded throughout the country, and Mr. Iliff was among the first to cross the Plains to try his fortune in the new El Dorado. Realizing the fact that the vast army of gold-seekers must be fed, he invested all his means in a stock of groceries and provisions for which he found an excellent market upon his arrival in Colorado. He engaged for a short time in business in Denver, but in less than a year and a half he invested all he had in a small herd of cattle. This was the foundation of his fortune and the beginning of the great enterprise of his life. From this time on, his course was one of steady and rapid progress. He made the cattle business a study, giving to it

his almost entire attention and his best efforts. He mastered its every detail, gaining experience as the business developed, and becoming familiar with all its workings. The influence of his life upon the pastoral interests of Colorado and the West cannot be overestimated. At the time of his death, he owned perhaps the best cattle ranche in the world, containing 20,000 acres of pasturage, and some of the finest springs and grazing valleys of the West. Here he collected and prepared his cattle for the markets of Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, and for filling his numerous and extensive Government contracts. His vast herds, roaming over the Great Plains from the grazing slopes of Montana to the prairies of Texas, numbered fully 50,000 head, of which he marketed an average of about 13,000 head per year. With the exception of about a year in the banking business with Hon. Amos Steek, in Wyoming, he engaged in no enterprises outside of the cattle business, but as his means increased he increased his herds. Mr. Iliff was twice married. The first time in January, 1864, to Miss Sarah E. Smith, a refined and cultivated lady of Delaware, Ohio. She died in December, 1865, leaving a young son. In March, 1870, Mr. Iliff married Miss Elizabeth S. Fraser, of Chicago, Ill. She is of Canadian birth, her father, William H. Fraser, having been an officer in the British Regular Army. Mr. Iliff died February 9, 1878, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his early death. He was temperate, honest and just, and his business career was marked by a conscientiousness of purpose which rendered him a desirable neighbor and a most useful citizen.

HON. DAVID A. IRWIN.

Capt. Irwin has a political and military career reflecting great honor upon himself. He was born in Union County, Penn., and educated at La Fayette and Amherst Colleges. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until July, 1865, when he was mustered out as Captain of Company E. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antie-

tam, Winchester and Fisher's Hill, besides many other less important engagements. During a large part of the time, he was in the campaign of the now historic valley of the Shenandoah. At the close of the war, he returned to his native county, and was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket, serving one term, being at the time only twenty-five years of age. The following spring, he received the appointment of Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, remaining in the service until April, 1879, when, owing to ill health contracted in the line of duty, he was placed on the retired list, with the rank of Captain. He came to Denver in June of the same year and on the 1st of December engaged in the real-estate business, as a member of the firm of Darrow & Co. The firm is one of the most enterprising in the city, and Capt. Irwin is one of our most genial and useful citizens.

FRANK W. INGERSOLL.

Frank W. Ingersoll, senior member of the law firm of Ingersoll & Crater, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., April 29, 1852. His education in this country was received at Notre Dame University, near South Bend, Ind. After leaving this institution, he traveled extensively in Europe, spending one year in the Law Department of Heidelberg University, in Germany, and one year in the University at Leipsic, going from there to the University of Gratz, in Austria. After a short illness in the hospital at Milan, Italy, he went to Paris to study belles lettres and science, at Sarbonne, the well-known infidel college of France. A trip through Holland and Belgium completed his tour of the continent, and he went to England and Scotland. Returning home, he attended the Law Department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, two years, graduating in March, 1876. The following summer, he visited the mining fields of Colorado and the Black Hills, and afterward went to New Mexico with a patent gold-washing machine. This proving a failure, he returned to Denver, where he began the practice of law. Mr.



G. B. Reed

Ingersoll is an educated, refined gentleman, and the success he has met with in the practice of his profession is the best evidence of his worth.

A. L. ISH.

Mr. Ish was born in Saline County, Mo., in 1834. His father was one of the pioneers of that State, having emigrated there in the early part of the present century. He followed farming in his native State until 1862, when he joined the stream of emigration then pouring into Colorado, and was so well pleased with the future prospects of the then Territory, that he determined to make it his future home. After staying here a short time, he went to Montana Territory, where he remained about sixteen months, and then returned to Denver. Purchasing a small farm a few miles north of the city, he built him a substantial house, and has otherwise improved the grounds with shade and ornamental trees, a fine fish-pond, small fruit trees and Kentucky blue grass, until he has one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Ish was married in Missouri, in 1854, to Miss Sarah Embree, to which union eight children have been born, all of whom are living.

LUTHER JUDSON INGERSOLL, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Plainfield, Ill., June 26, 1838. He attended school very little until the age of eighteen, when he determined to secure an education. He began, in 1860, by teaching school six months, and then, with limited means, left home for Galesburg, Ill., where he entered college, and by working Saturdays and at odd times, he earned sufficient for incidental expenses. Just as he was entering the senior year, his health failed, and his studies were interrupted for a term of years. Although he did not graduate, he was regarded during his student life as the best orator in the college. He was a good-natured, hard-working student. At the end of the freshman year, he was one of six competitors chosen by the students, for the annual college prize. His subject was "The Elements of our National Suc-

cess." He took the first prize. He completed his medical studies in 1872, receiving the degree of M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, after which he located in Carrollton, Mo., where he was known as a Christian gentleman and industrious physician, and soon secured a lucrative practice. He also enlisted in the temperance work, in which he did good service. He prepared two lectures—one upon "Woman and Home," the other upon "Woman's Work, or who makes the Citizen," which were highly spoken of by the press and people wherever delivered. In April, 1879, Dr. Ingersoll settled in Denver, where, by devotion to his profession, he is earning a good reputation as a skillful physician. Following the precepts of his ancestors, he is in politics a Republican, in religion, a Baptist. He was married, September 15, 1870, to Mary A., daughter of H. R. Brockett, of Peoria, Ill.

HON. BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1814. His ancestors on both sides were of New England birth. In 1835, he married the eldest daughter of Daniel W. and Mary P. Donnan of the same county. Her parents and grandparents were also of pure New England blood. Mr. Johnson was educated in the public schools of his native county, and brought up to farm work, in which he continued several years, part of the time giving his exclusive attention to it, and part of the time in connection with other matters. He began the business of insurance over thirty years ago. In 1851, with the assistance of ex-Gov. George N. Briggs and other leading men in that region, he organized the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Mass., of which Gov. Briggs was elected President, and Mr. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer. Some three years thereafter, his health began to fail, and during the next two years it was suggested from time to time by his family, his physicians and the Directors of his company, that he should have a year's rest either in a Southern or Western climate.

In March, 1856, with his wife and two sons, he came to Illinois and spent the summer and fall in Evanston, on the shore of Lake Michigan, and the winter in the city of Chicago. During the year, he aided in the management of his company as best he could by correspondence and visiting the office several times. Under the influence of the climate, and rest from constant labor, his health improved; still it was not thought advisable for him to return to a work of so great responsibility and hardship at that time. Therefore, at the end of one year, he returned to the office in Pittsfield, and resigned the position, the duties of which had once broken him down, and took leave of his early associations and the company for which he had labored so hard in order to place it upon a solid foundation, and which, to-day, a quarter of a century later, ranks in relation of assets to liabilities equal to the soundest institutions of the kind in the United States. Some two years thereafter, he had so far recovered his health that he became connected, as a partner, with Dr. L. D. Boone, ex-Mayor of Chicago, in the business of insurance and loaning money. About the year 1861, Mr. Johnson was elected Director and Vice President of a New York life insurance company, with an independent office in Chicago for the transaction of its business in the Northwest. During his connection with this institution, he was elected President of an Illinois life insurance company, which embraced in its directorship and list of stockholders many of the leading men of several of the Western States. This position he held until he decided to follow his two children (Mr. Egbert Johnson, of Denver, and Mr. Albert Johnson, of Georgetown), to Colorado. Soon after this decision, in connection with several other gentlemen, he purchased a tract of land on the Denver Pacific Railroad, where Platteville now is, and where his family residence is still situated. Before leaving Chicago, however, the subject of organizing a life insurance company for the Rocky Mountain region, with headquarters in Denver, was under advisement. Soon after his removal with his family to Colorado,

about five years ago, it was decided to perfect the organization, and with the aid of Gen. John Pierce, Capt. W. H. Pierce, Henry Crow, John L. Dailey, and other business men of Colorado, the Rocky Mountain Insurance and Savings Institution was organized, and began operations late in 1875, with Mr. Johnson as President, which position he still holds. For nearly thirty years, Mr. J. has not only been an officer in the business of life insurance, but most of the time has had, and still has, additional burdens incident to being President and Treasurer of other corporations. During the time of his poor health, and the hardships of an active business life of over forty years, Mr. Johnson desires to have it stated here that but for the encouragement he has constantly received from his devoted wife and children, he would not now be able to give his time to business as he does with the same devotion that is expected of much younger men. In politics, Mr. J. was born and raised a Democrat. In 1854, having spent some time in Washington during the Congressional debates upon the subject of the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, he decided to leave the party; and later, when the Republican party came into being, himself and sons became connected therewith, and to its principles they still adhere.

E. P. JACOBSON.

Mr. Jacobson is one of the leading members of the bar in this city, and especially have his admirable qualifications for the profession, his legal knowledge and ability secured for him the esteem and confidence not only of the members of the bar, but of his fellow-citizens as well. He was born on the 3d of May, 1841, and received his academical education at a Gymnasium in Prussia, a system of colleges officered and conducted under the auspices of the Government. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he entered the Union army as a private, was promoted to a captaincy and served three years. At the close of his military service in 1863, he was awarded a medal of honor by Congress for meritorious con-

duct at the battle of Chancellorsville. Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State at Washington, engaged him as chief of one of the diplomatic bureaus, in which capacity he remained until 1867, during which time he prepared himself for admission to the bar, and was admitted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1867. From that time to the present, he has continued in the uninterrupted practice of his profession. In the fall of 1869, he went to Mississippi, and the following spring was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of that State. He remained in that position until the fall of 1872, when failing health compelled him to remove to Denver, where he has since resided and practiced his profession.

JOHN G. JENKINS.

Mr. Jenkins is of Welsh parentage. He was born in South Wales June 24, 1844. He attended the national schools until about fifteen years of age, when he learned the trade of a shoemaker. He was married at the age of twenty, and carried on the boot and shoe business in his own name two years before coming to the United States. In 1869, he crossed the ocean and located in Trumbull County, Ohio, and worked at his trade one year. Returning to Wales, he brought his family to the United States the following year, and came immediately across the country to Colorado, settling in Cañon City, where he formed a partnership with Robert Roesner in the boot and shoe business, but after six months sold out and returned to Church Hill, Trumbull Co., Ohio. He continued in the same business there two years; then came to Denver in May, 1874, and worked at his trade in the employ of Charles Johnson, until September, 1877, when he began business for himself, manufacturing boots and shoes, in which he still continues.

J. JAY JOSLIN.

Few men have devoted a lifetime to the mercantile business and made fewer mistakes than Mr. Joslin. From his own choice, he adopted this

vocation, refusing liberal offers from his father to follow his footsteps and become a farmer. By strict and careful business management, and by industry, good habits and strict integrity, he has made of his life a success. He is the son of Hon. Joseph Joslin, of Vermont; was born May 11, 1829, in Poultney, Vt. After attending the public schools and an academy for some time, he entered upon a clerkship in a neighboring town for about two years, and for about one year in his native town. In April, 1851, he married Miss Mary E. Andus, of Poultney. His father then offered him the homestead, if he would remain upon it. This he decided to do, but, after farming one year, he respectfully declined his father's generous offer, removed to Poultney and embarked in the mercantile business. In less than one year, his father was well pleased with the change. His business increased until 1864, when he built the largest and finest storeroom in the State, which he still owns. He continued in business there until 1873, when he sold his stock of goods and came to Denver; and, on the 1st of April of the same year, he bought what was then known as the New York Store, at the corner of Fifteenth and Larimer streets, remaining there until 1879. He then removed to Lawrence street, where he now has one of the finest retail dry-goods establishments in the State. The following are some of the evidences of his success as a careful business man: He has always paid 100 cents on the dollar; has never allowed his paper to be protested; has never given a mortgage; has never been sued, and has never had a partner. He is enterprising, generous and public-spirited, an honest man and a good citizen.

JAMES JOHNSON.

James Johnson was born in Scotland in 1855, and came to the United States with his parents when quite young. He attended public school in Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the age of seventeen commenced an apprenticeship at the plumbing trade. His mother and the family moved to Denver in

1870, and from that date to the present time he has worked steadily and industriously at his trade, mastering every branch, and accumulating capital with which to establish himself in business. In 1878, he associated himself with W. S. Fowler, under the firm name of James Johnson & Co., at 299 Fifteenth street, Denver, as plumbers, gas and steam fitters, and attending to repair work of all kinds. This firm employ about ten workmen, and may be considered as one of the leading houses in the city. Mr. Johnson is unmarried; affiliates with the Democratic party in national issues; belongs to the "Woodie Fisher Hose Company," of Denver, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has held the office of M. A. A. in the Order. In his brief career he has developed all those qualities that render a man a useful member of society.

JAMES H. JONES.

Among those who have become familiar to the citizens of Denver, through long-continued service in one position, none are more worthy of especial mention than J. H. Jones, the agent of the Kansas Pacific Express Company, who, for twenty-seven years, has been prominently identified with the carrying business of the West, and, for thirteen years, has occupied his present position in Denver. Mr. Jones is by birth a Virginian, and, in 1849, emigrated to Missouri and embarked in mercantile pursuits. In 1853, he began freighting on the Plains and in the mountains between the Missouri River and Salt Lake City, with headquarters in the latter place. He removed to Colorado early in 1867, as the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express and Stage Lines, then running from Fort Kearney to the eastern terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, and covering about three thousand miles of stage line. On the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad to Cheyenne the line was sold to John Hughes & Co., who retained Mr. Jones as their agent. After the Kansas Pacific Railroad was completed to Denver, the stages were withdrawn, and the express business reverted to Wells, Fargo & Co., and was subsequently trans-

ferred to the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Express Companies, with Mr. Jones as the agent for both, which position he still retains. He was also for a time the General Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway. Under his management the express business has grown from a very insignificant beginning to its present magnitude. He has witnessed the growth of the city from a population of 4,000 inhabitants to more than 30,000, has retained his present position through all its vicissitudes and changes of administration, and during these years has devoted himself quietly to the faithful discharge of its duties. It may be said of him, that while he carefully guards the interests of his company, he is at the same time just to the public, by whom he is held in universal esteem. Although maintaining a quiet dignity, he is genial and affable, and no person ever went to him on any business, however unimportant, and failed to meet a courteous reception, and the consideration due from one gentleman to another—his example and influence in this regard being reflected in the conduct of all his employees. He is a thorough business man, of sound views, and his judgment in all matters affecting questions of transportation in the west is held in business circles as of the greatest value. Although he has been repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for the positions of Alderman, Mayor, Representative to the Legislature, and State Senator, he has uniformly declined, having no taste nor inclination in that direction.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Perhaps Colorado and her sister States of the rocky range are indebted to few of the number who have, during the past decade, represented their glories of nature to the world at large, more than to the artist whose name is written above. Born in Northern New York in 1843, he passed most of his youth in Troy, where he began painting portraits at an early age, and continued to follow the profession until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in a Vermont regiment, happening to be painting in that State at the time. In



Rev St Clair Ross

1866, he came West in pursuit of adventure, and "bull-whacked" it from the Missouri River to California, returning during the following year to Omaha, with a band of "bronchos," which he sold there, and, having for a time sufficient of adventure, settled in that town and resumed art, this time as a photographer, eventually becoming owner of the leading business of the kind in the place. He now began to make those extensive trips into the Rocky Mountain regions that have given him his world-wide reputation, making his first venture in 1868, and following in 1869 with a long season's work on the then newly completed line of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1870, he joined the Hayden survey as volunteer photographer, and the following year gave up business in Omaha, and became officially connected with the survey. During this connection, he has made photographic views over nearly all of the Rocky Mountain region, spending four full seasons in Colorado alone, and penetrating with pack-mules and apparatus for the most elaborate work, into the most hidden recesses of our mountain domain. Many thousands of the views thus secured, with infinite pains and patience, were published by the United States Government, and, in consequence of their dissemination abroad and at home, Mr. Jackson has become known as the originator of work of the rarest excellence. His report on the ancient ruins of Southwestern Colorado and the adjacent territory, illustrated with plans and restorations of the ruins, and representations of the remains as they exist at the present time, is the best contribution to this branch of American archæology among the many that have been made in connection with the Government survey, and has been eagerly sought after by scientists at home and abroad. The Government collection of portraits of distinguished chiefs of the various Indian tribes, contributed by Mr. Jackson, is the finest in existence, possesses great interest, and will soon become invaluable as a historical reminder of a race that is fast passing away. When the Hayden survey was discontinued, or merged, in the spring of 1879, Mr. J. came to

Denver to engage in the photographing business and on the 1st of November opened at 413 Larimer street, one of the most completely appointed establishments in the West. In addition to finely finished portrait work, he continues his specialty of landscape photographing, his mammoth outdoor pictures being marvels of artistic excellence, and among the places the stranger should not fail to visit in Denver is this collection, the work of persevering genius, and prosecuted under facilities such as even genius rarely has at its disposal. Mr. J. continues his study of, and interest in, high art, and his gallery, rightly so called, will be at the disposal of the best painters of the day, as a place of exhibition for their works, where collectors may be sure of finding only such pictures as Mr. J., with a high reputation to sustain, can indorse as genuine.

EPHRAIM S. JOHNSTON.

That success in life is not wholly a creation of circumstances, or a series of circumstances, but of that inherent power and natural ability to seize upon circumstances and turn them to advantageous account, which is denominated "tact," but in some people amounts almost to genius, is exemplified in the history of the above-named gentleman for the past few years. Coming to Colorado but eight years ago, too poor to obtain a farm of his own, he became a tenant of John G. Lilly, on his farm near Littleton. Not contented with the ordinary profits of this method of farming, he saw in the rich cereal productions of the Platte and Bear Creek Valleys a field for enterprise which he proceeded to occupy. Purchasing, with his brothers, a steam thrasher, he has for the past four years supplemented his farm labors by thrashing a large portion of the wheat raised in Jefferson and Arapahoe Counties. The business has been a profitable one, and Mr. Johnston is now the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres on Bear Creek, and with his habits of untiring industry and his well-known character for personal integrity, it requires but little foresight to predict for him a career of influence, wealth and usefulness. He was born in Greene

Co., Ohio, June 2, 1849, being a son of Thomas P. Johnston, and a grandson of one of the early pioneers of Ohio. He is the third in age of a family of ten children, seven of whom chose Colorado as their home, and six of whom still reside in the State. Mr. Johnston came to Colorado in 1871, and on the 7th of October, 1873, was married to Miss Ellen A. Davis, of his native county in Ohio, and has two children.

ABRAHAM JACOBS.

Among the pioneer business men of Denver, and one who has by fair dealing and perseverance established himself as one of the prominent merchants of the West, is Mr. Jacobs. He was born in Frensdorf, Germany, August 18, 1834, and came to the United States when but nine years of age. He resided successively in Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky.; most of the time engaged in clerking. In the summer of 1857, he went to Omaha, Neb., where he was engaged in business for himself, continuing until the summer of 1859, when he crossed the Plains and engaged in business in Denver; for the first year in the auction and commission business. He then sold out and went to Central City, and there engaged in a general merchandise business for about five years. In 1865, in addition to his business in Central City, he opened a line of wholesale and retail clothing and gents' furnishing goods in Denver, under the firm name of A. Jacobs & Co.; continuing business at both points until 1876, when he disposed of his business at Central City, and has since given his entire attention to his extensive and prosperous business in this city, in which he carries the largest stock in this line of any firm in Colorado. In 1867, Mr. Jacobs bought the Denver & Santa Fe Stage Line, running from Denver to Trinidad, of which he was owner and proprietor for three years, when he sold out, owing to the press of his increasing mercantile business. He is one of the pioneers who has always used his influence in favor of law and order, and has done everything in his power toward developing

Colorado; is public spirited and reliable, and a prompt and enterprising business man.

FERDINAND JENSEN.

The senior partner of the wholesale hardware house of Jensen, Bliss & Co., is Ferdinand Jensen, who, although now a resident of Deadwood, D. T., is well known in Denver, where, for ten years, he occupied a high position as an upright, honorable citizen and an enterprising and successful merchant. He was born in August, 1839, in Holstein, Germany, where he received a good education. In 1854, his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Davenport, Iowa. A few years later, he left home for St. Louis, where he was connected with a large grocery house for a couple of years. Returning to Davenport, he entered the employ of Harper & Steele, a prominent wholesale hardware firm of that city. In 1867, he came to Denver, Harper & Steele having established a branch house here some two years before. He continued in their employ until 1869, when he entered the hardware establishment of Tappan & Co. In December, 1871, he and William M. Bliss purchased the business of Tappan & Co., and have since been prominently identified in the commercial interests of the Rocky Mountain region. In 1877, Mr. Jensen went to the Black Hills, and established a branch house in Deadwood, where the firm now enjoys an extensive and successful business.

JAMES JONES.

Mr. Jones was born in Herefordshire, England, April 14, 1836. At the age of fourteen he was employed by the Government to carry the mail to different points. In 1863, he engaged in farming, and in 1868, purchased a brick and tile manufactory, but heavy losses in this business, combined with three excessively dry seasons in farming, brought on financial embarrassment from which he was unable to recover. Determining to try his fortunes in America, he sailed for the United States on the 15th of October, 1872, landing in

New York about one month later. Spending the winter in New York, he came the following spring to Colorado, and engaged in gardening in Littleton. Two years later, he put in a crop of small grain on the place known as the Shackleton farm, which he had purchased; but his crop being destroyed by the grasshoppers, he engaged in stock-raising on the Divide. Losing many of his cattle during the severe winter which followed, he returned to the farm where he has been successfully engaged in raising hogs, of which he has about a hundred head. Mr. Jones was married, October 8, 1867, to Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, widow of Thomas Barton, and has three children.

GEORGE W. KASSLER.

The above-named gentleman, cashier of the First National Bank of Denver, and well known in commercial and banking circles throughout the country, has been a resident of this city since 1860. He was born in Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y., September 12, 1836. His early educational advantages were limited, as at the age of eleven he entered a store, where he was employed during the summers, the winter months only being spent in school, with the exception of one year. At fifteen, he went to Cooperstown and, after clerking in a store one year, he was engaged as a clerk in the post office until 1857, when he came west as far as Omaha, Neb. While there, he was employed by L. R. Tuttle and A. U. Wyman in the banking business. Both these gentlemen afterward held the office of Treasurer of the United States. It was under the instruction of these eminent financiers that he acquired the principles and laid the foundation of his accurate and intimate knowledge of banking. Early in 1860, he left Omaha for this city, the journey between the two places occupying twenty-four days. From that time to the building of the railroad, Mr. Kassler made no less than a dozen trips across the Plains by stage and once by wagon train. He arrived here in April, and at once entered the banking-house of Turner & Hobbs, with whom he

continued until, on the breaking-out of the rebellion, they closed their business here and returned to the East to look after their affairs in that part of the country. He was then appointed assistant to Maj. J. S. Fillmore, Paymaster of the United States Army, and in that capacity was dispatched to New Mexico to pay off the troops in that Territory. Returning at the end of nine months, he made a short visit East, and, while there, received the appointment of cashier in the United States Mint, then established in this city. In January, 1864, he resigned his position in the mint and engaged in merchandising and insurance business in Denver, in which he continued eleven years. He is a practical insurance man, and was for several years President of the Denver Board of Underwriters. While engaged in merchandising, he became connected with the First National Bank, of which he was a Director for several years. In 1874, he closed his mercantile business and became actively connected with the management of the bank as assistant cashier. For the past year, almost the entire responsibility and control of the business has devolved on Mr. Kassler, and how well he has discharged the duties of the position is evident to all having business relations with the bank. It is safe to say that no man occupies a higher position in the public estimation as a financier, a business man, a citizen and a genial, affable, whole-souled and high-toned gentleman, than George W. Kassler. He has recently been appointed cashier of this bank. Among the official positions which he has held are those of Deputy Territorial Treasurer in 1876 and City Treasurer a year or two before. He has dealt quite extensively in real estate, and has recently erected, with David H. Moffat, Jr., a very fine business block on Lawrence street. For a number of years, he has been more or less interested in mining operations, and is at present a stockholder in the Little Pittsburgh Consolidated Mining Company. He has been Secretary of the Denver & South Park Railroad Company since its organization, and has been Treasurer of the Denver

Board of Trade. Mr. Kassler was married, in 1865, to Miss Maria T. Stebbins, of Clinton, N. Y., and has two sons.

HON. STEPHEN W. KEENE.

Among the many men who have sought homes and fortunes in Colorado, but few, if any, have better kept pace with the general forward movement of Denver, or been more closely allied to the business interests of the State, than has Stephen W. Keene. Born in Luzerne County, Penn., December 27, 1840, he started at the age of four years to Illinois. His father dying soon after, his mother returned to Pennsylvania, where, until he was twenty-five years old, he was variously employed, receiving the greater part of his education through his business transactions. When Jay Gould started his extensive tannery at Gouldsboro, Penn., Mr. Keene was one of the first men employed, remaining with him fifteen months, and taking part in the famous Gouldsboro war. We next find him employed by the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company, with whom he served over seven years in nearly every capacity from sub-station agent at Gouldsboro, to conductor of a fast train on the same road. At the breaking-out of the war in 1861, he enlisted in the Second New York Light Cavalry, and was detailed to take charge of all the transportation wagons of the regiment, which duty he performed so faithfully and well that his commanding officers were greatly pleased with his soldierly deportment. From here he was appointed Quartermaster of the Department of the Potomac, and accompanied Gen. Banks on his disastrous Texas expedition. He was with the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gen. Frank P. Blair, on Sherman's famous march to the sea, and, at the close of the campaign, was mustered out at Savannah, Ga. He then returned to New York and published the book called "Kilpatrick and Our Cavalry," losing heavily in the enterprise. After an extended trip throughout the West, he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged largely in manufacturing all kinds of wooden

implements, and in the wholesale grocery business. He served two terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from 1869 to 1871, as the representative from Luzerne County, containing a population of over two hundred thousand people, being elected over a Republican majority of 3,000. In 1873, he came West, and for a time assisted in constructing the Texas Pacific Railroad, and in developing the coal mines of Kansas, Texas and Indian Territory. Desiring a more permanent occupation, he came to Denver in November, 1877, and opened the Planters' Hotel on Sixteenth and Wazee streets, which he controlled a little more than one year, and then bought the Lindell Hotel in West Denver, which he is still running. Aside from superintending the management of the hotel, he has engaged extensively in contracting and building, and also in mining enterprises, having developed some of the richest mines of Colorado.

JOHN I. KLOCK.

The foreman of the car-repairing shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in Denver, is John I. Klock, who holds an enviable position in the community, both as a mechanic and an ex-soldier of the Union army. He was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1836, and passed his early life on his father's farm, working when he was old enough to assist his father during the summer months, and attending public school in winter. He served an apprenticeship of three years in St. Lawrence County, learning the carpenter's trade, and afterward moved to Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm two years, and then procured employment from the Chicago & North-Western Railway, as bridge-builder, and subsequently, as mechanic in the car-shops of the same Company. When the country called for volunteers to protect the Union and suppress the rebellion, John Klock abandoned the workshop and enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteers. Until the close of the war, when peace was declared and the cause of the Union had triumphed, he remained in the field, participating in the cam-



John A. Riethmann.

paings of Sherman's army, receiving promotion as First Sergeant of Company A, Thirty-second Wisconsin, and in April, 1865, advanced to the post of Captain of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth United States Colored Infantry. Mr. Klock came to Colorado in 1870, and has resided with his family in Denver since that time. He is at present foreman in charge of car-repairing in the shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his superiors and fellow-workmen. He was married in Wisconsin in the year 1860. By hard work and prudent management, he has earned for himself and family a good home in the city of Denver. He belongs to the Masonic and Good Templars organizations, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRANCIS G. KING.

Mr. King is one of the active business men of this State, who has been the architect of his own fortune. He has not grown rich through any sudden streak of bonanza "luck," but by industrious and careful business enterprise he has acquired ample means, which he is now largely using toward developing the interests of this city and State. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., February 26, 1834, received an academic education, and for about four years followed teaching. In the spring of 1865, he had saved quite a little sum of his earnings, which he decided to invest in Western lands; he made his purchase in Iowa, and held the land until 1872, when he disposed of it at a good profit. In 1857, he went into the hardware business at Meadville, Penn., and continued until 1861, when he formed a partnership with his brother, and they removed their business to Titusville, Penn., and remained there until the spring of 1866. He then sold out, and removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, and also carried on a large manufactory of carriage wood-work, until the spring of 1873, when his health became so impaired that he was compelled to sell out his business. In the fall of 1874, he came to Denver,

and for the first year was unable to do any business except to handle a little money. In 1875, finding the climate beneficial to him, he began making investments in real estate. In 1876, he, with others, opened the Bank of Clear Creek County, at Georgetown, of which Mr. King was Vice President for two years, and the same year he made a number of investments in San Juan mining property. During the years 1877 and 1878, he continued to invest in real estate and to handle large amounts of money, both for himself and Eastern parties. In 1879, he began investing largely in Denver real estate, and is now erecting, in connection with H. H. King, one of the largest and finest business blocks in this city. He was married to Miss C. M. Westgate, of Crawford County, Penn., in October, 1861.

WILLIAM W. KNIGHT.

Mr. Knight was born in Calhoun County, Mich., December 6, 1837. He is a son of Thomas Knight, a native of Yorkshire, England, who immigrated to America in 1831, and settled in the wilds of Michigan, being now the oldest living inhabitant of Calhoun County. He is one of the largest land-owners and most successful farmers in the county, occupies his original homestead, is, at the age of seventy-five years, still hale and hearty, and is an example of the fine old English gentleman. William W. Knight received a common-school education, and spent one year in Olivet College. He began business in Marshall, Mich., as a boot and shoe dealer, and, after several years, engaged in the grocery trade in Niles. He was afterward, for eight years, the agent of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, and, for three years, had the entire control and management of their business for Western Michigan. His wife's health failing, he removed to Denver in December, 1873, as the Manager of the Howe Sewing Machine Company for the State of Colorado. In the spring of 1875, he formed a partnership with his brother, Frank A. Knight, and A. K. Clark, and took the State agency of the Domestic Sewing Machine. About a year later,

they added the music business, to which they have since devoted the largest share of their attention, and in which they have met with the most gratifying success, being, by all odds, the largest music house in Colorado, their trade extending throughout the entire State and over a considerable portion of New Mexico and Wyoming Territories. The firm is at present Knight Brothers & Waterbury. Besides being the exclusive agents for Colorado for the Steinway, the Chickering and the Hallett & Davis pianos and the Burdette, Mason & Hamlin and Esty organs—the best three organs in the world—they carry a full stock of cheaper instruments, while their assortment of small musical instruments and musical merchandise is still more extensive, their line of sheet music embracing no less than twenty-five thousand pieces. They still do an extensive sewing machine business, selling fully eight hundred annually, their leading machine being the Domestic. Mr. Knight was married, September 24, 1861, to Miss Marion H. Kincaid, of Calhoun County, Mich., a member of the well-known Kincaid family of Washington County, N. Y. They have one son living.

REV. MATTHEW KLAIBER.

Rev. M. Klaiber, Pastor of the German M. E. Church of Denver, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, August 13, 1831. He received a good education and studied medicine seven years, after which he came to this country and immediately settled in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, to engage in the practice of medicine, which he continued for one year, at the expiration of which time he went to Kentucky, where he was a railroad Superintendent two years. Returning to Cuyahoga County, he engaged again in the practice of his profession, and also carried on quite an extensive stone business. While in Kentucky he was married to Miss Mary Gluntz. He continued the practice of medicine in Ohio for two years, and then began preaching the Gospel for the Evangelical Church, and was sent to Marshall, Clark Co., Ill.

He remained with the Evangelical organization until he came to Denver, in February, 1878, when he united with the M. E. Church, and was soon after called to the pastorate of the M. E. Church here. Mr. Klaiber is active and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and in the short time in which he has been in Denver, has gained for himself a host of warm friends.

JAMES G. KILPATRICK.

Mr. Kilpatrick was born May 2, 1848, in County Armagh, Ireland, and received a good common-school education. He came to the United States in 1866, arriving in St. Louis in May, and soon afterward entered a notion house of that city as book-keeper, remaining there until November, 1868. He then purchased a farm near Pleasant Hill, Mo., and for a short time engaged in farming, after which he sold out and went to Baxter Springs, Kan., and engaged in clerking and book-keeping for about one year. He then formed a partnership with Guren & Hunter, and bought out his employer, continuing in business for about one year, when Hunter & Kilpatrick succeeded, this firm continuing for about one year longer. They then sold out and Mr. Kilpatrick came to Denver in July, 1872, where he again entered a dry-goods store as clerk for a short time, and then took charge of the books in the furniture store of Smith & Doll, for about a year and a half. He then formed a partnership with Robert Brown of Cincinnati, Ohio, and opened a furniture store, in which business he has since continued. By strict integrity and careful business management, Mr. Kilpatrick, who has the entire charge of the business in this city, has built up one of the best trades in Colorado.

JAMES H. KIRK.

James H. Kirk, Master Mechanic of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, was born in Biddulph, Canada West, in the year 1852. His boyhood and youth were passed in Chicago, Ill., whither his mother had moved when he was quite

young. His education was received partly in the public schools in that city and partly in the Jesuits' College, where he remained until he had reached the age of seventeen. Then selecting mechanical studies as the avocation best adapted to his taste, he entered the machine-shops of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad as an apprentice, and remained in the employment of that Company nearly four years. After a brief connection with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad machine-shops, he came to Colorado and was employed on the Kansas Pacific Railroad in a similar capacity for a year, when he was promoted to the position of foreman of the round-house. He was subsequently placed in charge of the machine-shops of the Denver Pacific Railroad, and when the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the Denver Pacific Railroad Companies passed under the same management and the shops of both roads were consolidated, he was selected to fill the position of general foreman. He was acting in this capacity until appointed to his present position, November 25, 1878, as Master Mechanic of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad. Such has been his brief connection with the mechanical and motor-power departments of various railroads, and a steady gradual advance in the estimate placed upon his ability and trustworthiness by his superiors is the most notable feature of his career. It stands almost without parallel in the history of railroads that one should occupy, at the age of twenty-seven, the responsible position now filled so creditably by Mr. Kirk. The complex duties of his office embrace the supervision of engineers, firemen and mechanics in the different departments, all of whom are responsible to and are employed by the Master Mechanic. He is charged with the condition of the rolling-stock, the building of cars and engines, and the general supervision of the repair-shops and employes, wherever located or stationed along the line. Not only is a thorough knowledge of his profession necessary for a proper performance of the duties incumbent upon the office, but he must be possessed of great adminis-

trative ability in order to meet creditably the emergencies of the situation. That Mr. Kirk combines in himself these prerequisites—as his appointment would indicate—is proved by the continued confidence reposed in him by his superiors, who are quick to detect mismanagement in any of the departments of this most wonderful railroad in the world. Mr. Kirk was married in Chicago in 1877, and is the father of one child.

EDWARD KERNGOOD.

This gentleman is a member of the firm of L. Garson & Co. He was born in New York City February 12, 1842. When he was three years of age, his parents removed to Syracuse, N. Y. He remained there until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to Seneca Falls, N. Y., and became clerk in the clothing house of L. Garson. He remained with that firm three years, being employed a part of that time in a branch store of the firm at Waterloo, N. Y. In 1858, he returned to Syracuse, N. Y., and engaged with the wholesale and retail clothing house of A. C. Yeats, and remained there eight years. He then removed to Oswego, N. Y., and again engaged with L. Garson, who had removed from Seneca Falls to that place. Two years later, he became a partner in the firm and manager of the business at that place while Mr. Garson established himself in Rochester, N. Y. In 1868, he was married to Matilda L. Garson, daughter of his partner. He remained in Oswego, N. Y., until 1872, when he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and in January, 1873, came to Denver to make arrangements for building a storeroom. The building was completed and ready for occupancy in November, 1873, when he became manager of the business in this city, while Mr. Garson continued at Rochester, N. Y., in the wholesale and jobbing business. They also have a retail store in Buffalo, N. Y. They were the originators of the one-price system in Rochester, and were the first to adopt it in this city, where it has been the main factor in the success of their business.

LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN.

Luther S. Kauffman was born November 5, 1846, in Minersville, Penn., where he spent his early life and was engaged in the banking business until 1872. Removing to Pittsburgh, Penn., he engaged in the insurance and brokerage business until 1875. From that time until 1878, he was a stock broker in New York City, and one of the first members of the New York Mining Stock Exchange. Leaving New York, he came to Colorado in June, 1878, and stumped the State for the Republican party, after which he opened an office in Denver, in 1879, for negotiating mining property, under the name of the Colorado Mining Exchange. In June, 1879, he assisted in organizing the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of Denver, of which he was Secretary.

J. C. KUNER.

Mr. Kuner was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 17, 1820. At the usual age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to the trade of a coppersmith, and, after the expiration of his three years' apprenticeship, traveled as a journeyman to perfect himself in his business. Returning, he entered the army, and, after six months, was released by the influence and intercession of his father. He then obtained a position on a steamboat, on Lake Constance, where he remained five years. Becoming connected with the Revolution of 1848, he was forced to leave the country, and came to the United States. Arriving in New Orleans, he learned the baker's trade. He spent five years in New Orleans, Memphis and Holly Springs, removing to Iowa City, Iowa, thence to Marshalltown, and from there to St. Louis, in 1870. There he engaged in the manufacture of vinegar. In 1872, he came to Colorado and started the Denver Pickle Works. He began in a small way, having lost his entire capital in St. Louis. It is said that he carried his vinegar about the city in a wheelbarrow. From this small beginning has developed his present prosperous business, extending throughout the entire State. While living in Iowa he served as Alderman in Iowa City and

Marshalltown. He was elected a member of the Denver School Board in 1876, and again in 1879, and is its present Treasurer. He is now a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Arapahoe County, to which office he was elected in 1878. He is Treasurer of the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association of Denver, and of Germania Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F. These are an indication of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Kuner was married in his native country, in 1844, to Miss Barbetta Hechelman. Of his five children four are married, while the youngest, Rudolph A., is a partner of his father.

F. A. KEENER.

Mr. Keener came to Denver from Illinois in 1874, bringing capital for investment in real estate, and has identified himself with the interests of the city, adding much to its growth by erecting several residences which are an ornament to the city. He was born in Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn., September 17, 1827. When ten years of age, he removed with his father to Naples, Scott Co., Ill., where he received a common-school education, and, at the age of twenty-one, engaged in the pork and grain business in company with his brother, T. C. Keener, known as the firm of T. & F. Keener, having branches at Jacksonville and Meredosia, Morgan County. In the spring of 1874, he came to Denver, and operated in real estate in the interest of the firm in this city and other places in the State. In 1878, he became permanently located in Denver, and has continued to operate largely in real estate since that time. He was married, January 1, 1847, to the daughter of Nathan and Maria Pike, of Scott County, Ill.

JOHN D. KLINE, M. D.

Dr. Kline was born in Columbia, S. C., August 21, 1843. He received his early education in a private school. At the age of fifteen, he removed to Columbia, Maury Co., Tenn., and entered Jackson College, from which he graduated in



Yours to
A. J. Sampson.

1862. Soon afterward, he enlisted in the First Tennessee Cavalry of the Confederate army, and served as ordnance officer until promoted to the rank of captain of artillery. After the war, he began the study of medicine in Nashville, Tenn., and afterward spent one year in study at Baltimore, Md. Removing to Meridian, Miss., he spent several years in study and the practice of medicine. In 1868, he removed to New Orleans and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, from which he graduated in 1870. Returning to Meridian, Miss., he settled in the practice of his profession. In July, 1878, he removed to Hot Springs, Ark., and resided there until May, 1879, when he came to Denver, and has since been engaged in a lucrative practice. He was married, in the State of Mississippi, March 2, 1868, to the daughter of the late Benjamin Ivy, of Mobile, Ala.

I. H. KASTOR.

Mr. Kastor was born in Redwitz, Province of Bavaria, Germany, December 5, 1835. He remained there until 1850, when he came to the United States and attended private school in New York City one year. He then went to Louisiana, but, finding the South unsuited to his taste, returned to New York City and accepted a position in an importing house. He continued clerking there until September, 1856, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and spent two years clerking in a wholesale house. Leaving that city, he located in Leavenworth, Kan., and embarked in the clothing business, in which he continued until 1864, when he came to Denver and engaged in the clothing business in company with his brother-in-law. In 1869, he bought out his partner and remained in business until 1875, when he sold out, and soon afterward sailed with his family to Europe, and traveled in Germany, France and England. Returning to the United States, he arrived in Denver August 27, 1877, and was engaged in the real-estate business one year, after which he re-opened his clothing establishment at his present location,

where he has since continued with good success. He was married in Leavenworth, Kan., October 28, 1859.

WHARTON J. KINSEY.

The history of W. J. Kinsey and the business of which he is the head, furnishes a good illustration of the spirit of enterprise which pervades and characterizes the whole Western country, and an example of honorable success, seldom equaled in so short a time. Beginning in a small way in 1866, he has kept pace with the demands of the rapidly growing agricultural interests, has contributed to the success and comfort of the farmers of the State by the introduction of the latest and best improvements in labor-saving machinery, and has increased his business, during the past ten years, from \$5,000 to over \$250,000 per annum. His trade extends throughout the entire State of Colorado, and, through his numerous agencies into New Mexico and Wyoming Territories. Besides handling a general line of agricultural implements, he is the sole agent for Colorado of B. D. Buford & Co.'s Rock Island plows, J. I. Case & Co.'s thrashing machines, P. K. Dederick & Co.'s perpetual hay-presses, J. W. Stodard & Co.'s Triumph drill and Tiger sulky hay-rakes, the Bain wagons, and Walter A. Wood & Co.'s mowers, reapers and self-binding harvesters, which he has continued to handle ever since his start in business in Denver. Mr. Kinsey was born August 23, 1842, in Mercer County, Ill., removing with his parents, at the age of twelve years, to Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., where his father was afterward one of the Kinsey Bros. Plow Manufacturing Company. Mr. Kinsey, as a boy, manifested a decided taste for mechanics, and preferred the workshop to the schoolroom, spending most of his time in the former. Entering the United States volunteer service, at the beginning of the rebellion, he served till the fall of 1862. Returning to Illinois, he remained through the winter, and the following spring came to Colorado, and took a contract to furnish the poles for the Western Union Telegraph line from Central City to about a hundred miles below Denver. In 1866, he

established the business for which his tastes, training and former experience so thoroughly qualified him, and in which he has been so eminently successful. No more untiring, thorough, hard-working business man can be found in Colorado than Mr. Kinsey. Early and late he is to be found at his office or extensive warehouse, giving his personal attention to every detail of his immense business. He is enterprising and sagacious, liberal-hearted and open-handed, frank and cordial in manner, and social in disposition. Although performing an amount of labor which would break down a man of less hardy constitution, his habit of application to business does not prevent him from finding time to mingle in the enjoyment of social life; and in society, as well as in his home and business, he is hailed as a genial comrade and the prince of good fellows.

ROBERT KIRKPATRICK.

This gentleman was born in Massillon, Stark Co., Ohio, October 9, 1832, and is of English and Scotch parentage. At an early age, adhering to the old English custom, he was apprenticed for seven years to the jeweler's trade, and then studied law one year in the office of F. M. Keith, in his native town, but believing the watch and jewelry business more suited to his taste, he embarked in that business in company with A. C. Benedict at 28 Broadway, New York City, and at the end of three years, returned to Massillon, Ohio. Mr. Kirkpatrick was married in Canton, Ohio, to Miss Hattie Trump, daughter of P. P. Trump, a prominent banker of that city. In 1875, he purchased the right of manufacturing the malleable and wrought-iron fencing for Colorado, since which time he has resided in Denver, devoting himself exclusively to business, in which he has attained a large patronage.

REV. JAMES D. KERR.

The Pastor of the Seventeenth Street Presbyterian Church of this city, Rev. James D. Kerr, who has endeared himself to the members of his church by his faithful ministrations, was born in

Washington County, Penn., November 28, 1839, and graduated at Washington College, Penn., in the class of 1859. After two years spent in teaching in the South, he returned to Pennsylvania and entered the Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, graduating in April, 1864. He soon afterward accepted a call to the pastorate of the Farmington Presbyterian Church in Sangamon County, Ill., where he remained over six years, where he married Miss Sarah A. Lyman, of that county. After this charge terminated, he removed to Nebraska City, Neb., and became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, remaining seven years. He then accepted a call to his present charge, and entered upon his pastoral duties in February, 1878. Mr. Kerr is one of the most genial of men, and to his consistent life and Christian example, is due much of his ministerial success.

GEORGE J. KINDEL.

Mr. Kindel was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1852. He was educated in the public schools, and, at the age of sixteen, began an apprenticeship to the upholstering trade. After spending four years in learning his trade, he accepted a position in the firm of Michell & Rennsburg. In 1877, he came to Denver and followed his trade one year, and then removed to Leadville. He soon, however, returned to Denver, and embarked in the furniture and upholstering business, manufacturing mattresses and lounges, which he has since continued, and is now doing a prosperous business.

JOHN KIEFER.

John Kiefer was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., August 4, 1848. He received a common-school education, and, at fifteen years of age, commenced working at the trade of plumbing and gas-fitting. Mr. Kiefer served a long apprenticeship in this business, being engaged in it in Buffalo for ten years. In the fall of 1872, he came to Denver and obtained a position with Miller & Co., with whom he remained one year. At the expiration of this time, Mr. Kiefer formed a co-

partnership with S. U. Brown, this firm continuing at the present time, and being, in their line of plumbing, steam and gas-fitting, one of the most prominent and reliable houses in the city, keeping a full assortment of all the fixtures connected therewith.

EDWARD KERSTENS.

Edward Kerstens was born in Toenning, Germany, May 12, 1833. After receiving an academic education, he was engaged in the grocery business in his native country until the year 1855, when he started for New York. After remaining a short time in New York City, he went to Livonia, in Western New York, where he was engaged in storekeeping until 1861. From Livonia, he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he was engaged for one year in the wool business. In the fall of 1862, he left Rochester for Buffalo, N. Y., and there engaged in the wholesale paper business, where he remained until 1874. He then removed to Denver, Colo., where he engaged in the same business, forming a partnership with his nephew, Edward Peters; they confined themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, which is one of the largest in the State.

HON. WILLIAM A. H. LOVELAND.

Few men are so well known in Colorado as the subject of this sketch. Still fewer have a wider personal popularity and warmer friendships. Possessed of an adventurous nature, a sagacious mind and a bold, intrepid spirit, he has literally carved his way to fame and fortune in the wilderness. An *avant courier* in the tide of fortune-seekers who were attracted to the gold-fields twenty years ago, he has lived through all the changes and vicissitudes of two decades of a generation which has seen an empire rise from the desert; and among the most prominent of those who fashioned its present and made possible its brilliant future, is Colorado indebted to Mr. Loveland for her splendid development and magnificent achievements in material improvement. He was the founder of her mountain railroad system. His

genius perceived and his energies directed its accomplishment, and his perseverance and business enterprise have done perhaps more to develop the mineral resources of the State than all other influences combined. As a railroad magnate, politician, citizen and legislator, his purposes have been bold, far-reaching and sagacious, and he has had the courage and the genius to win success. A man of splendid intellect and indomitable energy, his one ambition has been to make Colorado a great and prosperous community. Naturally, he has won for himself both fame and fortune. Born in Barnstable, Mass., May 30, 1826, Mr. Loveland is in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Of medium height and splendid physique, his weight of years sits lightly upon him. His strongly-marked features and calm, resolute face indicate a disposition which no opposition can subdue. Inheriting from his rugged ancestors elasticity of thought and vigor of mind, he was fortunate in having these qualities supplemented with Western views and liberal ideas. His parents removing to Illinois while Mr. Loveland was yet a youth, he may be considered in instinct and habit a Western man. Among the first of the volunteer soldiery of Illinois, although but a boy in years, he served through the Mexican war, and was severely wounded at Chapultepec. Returning to his home in Illinois, he, within a year, emigrated to California, where he remained five years. Then returning to Illinois, he resumed his mercantile business until his removal to Colorado in 1859. Arriving here, he settled in Golden, and soon became one of the most extensive and enterprising merchants in the West. In 1863, he obtained the right of way and built a wagon road up Clear Creek Cañon. It was the germ of his future railroad enterprises. Engineers pronounced a railroad through those gloomy gorges an impossibility. But the man knew his future, and, four years later, the railroad became a reality. Since 1876, Mr. Loveland has been President of the Colorado Central Railroad and its branches. His administrative ability has been conspicuously manifested, and he justly ranks

among the ablest railroad men in the West. As a politician he has not been without success. He was Chairman of the Convention which met to form a provisional government, and was for many years a member of the Territorial Council. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1878, and has twice received the vote of his party in the Legislature for the United States Senate. Two years ago, he became proprietor by purchase of the *Rocky Mountain News*, the oldest journal in the State, and has since conducted it with that marked ability which has distinguished all of his business enterprises. Mr. Loveland is also one of the bonanza kings of Colorado, being the principal proprietor in the celebrated "Fanny Barret mine," which is believed to be the largest and richest mineral deposit in the State. Such, in brief, is the career of one of the most conspicuous public characters in the West. He has filled honorably and well every position in life, and has before him many years of usefulness and distinguished public service.

C. C. LATHROP, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Lathrop is a son of Hon. Charles C. Lathrop and Elizabeth Nichols, and was born in New Orleans, La. At the opening of the war in 1861, he removed to the North, and entered Princeton College, New Jersey, from which institution he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M., after which he studied medicine at Bellevue Medical College, and served in Bellevue and Charity Hospitals of New York City. He also practiced at the Jersey City Hospital and Hudson County Lunatic Asylum. He commenced practice in New York, but was compelled, on account of failing health, to remove to Colorado. Arriving in Denver in October, 1876, he began the practice of medicine, and has been successful in establishing a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Denver Medical Association, in which he served as Secretary in 1877; is also a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, of which he was Secretary in 1877; and, in 1878, was

made permanent Secretary. He has read and published several articles on medical topics in the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, New York medical societies, and the Colorado Medical Society.

WILBUR C. LOTHROP.

Mr. Lothrop is a man whose high sense of public and personal honor, with his careful and industrious business habits, has won for him a place among the prominent men of Colorado. He is one of her pioneers, whose public spirit and generous disposition cause him to aspire to something more noble than mere personal gain, and hence render him a most valuable citizen. He was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, September 25, 1845. He made preparation and entered Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, for the purpose of thoroughly educating himself; but, before he had completed his course, the rebellion came on, and assistance which he was getting from his brother, then living in New Orleans, was thereby cut off, and he was, therefore, compelled to leave college and engage in something to make a livelihood. For the first two years, he was engaged in book-keeping and clerking in his native town; but, in the spring of 1865, he came to Denver, and at once received the appointment of Chief Clerk in the United States Collector's office. In the fall of 1869, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, without opposition, and, in 1870, was appointed Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, and re-appointed in 1872. He held that position until 1873, when he resigned and engaged in the mercantile business in this city, and continued in this until 1875, when he was elected County Clerk and Recorder by a majority of only 7 votes, but, in 1877, he was re-elected by a majority of 875; and was again re-elected in 1879 by a majority of 1,346, which was the largest majority ever polled for any Arapahoe County official. This, surely, speaks very commendably of Mr. Lothrop as a public officer. In 1873, during his absence from the Territory, and without his knowledge, he was elected a member



W. William Omedley, D.D.V.

of the Board of Education, and served in that capacity for three years, during which time he did much toward building up the present school system of this city. He is a man of sterling integrity, and his generous disposition and pleasing ways make friends of all his associates.

WOLFE LONDONER.

This gentleman, well known throughout the entire Rocky Mountain region as one of the leading merchants of Colorado, was born in the city of New York in 1839. His father being a wealthy merchant, he had in his youth all the advantages which wealth can bring, but being even then of a restless and adventurous disposition, when about thirteen years of age, he left home and, boarding a California-bound steamship, made his way to the Pacific Coast. Arriving in San Francisco, he found employment in a hotel at \$125 a month and his board, and soon afterward was engaged by a celebrated auctioneer to sell goods at auction three hours every evening, receiving a salary of \$200 a month. At this he continued until he had saved enough money to open a grocery business of his own. After remaining in California about four years, at the anxious solicitation of his parents, he returned to New York and engaged in business with his father. About 1856, his father removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he opened a large store, in charge of which he placed his eldest son, Wolfe assuming charge of a branch store a few miles in the country. They did a very prosperous business until the panic of 1857-58, when they were obliged to succumb to the pressure of the times. The father, taking the remnant of their goods, went to St. Louis, hoping in that city to retrieve their shattered fortunes. Wolfe was left in charge of the family to await the receipt of funds from St. Louis for the purpose of taking them down the Mississippi. After a short time he received \$20, and being heartily tired of his life of enforced inactivity in Dubuque, without waiting for further remittances, he determined to attempt the removal to St. Louis at once—not an easy

task under the circumstances. Going to the levee, he accosted the most genial-looking captain then on the river and asked him what he would charge to take himself and family with their goods to St. Louis. The fare was \$15 a passenger, but as his family must be small—he was then under twenty—the good-natured captain offered to take them for \$25. This was more than young Londoner had, and he therefore proposed to pay \$15 and the balance as soon as he could earn it in St. Louis. To this the captain finally consented, and a ticket was accordingly issued to "Wolfe Londoner and family." Hurrying home, he loaded their household effects on two drays and sent the family, consisting of seven persons, on board the boat, with directions to secure berths and hold them while he remained with the goods. It was not until the boat had put out from the wharf and was several miles down the river, that he ventured to approach the clerk, who by this time was quite anxious to see the holder of the tickets of the family that had appropriated so many of the staterooms. At the clerk's office he met the captain, who charged him with deceiving him. "No," said young Londoner, "upon my word, every one of that party is a member of my family." Looking at him in astonishment, the captain asked him to explain. "Well, captain, I will tell you, although I seldom speak of it, and hope you will not in the future. I married a widow." The captain's sympathy being aroused that the young man should be so cruelly imposed upon, closed the conversation by inviting him to drink. In the meantime, the captain's wife had made the acquaintance of the family, and at the supper table that evening they were assigned the choicest places, next the captain's family. The captain, appreciating the joke, overlooked the deception, and the acquaintance thus begun between the families ripened into an intimacy which continued for years. At St. Louis he obtained work at \$25 a month until, meeting Mr. A. Hanauer, an old friend of the family, he secured more remunerative employment. In the early spring of 1860, he left St. Louis

to come to Denver, in the employ of Hanauer, Dold & Co., then engaged in freighting across the Plains, and in merchandising in Colorado and New Mexico. He joined the wagon train of the firm at Atchison, and the first day out, they made a distance of five miles. On the second day, as he was comfortably seated in one of the wagons, he was discovered by the Mexican wagon master, or *major domo*, who, disregarding his protestations that he was sent out by the owners of the train, ordered him to vacate his seat at once. Finding it useless to demur, he obeyed, and the balance of the journey was performed on foot. Arriving in Denver, almost completely worn out, and with but \$1.50 in his pocket, in a few days he assumed charge of his employers' store in West Denver. During the summer, he was sent to Cañon City to start another store, and built the first stone building in that city, where he did an immense business the first year, owing to the rush from California Gulch to the San Juan country. In the fall of 1860, he started a branch store in California Gulch (now Leadville), at that time the largest mining camp in the Territory, and containing about ten thousand people. In the spring of 1861, he gave up the management of the Cañon City store, taking the business at California Gulch for his own, which he continued until 1865. Four years of this time, he held the office of County Clerk and Recorder of Lake County, the fees of the office, during the two years of the Red Mountain excitement, amounting to \$10,000 per annum. He also held the offices of County Treasurer and County Commissioner. In 1865, he came to Denver, and opened his present business, building up a large and constantly increasing trade, which extends through Colorado, and into Kansas, New Mexico and Wyoming, and amounting to nearly \$1,000,000 per annum. He has also a branch store in Leadville, which is under the management of his youngest brother, Joseph Londoner. Mr. Londoner has done his share toward the building-up of Denver, and is the owner of one of the most beautiful residences in the city. He has been in-

terested in various railroad enterprises, and is at present a stockholder in the Denver & Rio Grand Railroad. He has served one term as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is a hard-working man, giving his constant attention to even the smallest details of his immense business. Having acquired an ample fortune, he is enabled to follow his generous impulses in dispensing a lavish hospitality. As an entertainer, he is unequaled, and whenever an editorial excursion, a board of trade, or other body of tourists, visits Denver, Wolfe Londoner is always on hand to give them a princely reception, and set before them the good things of life. For several years, he has been Vice President of the Denver Press Club, and has achieved considerable reputation as a correspondent, his letters to the Denver papers exhibiting the same happy vein of genial humor, that is apparent in all his intercourse with his fellow-men.

JULIUS LONDONER.

The history of the two brothers, Wolfe and Julius Londoner, is almost parallel, from the time of their coming to Colorado, in 1860, until about two years ago. Both were first in the employ of Dold & Co., and afterward interested with them in business at Cañon City and California Gulch, buying out the business at the latter place, and continuing in trade together there until their removal to Denver, and from that time on till 1877, when they dissolved partnership, and, after looking over the State and finding no place so desirable as Denver, Julius Londoner returned, and resumed business on Fifteenth street, about a block from his old stand. While in California Gulch, Mr. Londoner served as Postmaster in 1863, and, during his brother's administration as County Clerk and Recorder of Lake County, then including all the scope of country extending to the Utah line, he officiated as Deputy, the two performing the entire work of the office, enough for four or five men during the busy prospecting season of the Red Mountain excitement. Mr. Londoner was born in New York City November 7, 1832, remaining in his father's

store up to the age of eighteen, when he went to California, and clerked for awhile in a store in San Francisco. He made three journeys to California previous to the fall of 1856, was for a time engaged in business in Los Angeles, and afterward among the Mormons of San Bernardino. As a member of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco, he was present at its re-organization in 1856, and its subsequent reign, during which they hanged many of the roughs and desperadoes, and effectually cleared the city of such characters. Returning East, he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and took charge of his father's store in that city. The following year, he went with his father to St. Louis, and there remained until his removal to Colorado in 1860. He was married, March 29, 1868, to Miss Sophie Flesher, of Denver, and has six children. Mr. Londoner has spent most of his life on the frontier, and has been the witness of many exciting events both in Colorado and California.

MAJ. JOHN A. LENNON.

Maj. John A. Lennon was born in Manchester, England, in October, 1818. He served an apprenticeship to the tailor's trade, in London, and in 1839 came to the United States, and followed his trade in New York City two years. He then came West, and located in Warsaw, Hancock Co., Ill., where he formed a partnership with Samuel Brown in the merchant tailoring business. In 1845, he removed to Alexandria, Mo., and, after one year, to La Fayette County, Wis., and continued the same business, in connection with lead mining. In 1853, he removed to Hannibal, Mo., where he continued business until 1856; then sold out and resided two years in Davis County, Iowa. Returning to Hannibal, he engaged in the hotel business until 1861, when he entered the army, enlisting in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and during his term of four years' service received promotions until he reached the rank of Major, which position he resigned in September, 1864. Returning to Hannibal, Mo., he resumed the merchant tailoring business, and continued the same until 1870, when he came

to Denver, and has established a successful business since that time. He was married in 1845, to the daughter of Henry C. Brown, of this city.

HON. HERMAN E. LUTHE.

The above-named gentleman is a native of Columbia County, N. Y. He was born in Kinderhook January 27, 1847. In 1850, his father's family removed to Beaver Dam, Wis., where he pursued a course of literary studies, and graduated at Wayland University in 1867. He then began the study of the law, was in due time admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Beaver Dam in June, 1869. In the fall of 1870, allured by the brilliant prospects of the young and growing Territory of Colorado, and the reputation of its capital city as a health resort and business center, he removed to Denver, and became associated with the Denver bar, which has distinguished itself for its eminent jurisprudence, legal acumen and forensic power. He held the office of Police Magistrate two years, and, in 1878, was elected a member of the State Legislature, and took an active part in the legislation of the session.

JOHN LEWIS.

The senior member of the firm of Lewis & Steinhilber, of Denver, is John Lewis, whose career is thus briefly sketched. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1842, and, owing to the death of his father, was unable to obtain the usual advantages of education which his more fortunate companions enjoyed. While quite a young man, he went to Illinois, and served an apprenticeship in the saddlery business for three years, and was working at his trade when the civil war commenced between the North and South. Burning with patriotic ardor, he enlisted in the Seventy-second Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, which formed part of Gen. Grant's army before Vicksburg, and remained with his comrades in the field, participating in the several campaigns of the war, until honorably mustered out of the service in 1865. When peace was declared, he laid down

his arms and took up the implements of trade, working in Chicago, Ill., for several years, until 1869, when he removed to Colorado and became a permanent citizen of Denver. In November, 1879, he opened his present establishment under the firm name of Lewis & Steinhilber, and engaged in the manufacture of harness and saddlery. They employ six hands constantly in the shop, and deal only in the finer qualities of harness and saddlery work. Mr. Lewis was married in this State in 1877. He has found time to supply the lack of education in his youth by self-instruction during his later years. With his honorable record in the service of his country, his good business qualities and elegant workmanship in his trade, he will always manage to increase and extend the patronage already bestowed upon him by those who admire both the skill and character of the man.

MAJ. JAMES A. LOWRIE.

James A. Lowrie, attorney at law, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., January 25, 1833. He is a son of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, late Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. He was educated at the Western University of his native city, and at Miami University of Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1851. He then read law in Pittsburgh, and practiced in that city until the beginning of the rebellion, when he entered the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was commissioned Captain of Company K. On the expiration of his three months' term of service, he was made Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, and assigned to duty with Gen. James S. Negley's brigade. After the battle of Stone River, he was promoted to the rank of Major. During the Atlanta campaign, he was with Gen. Baird, in the Fourteenth Army Corps, and took part in all the engagements from Stone River to the capture of Atlanta, except Mission Ridge. After the fall of that city, he left the service, and, returning to Pittsburgh, resumed the practice of his profession. In 1875, he came to Denver, where he has not sought to enter the political field or to render himself conspicuous

in any manner, but has confined his attention to the practice of the law.

W. V. LIPPINCOTT, JR.

The responsible position of cashier of the Denver Freight Office of the Kansas Pacific Railway is filled by W. V. Lippincott, Jr., of whom a brief sketch is here given. He was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1855, at a little town called Gwynedd, in Montgomery County. His parents' circumstances enabled them to afford him liberal educational advantages, such as a classical course of studies in Swarthmore College, which was afterward supplemented by extensive travels in Europe, devoted to the critical examination of continental life, and the acquisition of foreign languages. Upon his return to the United States in 1873, he became connected with the large shipping-house of W. P. Clyde & Co., of Pennsylvania, where he acquired his first practical knowledge of commercial life, and received that bias for transportation business which has characterized his subsequent connections. After several years spent in the employ of that firm, he moved West to Kansas City, Mo., in 1877, and entered the office of the General Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, occupying there and also in the general office, various positions of responsibility, until he was transferred in 1879, to assume the duties of cashier of the freight office in Denver. Mr. Lippincott is now twenty-five years old and unmarried. Finely educated, polished in manners, and possessing many of those qualities of head and heart that strengthen friendship and awaken respect, he would seem about to enter upon a bright career, attended by the sincere wishes of Eastern and Western friends.

S. LOUSTANO.

Among the early settlers of Colorado, who have secured for themselves good homes and a decent competency by hard work, frugal habits and business enterprise, it is proper to mention S. Loustano, a resident and citizen of Denver, a native of France,



A. K. Steele, M.D.

born near the Basque Provinces in the year 1839. He came to the United States in 1853, and lived for several years in New Orleans. Moving to Kansas in 1858, he found employment there in various occupations until the year 1861, when he came to Colorado. Since that time, he has been almost uninterruptedly engaged in the live-stock business, both as a dealer and grower. Commencing without capital, but determined to succeed, he has since conducted some large operations, and amassed a handsome fortune. He has given some time and labor to mining, years ago—delving unsuccessfully for the golden treasure, on the very site of what is now considered the richest silver deposits in the United States. Mr. Loustano was married several years ago in Colorado, and besides some valuable real estate in Denver, is the owner of a cattle-ranche about sixty miles from that city. Surmounting the natural obstacles which foreign birth, language and customs impose in every country, he has achieved by his own industry a success that redounds to his credit and stamps him essentially "a self-made man."

THOMAS S. LESLIE.

Mr. Leslie was born in Camden County, N. J., in 1841. Partially through his own labors, he obtained a good education, for during the summer months he worked hard to sustain himself and to supply the means of obtaining instruction in the winter. At the age of twenty-two, he was employed by the Government as teamster in Virginia during one year of the war, and afterward went to Chicago, where he worked in a broom factory several years, and subsequently embarked in business on his own responsibility. He was engaged in the manufacture of brooms in Leavenworth from 1870 to 1876, and then came to Denver and established his present business, known as the Colorado Broom Factory, located at No. 536 Larimer street. He has carried on an extensive business, employing several persons, and manufactures a superior article both for the trade and retail purposes. Mr. Leslie was married in Kansas in 1876, and is a

Republican of the stalwart kind. Though he has had many reverses, owing to lack of sufficient capital, he has managed by his skill and industry to provide a good maintenance for his family and to secure a gradual extension of his business. It would interest many of the housekeepers and dealers in the city of Denver to visit this factory and contrast the cheap work of Eastern manufacturers with the superb workmanship and superior quality of the brooms which Mr. Leslie offers for sale. It is a wise policy to foster home industries when conducted in a skillful and enterprising manner.

JOHN J. LAMBERT.

Mr. Lambert was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1842. At the age of ten years, he went to Edward County, Ill., and from that time until 1861 was variously employed, being for a time engaged in the furniture and undertaking business and afterward in the drug trade. On the breaking-out of the late war, he enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and served over three years, part of the time as Quartermaster Sergeant. He came to Colorado in 1866, and after mining a short time returned East and engaged in business in Cincinnati and Albion, Ill., until 1873, when he again determined to try his fortune in the mines of Colorado, and from that time until the present, has been actively engaged in mining, having developed some of the richest mines of Colorado. In August, 1879, he organized the Western Union Mining and Prospecting Company, of which he is the President and a member of the Board of Directors.

A. M. LAY.

Mr. Lay is the junior proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel of this city, and was born in Detroit, Mich., October 26, 1844. When nineteen years of age, he began the dry-goods business in Detroit with William Schroder. In 1869, he formed a partnership in the wholesale dry-goods and jobbing business, under the firm name of Hirth, Lay & Co., and continued the same about eight years. While there, in October, 1870, he was married to

the daughter of Edward T. Skauk, of New York City. In 1877, he sold out his interest in the firm of Hirth, Lay & Co., and bought an interest in the firm of Thorp, Hawley & Co., but soon afterward, on account of failing health, gave up the dry-goods business and came West to Nebraska, where he secured a large ranche, and invested in the stock business. He then came to Denver in May, 1878, and, in the fall, became interested in valuable mining property at "Ten Mile." In December of the same year, he formed a partnership with David A. Gage, as proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel, which they fitted up throughout, and have made it one of the leading hotels of Colorado. During the summer of 1879, he made investments in mines at Leadville, having bought the Uncle Sam, Domingo, and several other valuable claims at that place.

STEPHEN B. LEYBOURNE.

The junior member of the firm of Roop & Leybourne, corner of Sixteenth and Wazee streets, Denver, is Stephen B. Leybourne, one of the pioneers of Colorado. He was born near Toledo, Ohio, in 1836, and was raised upon a farm with his parents, who were the earliest settlers in that section of the State. His entry into business life was at the age of twenty-one, as a clerk in a grocery store in his native town. With the experience thus obtained, he traveled through Canada in the interest of a large firm in Toledo, purchasing furs, and was thus engaged till the spring of 1860, when the Pike's Peak excitement allured him, with his friend, Oscar Roop, to the mountains of Colorado. Together they crossed the Plains, driving an ox team, and after a brief halt in Denver, plunged at once into the mountains, intent only upon one object, the sudden acquisition of wealth. Russell's Gulch was first prospected, after which he went to Park County, whither he hauled a quartz-mill to erect in a new mining camp called "Buckskin Joe;" but not finding a suitable location, brought it to Montgomery, where ore in sufficient quantities could be obtained to render

the working of the mill profitable. In March, 1862, he crossed the range to Breckinridge, where there was to be found good placer mining, but became snow-blind on the trip, which so seriously affected his eyes that they have never yet fully recovered. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Third Colorado Regiment, Col. Ford commanding, and marched across the Plains with gun and knapsack, reaching Leavenworth, Kan., in twenty-six days. This regiment, or battalion, was afterward consolidated with the Second Colorado, mounted and became the First Colorado Cavalry, and formed part of the army that drove Gen. Price's command out of Missouri. After the close of the war, in 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the service at Fort Riley, he was variously employed as a freighter and driver across the Plains in every direction; cutting ties for the Union Pacific Railroad, and hauling wood to Fort Phil Kearney, reaching the latter place a few days after the massacre which thrilled, in its horrible details, the whole continent. In the fall of 1868, he was getting out ties for the Denver Pacific Railroad, near Cache la Poudre, and afterward was engaged in the construction of the Kansas Pacific, near Sheridan, Kan. In 1872, he mined successfully near Fairplay, and with the proceeds, invested in a cattle-rancho and stock business for several years, in connection with Oscar Roop, his present partner. Mr. Leybourne is still unmarried—is independent in political action—and devotes his time and capital to the successful prosecution of the business in which he is engaged. As an ex-soldier of the Union army, he has a claim upon the country which his fellow-citizens in Denver will always be glad to recognize.

SAMUEL LEACH.

This gentleman was born in Manchester, Essex County, Mass., August 29, 1837. He spent his early life here in the pursuit of study until 1855. Leaving his native town, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and was engaged in the grocery business until 1862, when he sold out and came to Colorado,

where he was engaged in a general mercantile business in the mountain towns until 1870, after which he returned to Massachusetts and was married in 1871. The same year, he came West again and located in Independence, Kan., establishing himself in the grocery business. In 1874, he removed to Denver and formed a partnership with J. W. Smith in the grocery business, in which he still continues.

A. G. LANGFORD.

Mr. Langford was born in Utica, N. Y., in November, 1834. He remained here until 1854, when he went to St. Paul, Minn. In February, 1861, he came to Colorado, and, in company with Mr. J. M. Marshall, built and operated the first foundry in Colorado. It was located in Denver where the residence of Daniel Witter now stands. This foundry was removed to Black Hawk in July, 1862, where Mr. Langford continued business until March, 1876, when he returned to Denver, having organized the Colorado Iron Works, of which he was Treasurer until January, 1879. In the mean time, as early as 1864, he and Mr. Marshall had built an iron furnace at the Marshall coal mines in Boulder County, where they made about two hundred tons of pig iron. At present, Mr. Langford is manager of the Marshall Coal Mining Company, which has a large body of coal land in Boulder County, connected by a railroad five miles long with the Colorado Central and the Boulder Valley Railroads at Boulder.

CHARLES A. LANG.

The almost unparalleled immigration the past year, and the increasing importance of Denver as a commercial center of the vast Rocky Mountain trade, have drawn hither many enterprising and experienced business men from other States, among whom is Charles A. Lang, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes. Mr. Lang was born in Georgetown, Essex Co., Mass., July 6, 1837, but was taken by his parents, at an early age, to Boscawen, N. H., where he passed his early life in attendance at the public schools. In 1864, he began the

manufacture of boots and shoes in that town, and five years later removed to Lynn, Mass., the great center of shoe manufacturing in this country, where he continued the same business ten years. In July, 1879, he came to Denver and established himself in the wholesale boot and shoe business, at 406 Larimer street, where he is building up an extensive trade. He was married December 3, 1870.

EDWARD J. LOPER.

In the catalogue of merchants who invested their capital in Denver when the prospects were not so bright as now, and who have steadily enlarged their business as the growth of the city and State seemed to justify, may be found the name of Edward J. Loper. Born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1842, his boyhood and youth were passed amid the scenes of rural life on his father's farm. In his sixteenth year, he was placed at school and continued his studies up to the age of twenty. Not inheriting his father's taste for agricultural pursuits, he entered a store in Canisteo, N. Y., in the capacity of clerk, and after two years' experience, engaged in business on his own account, conducting a general merchandise store for three years in the same town. From there he went to Hillsdale, Mich., where he resided nine years, and in 1867, went to New York City. After eight years' residence in New York, during which time he was connected with some of the large wholesale houses of that city, he removed to Denver in 1874, and in the following year established his present business as dealer in cider and vinegar, at 419 Blake street. He has recently begun the manufacture of vinegar by a new process, and in the additional capital thus invested and the employment given to labor, contributes directly to the wealth and prosperity of the community. Mr. Loper was married to Miss Meribah M. Foss, in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1866, and has one son born from this union. His family are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Loper is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which he has held several offices.

HON. R. S. LITTLE.

R. S. Little, the founder of the beautiful village of Littleton, was born in Grafton, N. H., May 12, 1829. In 1836, his father bought a hotel near Nashua, N. H., which he kept until his death. At the age of twelve, young Little was sent to school at Pembroke Academy, where he displayed a decided taste for mathematics. He also early showed considerable musical talent, and with his violin paid his way through college, graduating at twenty-one, at Norwich, Vt. He assisted in the survey of the first railroad from Danforth Corner to Milford. In 1851, he started West, via Rouse's Point and Ogdensburg, then staged it to Watertown, and thence to Rome, N. Y., and by rail to Buffalo, where he embarked on a boat for Detroit. After lying blockaded in ice for a time at Detroit, he took the railroad for Michigan City, making six or eight miles an hour over strap rails. From Michigan City, he went by boat to Racine, Wis., thence by stage seventy miles into the interior of the State to Janesville. In the spring of 1851, he run the levels for the first railroad survey from that place to Chicago, the line now forming a part of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. The company collapsed, owing him \$500, and he shouldered his pack and footed it to Eagle, Wis., where he soon found employment on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, made the preliminary survey from Madison to the Wisconsin River, and had charge of the construction of the road west of Whitewater, after which he surveyed a line from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac. In 1853, he located, constructed and operated the road from Milwaukee to Columbus, Wis., as assistant to E. H. Brady. September 24, 1854, he was married to a daughter of John Harwood, of Nashua, N. H., and settled in Watertown, where he did much toward the building-up of the city. In 1858, he laid the track from Fond du Lac to Oshkosh. In 1860, he came to Colorado and engaged in the construction of the capital hydraulic ditch, from the site of the present village of Littleton to Denver. He

took up 160 acres of land under the claim club law, to which he afterward added a homestead of 120 acres. When the railroad lands came into market, he purchased a tract of 640 acres and engaged in ranching, gardening and dairying. Finding the climate of Colorado beneficial to asthmatics, he sent for his wife in 1862, met her in Chicago, and brought her across the Plains with an ox team, being two months on the way. On reaching the high altitudes of the Plains, she was at once relieved, and has suffered from no recurrence of the disease except on a subsequent visit to New England. In 1867, Mr. Little, with John G. Lilly and others, erected the Rough and Ready Flouring Mills, which were destroyed by fire in 1872, with a loss of about \$45,000, including stock on hand. They at once set to work to erect another mill on the same site. In 1873, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, receiving 3,000 votes, out of a total vote in the county of 3,100, being nominated by the Republicans, and indorsed by all the other parties. While a member of that body, he introduced a bill for the watering of a half-million acres of land, by the construction of a larger canal to start from the Platte River, ten miles above Littleton, making the land-owners under it the stockholders, and assessing the land thus benefited pro rata, but owing to a variety of causes, the bill failed to pass, and the canal has not been built. In 1874, the mill again burned down with a much heavier loss than before. They at once erected the present substantial stone mill, with five sets of buhrs, and a capacity for manufacturing 200 sacks of a superior grade of flour per day, while the warehouse has a storage capacity of 20,000 bushels. In 1875, Mr. Little platted the village of Littleton, which by that time had become a considerable settlement. The history of Littleton is his history; he has been the leading spirit in all public improvements, churches, schools, etc. Through his wonderful energy, and commendable public spirit, notwithstanding losses which would stagger, if not utterly dishearten, a man of less nerve, a beautiful village has sprung



Richard A. Lewis

up within the past few years, and become the home of a contented and prosperous people.

HON. JOHN G. LILLEY.

Mr. Lilley was born in Northamptonshire, England, June 12, 1833. In 1853, he visited America, stopping at Portland, Me., and going thence to New Brunswick and home to England via Ireland. In 1854, he came again and located as a butcher in La Crosse, Wis. In 1856, he again returned to England, and married Miss Louisa Hiller, of Burtonhead, opposite Liverpool. From this union he has eight children. In 1860, he left La Crosse and came to Colorado, engaging in the Gold Dirt Lead near Central. In 1862, he settled on his present farm, near the present village of Littleton, entering 120 acres under the claim club law. He now owns 360 acres of fine, fertile land, second to none in the Platte Valley. Mr. Lilley has dealt largely in cattle, beginning in 1865, in company with W. D. Coberley, buying sheep, cattle and horses in Southern Colorado and driving them to Denver. In this business they were very successful. In 1867, he, with R. S. Little and others, built the Rough and Ready Mills, which have been twice destroyed by fire. Mr. Little was elected to the Territorial Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1871, and served as a member of the Committee on Stock and Agriculture and Chairman of the Enrolling Committee. He took an important part in all legislation pertaining to the pastoral and agricultural interests of the State. While dealing extensively in stock, they experienced many difficulties with the Indians during the Indian troubles of 1868. On one occasion, they had a herd of 180 four and five year old steers on the Big Sandy. These were stolen and but about thirty ever recovered, while one of the herders was killed. Mr. Lilley also took an active part during the Indian war of 1864, was chosen Captain of a company of volunteers that was raised in and about Littleton, and met with many exciting adventures. Mr. Lilley is one of the best representatives of the intelli-

gent agricultural population of Colorado, which is certainly not excelled, if equaled, in point of intelligence, enterprise and general information by that of any other State in the Union.

EDWARD B. LIGHT.

Edward B. Light, President of the Denver Manufacturing Company, was born on a farm near Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., August 2, 1842. His father was a blacksmith and carriage-maker by trade. At the age of two years, he was taken by his parents into the village of Fairport, where his father resumed work at his trade. He is one of a family of nine children, of which four brothers and two sisters are living. In 1852, he removed with his parents to Michigan, who settled upon a farm. Five years later, his father died, and he went from home to earn his own livelihood. He spent four years, alternately working and attending school, which was three miles distant. His uncle and aunt, with whom he lived, kindly assisted and encouraged him in his efforts to obtain an education. In the fall of 1858, he went to Lansing, Mich., and accepted a clerkship in a store. At the end of three years he had \$600, which he had saved from his earnings, as a nucleus for beginning business, but on the breaking-out of the war, in 1861, he entered the army in the Eighth Michigan Infantry, and soon afterward was promoted to Sergeant. He was then detailed as recruiting officer, until September, when he joined his regiment and embarked on a steamer for Hilton Head, S. C. During the voyage, they encountered a terrible gale, scattering the fleet, and foundering several vessels. They arrived at Hilton Head, without further loss, on November 5, and were ordered to hold themselves ready for action. After careful soundings, the naval forces determined upon bombarding the forts, Fort Beauregard being situated on the south side of the bay, and Fort Walker on the north side. On the 8th, ten or twelve gun-boats formed in a circle, and began the battle. After seven hours of the most brilliant naval fighting witnessed during the war, they captured the forts. After landing

the troops, Sergeant Light was placed in charge of the First Union Guard, in South Carolina. In February, 1862, he was again sent North as recruiting officer. In May, the Government, believing they had sufficient troops in the field to subdue the rebellion, issued a general order for all recruiting officers to join their commands. Sergeant Light joined his command at James Island, in time to participate in the attack on Charleston, which occurred June 16, 1862. In that battle, he was severely wounded in the left thigh, and was sent to the General Hospital, at New York Harbor, for treatment. At the end of three months, having sufficiently recovered for duty, he was ordered on special duty in the Quartermaster's Department, where he remained until his term of service expired; after which he was placed in charge of the Commissary Department, and occupied that position until June, 1866. In 1867, he embarked in the manufacture of carriage whips, at Westfield, Mass., continuing the same until the spring of 1874, when failing health compelled him to seek a more congenial climate. In 1868, he married Caroline Underhill, daughter of William Underhill, of New York City. When he left Massachusetts, he was President of the Edward B. Light Whip Company, and also of the Novelty Steam-Heating Company. He began both of these enterprises with limited capital, and, by his well-directed energy, each had grown into a large and remunerative business. Removing to Denver, his health was so improved at the end of one year's residence, that he concluded to make this city his future home. With renewed vigor of mind and body, he could not long entertain the thought of living in idleness, and, with the accustomed energy and tact which he displayed in the organization and successful establishment of two companies in Massachusetts, with which he is still connected, he began the manufacture of leather whips, in a small way, occupying three rooms in the basement of his residence, with one man to assist him. In July, 1876, in order to meet the demand for his goods, he built a small factory and employed five men,

and, at the same time, began experimenting in tanning hides in West Denver, in a small building on the site of his present commodious factory. Soon afterward, he added to his business the manufacture of collars. January 1, 1877, found him with what he believed to be the nucleus of a large and profitable business; and, in order to secure the better co-operation of his employes, he organized what is now known as the Denver Manufacturing Company, having then a capital stock of \$25,000. He retained a controlling interest, and each employe became a stockholder, as he was able to buy. Soon afterward, the Company built a two-story brick factory adjoining the tannery, in West Denver, and concentrated their business at that place. In a few months, finding their room inadequate for their business, they opened a salesroom on the corner of Larimer and Fourteenth streets. During that year, they doubled the capacity of both their tannery and factory. In November, 1878, they removed to more commodious quarters, and began the manufacture of harness and saddles. In the spring of 1879, having added saddlery hardware to their business, they removed to their present store-room on Holladay street, seeking more room for their rapidly growing business. Their capital stock was increased to \$50,000. Although but a few months had elapsed, their quarters were found insufficient to accommodate their enormous business, and, in January, 1880, they increased their capital stock to \$100,000, and doubled the capacity of their workshop, tannery, saddle-tree and collar factory, and employ about one hundred hands. Their annual sales amount to over \$200,000. Their store and factory occupy a floor-space of about 25,000 square feet. Until Mr. Light demonstrated the fact, with satisfactory results, it was generally believed that tanning and manufacturing good leather could not be profitably carried on in Colorado, owing to alkali in the water, and other causes, among them the badly branded hides, which rendered one-half of the leather worthless for making harness and saddles.

Mr. Light's perseverance in experimenting has proved that that branch of industry can only be made profitable by manufacturing a large variety of leather goods. The success of this enterprise, which is due largely to Mr. Light's sterling business principles and incessant work, and to the organization of a co-operative company whose members are composed of the employes of the company, with able officers upon reasonable salaries to transact its business, is of deep interest to the commonwealth, and proves the idea of co-operation to be beneficial to industry, in preventing strikes and elevating the workmen. Although Mr. Light has no taste for public life or official positions, his sense of duty, when elected to the City Council from the Third Ward in 1877, would not permit him to decline. Mr. Light has reason to feel proud of his success in spite of obstacles which would stagger men of less energy, experience and adaptability. Men like him are what Colorado, so full of natural resources, and so productive of certain wealth, most needs, and, of such, she cannot have too many.

O. E. LEHOW.

O. E. Lehow, one of the prominent miners and cattle-men of Colorado, was born in Northumberland, Penn. His father, a farmer in that section, died when young Lehow was sixteen years old, and from that time he was compelled to provide for himself. When eighteen, Mr. Lehow learned the carpenter's trade, afterward working in Philadelphia and New York. In 1850, he went to Charleston, S. C., and started a sash-factory, and in the spring of 1857, he removed to Bellevue, Neb., and was engaged in contracting and building until the fall of 1858, when he came across the Plains to Colorado, there being at that time but one cabin in what is now West Denver. He engaged in placer mining on the banks of the Platte till spring, and then went into the mountains. He discovered, that summer, the Spanish Bar placer claims, selling them for \$4,000, and receiving his pay in cattle and horses. In the fall, he started a

cattle-ranche on Cherry Creek, and the following summer located Lehow's ranche at Platte Cañon. In the spring of 1860, his brother, C. L. Lehow, arrived in Denver, and the two brothers carried on this ranche until 1870. During this time, he started a ranche in the San Luis Valley of about sixteen hundred acres, fenced, and placed thereon 1,000 head of cattle. This property he still holds. In September, 1878, Mr. Lehow engaged in mining at Silver Cliff, when there were but two buildings in the town. He has resided in Denver for the past eight years.

JULIUS C. LEWIS.

This gentleman was born November 5, 1834, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. After receiving a good common-school education, he went to California, where he remained six years. Going to Jamestown, Tuolumne Co., he was engaged in placer mining, from which place he went to Flint, Mich., where he clerked in a wholesale store for one year. In the spring of 1861, he started a wholesale and retail grocery business in Bagley, Mich., in conjunction with a Mr. Decker. Three years after the business was started, in the fall of 1863, they were burned out. This broke up the old firm, but he immediately went into a new firm, Lewis & Fray, continuing the same business. He was appointed by the Merchant's Union Express Company as their agent, which position he held until 1871, when he was compelled to leave Bagley on account of failing health. In March, 1872, he came to Denver, and on the 29th of the same month, engaged in the lumber business, in which he still continues, occupying the same old stand. The present partnership of Lewis, Wheeler & Co., was formed in 1874.

GEORGE P. LARE.

Mr. Lare was born in Jay County, Ind., June 15, 1844. He received a good common-school education, at the same time and out of school hours acquiring the trade of carriage-maker. Thus provided with a good trade and a practical business

education, Mr. Lare came to Denver in the summer of 1863, six years before the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, and at a time when the country, distracted by civil war, had little time or power to develop its Western Empire. The journey from Indiana in those days was a very different undertaking from what it would be at the present time. During the following winter, Mr. Lare followed his trade, and in the summer of 1864, made two trips to the Missouri River, and returned, thus crossing the Plains five times with a prairie wagon and ox team. He continued to work at his trade until the fall of 1866, when he opened a wagon and blacksmith shop, in which business he continued until the spring of 1875. Previously, however, to opening this establishment, or in the fall of 1865, he married Miss Bradbury, of Denver. Mr. Lare sold out in 1875, and since that time has been engaged in selling agricultural implements, a business which, as the resources of the State became better known and more widely developed, is destined to increase in amount and importance.

O. E. LE FEVER.

O. E. Le Fever, of Denver, one of the prominent young attorneys of the State, is a gentleman whose very appearance indicates ability and energy. He is a man of high character and social standing, his appearance, with his easy address, giving him more than ordinary advantages. These he inherits, as they are the same advantages which have so largely aided in placing his uncle "Ben Le Fever" among the leading statesmen of Ohio. He was born in Montgomery County, near Dayton, Ohio, August 6, 1848, and hence is now in the prime of life. He made ample preparation for his profession, having taken the course in the Dayton high schools, and a preparatory course in Antioch College, after which he entered the Michigan University, and graduated in the Class of 1870, with the degree of Ph. B. He then followed teaching for the next two years, and at the same time read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. Beginning practice in the office of Hauck & McMahon, of Dayton,

Ohio, he continued until July, 1873, when he came to Denver, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Like most enterprising men who come to Colorado, he has engaged, to some extent, in mining, and now has interests in quite a number of mines. He was married to Miss Eva French, of Troy, Ohio, in June, 1871.

JOHN P. LOWER.

Mr. Lower was born in Philadelphia January 2, 1833. He received a liberal education in the public schools, after which he served an apprenticeship to the drug business. In 1851, he entered the firm of J. C. Grubb & Co., dealers in all kinds of fire-arms. He held the position of chief clerk, and afterward traveled for the firm, until 1876, when he came to Denver and entered the gun business, in company with C. Gove, and continued the same about two years, when he dissolved partnership, and, having purchased a stock of goods, began the gun business in his own name, in which he is still engaged. He was married in May, 1858.

LOUIS LATHAM.

Louis Latham was born in Hilliards, Franklin Co., Ohio, January 26, 1838. He was educated in the public schools, and upon attaining the age of manhood engaged in the hotel business with his father in Columbus, Ohio, having accompanied him to that city several years previously. He devoted himself energetically to business until the fall of 1861, when he entered the army for three years' service, passing through many battles and hardships of war. He then returned to his native town and purchased a steam saw-mill, which for the three following years he operated with profitable results, and then turned his attention to contracting for building railroad bridges in that vicinity, which he continued until the spring of 1870. Removing to Kansas, he pre-empted a homestead, to the improvement of which he gave his entire attention until 1878. Coming thence to Denver in search of a more congenial climate, he embarked in the produce and commission bus-



Joel Hanger

iness in company with Samuel A. Drumb, since which time, by their energy and business integrity, they have merited and received a liberal patronage. Mr. Latham was married in Ohio, in May, 1858, to the daughter of Jonathan Fickle.

THOMAS LINTON.

Mr. Linton was born in Northampton, England, July 13, 1828, where he received a good common-school education. In the summer of 1855, he came to America and located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he began working at his trade of shoemaking. In 1857, he removed to Bunker Hill, Ill., continuing in the same business there until the spring of 1868, when he went to Cheyenne, W. T., remaining until the fall of 1869. Removing to Colorado, he first located at Evans, remaining there for a short time, after which he removed to Denver, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Linton was elected Alderman from the Second Ward, and was re-elected in 1878. He was selected President of this board upon the organization of the City Council in 1879. In the fall of 1879, he was elected Coroner of Arapahoe County. Mr. Linton is a tried and true Freemason, is Tiler of No. 5 and No. 7, F. & A. M., and holds the position corresponding to this office, in every other Masonic organization in this city. Mr. Linton is one of the most enterprising and prompt business men in the city.

DR. E. S. W. LAWRENCE.

Dr. Lawrence is one of the enterprising dentists of this city, and, by close attention to his profession and industry, has made a reputation of which he may justly feel proud. He was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 1, 1836, and received a high-school education. He followed teaching most of the time up to 1862, in the mean time giving attention to the study of dentistry. In the spring of 1862, he entered a dentist office at Winchester, Ohio, where he began the practical study of his profession, and in 1864 began the practice of dentistry, continuing until 1871, when he started west-

ward, and located in Manhattan, Kan., where for about four years he continued to practice his profession. For the benefit of his health, he removed to Denver in the fall of 1875, leaving a large and remunerative practice, and has permanently settled upon the active practice of his profession. Dr. Lawrence is a quiet and unassuming man, but is always found at his office during office hours, and is one of the best operators in the State. In 1872, he married Miss Eliza J. Fowler, of Manhattan, Kan.

DAVID H. MOFFAT, JR.

The visitor from the Eastern States to Colorado is struck with one peculiarity, in the comparative youth of the men who hold the prominent positions, and control the leading financial and business concerns of the country. He hears of men who came here from 1858 to 1860, and have left their impress indelibly fixed upon this new and plastic country; who have originated and carried to a successful issue enterprises of the greatest magnitude; who have accumulated millions and obtained a national reputation, and he very naturally expects to find men with silvered hair and furrowed brows, "bent beneath the weight of years." but instead, finds young men, almost boys, with brow unwrinkled and eye undimmed, who look as if care were a thing unknown. Although they were fifty-niners, they came as boys, and the twenty years that have passed since then, and have wrought such changes in the country, have left them still young men, looking forward to yet stronger efforts and still greater achievements. The subject of the following sketch is no exception to this, being but forty years old, and, although his life has been a busy one, he retains the freshness and vigor of youth, and resembles in appearance, a man much younger than he really is. David H. Moffat, Jr., was born in Orange County, N. Y., in July, 1839. His life, with the exception of a few years in the mercantile business, has been spent in banking since the age of nine years, having at that age entered a bank in New York City, where he remained until 1855. He then came West to

Des Moines, Iowa, and entered the banking-house of A. J. Stevens & Co., at that time one of the prominent financial institutions of the State. This brought him into connection with B. F. Allen, of that city, for whom, the following year, he went to Omaha, Neb., and took charge of the Bank of Nebraska, as cashier. There he remained four years, and, in 1860, after winding up the affairs of the bank and paying off its indebtedness, he left for Denver, in partnership with C. C. Woolworth. Arriving in March, they at once opened up in the book and stationery business, under the firm name of Woolworth & Moffat. Mr. Moffat continued in the business up to 1867, when he was elected cashier of the newly organized First National Bank of Denver, a position which he continued to hold and whose duties he discharged with signal ability until January, 1880, when he was elected President of the bank. One of the original organizers of the institution, he has given it his constant and unremitting attention, and under his careful and efficient management, it has enjoyed for a period of twelve years, a career of prosperity excelled by no similar institution in the country. It has withstood the tide of disaster, which, during the past five years, has overwhelmed so many sister institutions, and to-day stands firm as the mountains themselves, its credit unimpaired, and its originators and managers honored at home and abroad. At the same time, 1867, he became and has since continued a partner of the Hon. J. B. Chaffee, in his numerous real-estate and mining operations, being an equal owner with him of the famous Caribou mine, of Boulder, the Breece, a recent purchase of Mr. Moffat's, known as the Breece Iron mine, on Breece Hill, in Leadville, and the Henrietta, in Leadville. He and Mr. Chaffee, having purchased Gov. Tabor's stock in the Little Pittsburgh Consolidated Mining Company, of which Mr. Moffat has been Vice President since its organization, they are now the equal owners of three-fourths of that celebrated and remunerative property, deriving therefrom an income of more than \$100,000 a month. Their mines are

scattered throughout every mining county of the State, and are between fifty and a hundred in number. The friendship and mutual interests existing between Mr. Moffat and Mr. Chaffee are not confined to their business connections alone, but extend to the various personal and social relations of life. Mr. Moffat's connection with the railroad interests of the State, has been intimate and extensive, he being one of the heaviest stockholders of the Denver & South Park Railroad Company, and the Treasurer of the construction company of the same name since its organization. He was one of the originators and builders of the Denver Pacific Railroad, of which company he has been the Treasurer since its organization, and its Vice President for several years. He has also been Treasurer of the Boulder Valley Railroad since its construction, and himself built the extension from Boulder to the Marshall Coal Banks, in Boulder County. He was one of the projectors of the Denver City Water Company, of which he has been the permanent Treasurer. He was for four years Territorial Treasurer of Colorado, proving an able and faithful public officer. During the Hon. John Evans' term as Governor of the Territory, he held the office of Adjutant General, a position of much greater responsibility then, it being at the time of our civil war, than in a time of peace. His entire time and attention being occupied by a multiplicity of business cares, he has given no thought to political matters beyond what is the duty of every private citizen who has the good of his country at heart. He is one of the heaviest real-estate owners in Colorado, owning 27,000 acres of land in the State, and having no less than \$200,000 worth of real estate in Denver. Although one of the wealthiest men in the State, and accustomed to think and act with promptness and rapidity, which is characteristic of the country, he has none of the hauteur which marks the manner of some men who have made a great success, but in all his intercourse with others he is genial and unassuming, and, although he forms his own conclusions and makes his own decisions

in a prompt and determined manner, he makes them known with a courtesy and affability which marks the perfect gentleman.

HON. GEORGE W. MILLER.

Judge Miller is of Scotch-Irish parentage; was born in the State of Missouri May 25, 1833, and spent fourteen years of his early life in that State. In the year 1847, he went to New Mexico, and served in the Quartermaster's Department during the war with Mexico. After the war, he returned to London, Mo., and began a course of study in Missouri University, located in that place. In 1853, he began the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1856. He then removed to Paola, Miami Co., Kan., and began the practice of law. In connection with his legal business, he also engaged in a general land-warrant business. In 1858, he was elected County Judge, and, in 1859, was elected a member of the State Legislature from that district, and served in that capacity during his term of two years, when the beginning of hostilities rendered it impossible for the Legislature to convene for the transaction of business. Judge Miller did not participate in the war, but turned his attention to gathering up the fragments of his business and settling his affairs, preparatory to removing from the State, which he did in 1864, traveling across the Plains with teams to Colorado, and settling in Denver. He immediately began the practice of law, in partnership with B. D. Martin, with whom he remained ten years. In 1867, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and re-elected in 1869, being chosen Speaker of the House. In 1870, he was nominated by the Democratic Convention for Congress, against Hon. J. B. Chaffee, the Republican candidate, the contest resulting in Mr. Chaffee's election. Judge Miller, although defeated, still took an active part in politics. In the year 1877, he became Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. In 1878, he was nominated for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. In 1874, he dissolved partnership with B. D. Martin, and associated him-

self with Judge Henry A. Clough, under the firm name of Miller & Clough. He began the practice of law in 1864, and has been in active practice ever since. His legal ability places him among the foremost in his profession, and throughout the State he is well known as an active politician and a leader in the Democratic party. In the fall of 1879, he received the nomination upon the regular Democratic ticket for Mayor of the city of Denver, and, although defeated, received the cordial support of his party.

J. HARRISON MILLS.

This artist and writer is a native of Western New York, descended from pioneer stock of New England. His art-training began in the winter of 1858-59, under John Jamieson, a well-known bank-note engraver, of Buffalo, N. Y. Here he learned, with the habit of severe precision in drawing that belongs to the plate engraver's art, something of composition, and the use of that little steel implement, whose value he was not to fully appreciate for nearly twenty years to come; for, with a boy's ambition and high notions of high art, he soon abandoned the humbler (?) walk for the wider scope of the brush, and opened his first studio in Lockport, N. Y., where he began painting portraits in 1859. A few hunting and game pictures, and portraits of fine animals, painted for the Nimrods of the Niagara frontier, gave a promise of the success realized in his best work. In 1861, he had newly established himself in Buffalo, when the war interrupted, and he enrolled himself on the day after the fall of Fort Sumter, in one of the companies that formed the Twenty-First Regiment of New York Volunteers. His studies, continued in the field, did not interfere with his duties as a soldier, and during the charge on the railroad embankment, held by Jackson's men, on the 31st of August, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run, he received wounds that caused his discharge four months after. At the same time, his knapsack was rifled of accumulated sketches, in the capture of wagon trains at Catlett's. After the war, he continued

his studies, also publishing a full history of his regiment, which literary venture gained him recognition as a writer; and from this time his journalistic work has continued along with his artistic progress, without retarding it. A bust of Abraham Lincoln, modeled at this time, was accepted by the public as establishing the not uncommon trait of artistic versatility. It is a favorite axiom with Mr. Mills, that to be a successful artist one must have the most varied ability.

It was not, however, until after his removal to Colorado, made imperative by continued ill health of Mrs. Mills, that the inherited pioneer instinct developed. Forsaking, not with intent, but almost unconsciously, with the influence of his new environment, the trammels of association, and that far-reflected influence of the schools, that at best, is, out of their immediate presence, but a delusive light, Mr. M. began to develop his own impressions, to see for himself, and to paint as he sees. Much of his time has been passed among the usual avocations of the Colorado ranche-men, mountaineers, trappers, hunters and explorers. He was, with his family, among the first settlers of Grand County, where the children of the settlers were gathered and taught by Mrs. Mills in the winter of 1875, probably the first "over the range" school in Colorado. Here the artist, in the full enthusiasm of his art, followed the game into the most remote fastnesses, and among the Indians, frequently making long journeys on snow-shoes, which he learned to weave for himself, in search of the studies which have furnished some of his best work. Once, attacked by a rheumatic fever, he was rescued and nursed by hunters and hauled fifty miles over mountains and deep snow to the settlements. It is this intimacy with the very actual life and times that his pictures present, that, aside from their true artistic motive, makes them valuable as records of a period fast vanishing; of conditions that will soon belong to the past of a people and a continent. With the desire of becoming independent of his art, and enabled to confine himself to his mission, Mr. M. has

established in Denver the business of wood engraving, for book illustration especially, and his work may be seen in the best publications of the day, *Scribner's* employing him for much of the time in reproducing his own designs. He talks of himself as one just ready to begin, and with his best work yet before him. One of his poems serves for introduction to this history.

L. A. MELBURN.

The extensive business which L. A. Melburn has built up in the city of Denver, and the respectable position he holds in the community are due alike to his own industry and skill. He was born in Upper Canada in 1854, and after a short time spent at the public schools, assisted his father on the farm. Deciding to learn the blacksmith trade, he served an apprenticeship of a year and a half. From Canada he went to Buffalo, N. Y., picking up work easily there, and then back to Canada again, where he worked steadily at his trade for nearly a year. In 1871, he moved to Colorado and settled in Denver. By working resolutely and patiently at his trade, he accumulated sufficient means to commence a business in his own name, which by careful management has grown to its present large proportions. A visit to his establishment, 484 and 486 Larimer street, will repay any one interested in the progress of Denver in the industrial arts. Horse-shoeing, blacksmithing, wagon and carriage making are pushed through with all the enterprise and skill of Eastern factories. Five fires are constantly glowing in the smithy, and eighteen persons are variously employed in the different departments. To give a correct idea of the extent of his business, it may be stated that Mr. Melburn has manufactured to order over 150 vehicles, such as platform spring wagons, carriages, buggies and phaetons, and over 300 wheelbarrows, since opening his present establishment, besides repair work and blacksmith jobs of every description. While thus employed, he has also found time to improve the character of his work by the introduction of several important features. In the



C. L. Smith.

construction of platform spring wagons, he has rejected the wooden blocks supporting the body upon the front gear, and substituted steel bars, thus increasing the strength of the vehicle nearly double, while its general appearance is considerably improved. In three-spring wagons he has introduced a novel feature by mechanically joining the king-bolt and fifth-wheel in one piece, thereby preventing shifting of these parts and securing a simpler and easier mode of construction. Mr. Melburn was married in Canada in 1877. At the age of twenty-five, he finds himself at the head of an interesting family, and owning and managing a splendid business, which, under his skill and enterprise, is keeping pace with the rapid growth of Denver.

HON. NORMAN H. MELDRUM.

Hon. Norman H. Meldrum, Secretary of State, was born October 11, 1841, in Caledonia, N. Y., where he received a good common-school education. In 1861, he was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers, enlisting in Company B, of the One Hundredth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was under Gen. McClellan through the Chickahominy campaign, participating in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and the Seven Days' fight. He was subsequently commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, and did service in the Shenandoah Valley. He was appointed *aide de camp* on the staff of Gen. Hunter, during his raid on Lynchburg, and was also in the valley campaign with Sheridan, where he was present in eighteen general engagements. At the close of the war, he was ordered, with his regiment, to Colorado, and on the 13th of July, 1866, was mustered out of the service with the rank of Captain. In 1867, he was elected Treasurer of Cheyenne, and was also elected Assessor of Larimer County for two years. He was elected a member of the last Territorial Legislature, and on October 3, 1876, was elected a member of the Senate of the first General Assembly. In the fall of 1878, before his term had expired in the Assembly, he was elected Secretary

of State, and entered upon the duties of this office on the 14th of January, 1879. Mr. Meldrum is a young man, full of energy and with a high sense of honor, and his genial disposition makes friends of all who know him.

HON. WILLIAM B. MILLS.

William B. Mills was born near Syracuse, N. Y., August 26, 1836. His ancestors, for generations, were of the middle class, none of them, so far as his knowledge extends, ever holding any official position, nor were they ever accused of any offense. They believed, and acted upon the belief, that "The post of honor is the private station." Mr. Mills, after receiving a good English education, prepared for college, and entered the Monroe Collegiate Institute, near Syracuse, where he remained two years. After leaving college, he entered a law office, in Weedsport, N. Y., to pursue the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1859, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, continuing until 1873. During this time, he held the office of District Attorney of Cayuga County, nine years in succession. In 1873, owing to ill health in his family, he came to Denver. Just previous to this, he had been elected County Judge, but resigned this position to come West. In January, 1875, he was elected County Attorney of Arapahoe County, and still occupies that position. He was a member of the last Territorial Legislature, in 1876, and was influential in organizing the House. He was married, October 29, 1861, to Miss Alice Havens, of Weedsport, N. Y., and has two children living. Judge Mills is emphatically a self-made man, depending entirely upon his own exertions, since the age of seven years, for his subsistence, his education, and his professional start, and has never had a dollar in his life that he did not earn.

RUTHER McDUGALL.

Ruther McDougal, Master Mechanic of the Denver Division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and the Denver Pacific & Boulder Valley Railroad, was born in Quebec, Canada, in the year 1845.

Though born on foreign soil, he was raised from his earliest years under the American flag, living in Burlington, Vt., where he went to school, and first commenced his struggle with the world. At the age of fifteen, he undertook to learn the art of painting, and by hard study and practice, did succeed in rendering himself a tolerably good carriage painter; but the study of the mechanical sciences proved too alluring for the young artist, and therefore abandoning the brush, he entered the shops of the Grand Trunk Railroad, resolved to acquire a knowledge of all the branches of motor power. From that period to the present he has been connected, in his profession, with different railroads and other organizations and with private firms throughout the country, from whom he has received the highest encomiums as a skillful engineer and mechanic, and equally conversant with marine, stationary and locomotive engines. He has been connected with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, as a machinist; with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad; the Piqua & Indianapolis Railroad; the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad; the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad; the Memphis & Charleston Railroad; the Memphis & Louisville Railroad; the Mobile & Ohio Railroad; the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, sometimes working as a mechanic, then employed as foreman of gangs, and in charge of shops, until finally he rose to the position of General Master Mechanic of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. He resigned that position, in 1876, on account of failing health, and came to Colorado. Since coming West, he has been connected with the Kansas Pacific Railroad, as general foreman of the district shops at Brookville, Kan., from which he was transferred to Denver, and invested with his present duties as Master Mechanic of the Denver Division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and of the Denver Pacific & Boulder Valley Railroad. Mr. McDougall is a clear-headed and cautious man, a splendid mechanic, and well adapted, by nature and training, to the control and management of extensive shops. He is thirty-

five years old and has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Laura Claudas, who died in Mobile, Ala. His present wife was Miss F. C. Haney, of Cleveland, to whom he was married in St. Louis, in 1878. Mr. McDougall is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Denver—claims to be independent in politics—and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is interested in some mining claims and owns real estate in Arapahoe County. His career has been both honorable and prosperous, and has entitled him to the confidence and respect of the community.

EDWARD P. MCGOVERN.

Mr. McGovern was born in New York March 17, 1845. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked until 1871 when he came to Denver and began working at his trade here, but soon removed to Idaho Springs. He was employed in the construction department of the Colorado Central Railroad for a time, and was afterward carpenters' foreman on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, until January, 1879. The following May, he began the undertaking and embalming business with Mr. H. M. Behymer, at 542 Larimer street, in which business he is still engaged. These gentlemen do a general undertaking and embalming business, having fitted themselves expressly for this profession. Their large and increasing business has extended into all the neighboring towns.

ENOS MILES.

Mr. Miles was born June 13, 1829, in Parke County, Ind. He is the son of Samuel Miles, who was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812. He received a good common-school education and attended the State University at Bloomington, Ind., for the college year of 1848. In the fall of 1850, he entered the law office of his father-in-law, Col. John Osborn, as a student. Col. Osborn was elected Auditor of Clay County, Ind., in the fall of 1852, continuing in office until 1858; during which time, Mr. Miles discharged the duties

of that office as Deputy. Mr. Miles was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas, Circuit and Superior Courts of Indiana, in March, 1859, and continued to practice in that State until 1872, when he had acquired a large and lucrative practice; he then sold out there, and spent about a year in visiting the principal cities and State capitals of the West, and in July, 1873, he came to Denver, opening a law office the following December, where he has since continued to practice his profession. Mr. Miles was raised a Whig, going from that to the Republican party, and in the fall of 1860, was an associate editor of the *Hoosier Patriot*, a campaign paper that was largely circulated. He has avoided politics and given strict attention to the practice of his profession, holding that this was his highest honor.

ALBIN MAUL.

Mr. Maul was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1854. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed as a mechanic, and worked at the trade several years. He came to the United States in 1872, and proceeding to Colorado, was variously employed, working in the mines, "prospecting," etc., till 1877, when he established his present business at 549 Champa street, Denver, known as the "Pacific Bakery." Commencing with very little capital, he has succeeded in building up an excellent trade in all quarters of the city, employing at the present time twelve persons in the bakery and attending to the delivery of goods. Mr. Maul is unmarried, and has started out in a business career which will undoubtedly prove both honorable and successful.

CYRUS C. MARBLE.

Cyrus C. Marble, of Denver, Colo., was born in Turner, Me., April 23, 1836. He moved with his parents to Boston at an early age, and in the public schools of that city received a good common-school education; after which, in the year 1852, he entered a Boston wholesale dry-goods house, where he was a clerk for about eight years. He had, by this time, acquired sufficient experi-

ence and means to enable him to engage in the same business for himself, in which he continued up to 1865, when, on account of illness, he was compelled to give up one of the best wholesale dry-goods trades in that city and seek a climate where he could enjoy health. He came to Colorado in the summer of 1865 and went to mining, which he followed for about nine years, during which time he operated in the Gilpin County gold mines and in the Georgetown silver mines. In the latter, he lost very largely by having mines, which he had developed, "jumped" and seized by mountain desperadoes, and was glad to escape with his life, as these were the days when might, instead of right, ruled. He then came to Denver in the fall of 1873, and being impressed with the importance of the city as a commercial metropolis, he immediately opened a mercantile brokerage office and secured agencies direct from many of the largest sugar refineries, coffee and tea importers, tobacco manufactories and canning establishments; representing the largest firms in all of the principal cities in the Union; thus he enables the wholesale merchants of this city to purchase in large lots, at their own doors, goods direct from the manufacturers and importers. In this way, Mr. Marble has contributed very largely to the commercial interests of Denver and built up an excellent business for himself, having sold in the past year about \$1,000,000 worth of goods exclusively to wholesale dealers.

GEORGE McCULLOUGH.

Mr. McCullough was born in Beaver County, Penn., July 18, 1802. In 1813, his father removed to Ohio and became one of the pioneers of Harrison County, which was then a wilderness. At twenty-one, Mr. McCullough left the farm, and going to Cadiz, the county seat, was employed for five years in the office of the Clerk of the Court, most of the time as Deputy Clerk, in which capacity he assessed and collected the taxes of the county. He was married, January 29, 1829, to Miss Hetty Simpson, of Cadiz, and shortly afterward began the dry-goods business, being engaged

in merchandising for about six years. He then bought a farm in Columbiana County, on the Ohio River, on which he remained four years, removing thence to Cincinnati, where he embarked in the commission and forwarding business, after which he was seventeen years a wholesale grocer of Cincinnati. From that city, he removed to Iowa City, Iowa, taking with him a stock of groceries, but soon sold out and invested in lands, and engaged in the real-estate business for about five years. His next move was to Chicago, where he resided for two years, at the end of which time he was appointed by the Secretary of State to a position in the Custom House in Baltimore, Md., where he remained till the close of the war. He then formed an oil company, and removing to Cambridge, Ohio, began boring for oil, but not meeting with success, he removed to Quincy, Ill. In 1872, he came to Denver, and with his son, who had purchased 160 acres adjoining the city, and who resides in Philadelphia, laid out McCullough's Addition to Denver, platting eighty acres, and proceeding to lay off the streets and plant trees. McCullough's Addition now forms one of the most attractive and desirable portions of the city for residences, lying high and dry, and commanding an extensive and enchanting view of the Rocky Mountains.

JOHN MILHEIM.

Mr. Milheim, an old resident of Denver, was born in Biene, Switzerland, on the 3d of June, 1835. His mother died when he was ten years old, and at the age of fourteen he left the vine-clad hills of his native land, and, in company with a party of thirteen other young people, including an elder brother, came to America, landing in New York, in May, 1849. Going to Niagara Falls, he learned the baker's trade, and, at the end of two years, went to Columbus, Ohio. There he entered the employ of the Ohio Tool Company, and learned the art of polishing steel. In the spring of 1856, he emigrated to Omaha, Neb., where he worked at various kinds of employment till early in 1859, when he joined the tide of emigration then making its way across the

Plains to the Pike's Peak gold region. It was his intention to continue the journey to California in the event of not finding the prospect on the eastern slope of the mountains as good as he expected. Two weeks before leaving Omaha (April 16, 1859), he was married to Miss Riethmann, a sister of John J. and L. D. Riethmann, two well-known pioneers of Denver. Their journey across the Plains, with ox teams, occupied four weeks, and, on arriving in Denver, Mr. Milheim, in company with John J. Riethmann, opened the first bakery in the new town, which he continued to run until 1866, since which time he has given his attention to the improvement of real estate, having built a considerable number of dwelling and business houses. Mr. Milheim attends quietly to his own business affairs, never seeking notoriety nor official position, and his success in life demonstrates the wisdom of his course.

HENRY F. MEINE.

Skilled workmen in all branches of industry will find both encouragement and remunerative wages in Denver. The prosperity that has been showered upon that city has led her generous citizens into a liberal patronage of everything tending to improve and refine the condition of society. Not the least worthy and competent of those whose skill and industry have been employed for several years in Denver is Henry F. Meine, to whom the following sketch is devoted. He was born in Germany in 1841, and after the usual elementary studies of boyhood was apprenticed, at the age of fifteen, to the trade of cabinet-making in his native town. Nearly twelve years were spent in acquiring a thorough knowledge of this industrial art, and at the expiration of that period he came to the United States to reap the reward of his years of toil and application. Settling in Chicago in 1867, he was employed as a billiard-table maker for five years, and after the great fire worked for a short time in the factory of Brunswick & Co. Portions of the years 1874 and 1875 were profitably spent in Illinois and Iowa, cutting down and reducing size of billiard tables to conform to the standard



Georg Scherrer

measurement. In July, 1875, he came to Denver, seeking relief from the asthma, and so beneficial did the visit prove that he brought his family there and has since become a permanent resident. He has carried on the business of cabinet-making in connection with the agency of the Brunswick & Balke and Collender tables, but will soon establish a factory in Denver, where home skill and products will be advantageously employed. He has just patented and will soon introduce to the trade a combination table which may be used either for the standard game of billiards or other games which heretofore required separate tables. Mr. Meine was married in Chicago in 1868, and is the father of two children. By combining industrious habits with a thorough knowledge of his trade he has secured a competency for his family and it is surely to be hoped that in his future business operations he will be as successful as in the past.

CHARLES D. MCPHEE.

Mr. McPhee was born on Prince Edward's Island November 4, 1846. He remained there until sixteen years of age, when he began a regular apprenticeship in the carpenter's trade, and served four years. In September, 1866, he removed to Boston, Mass., and followed his trade two years. In May, 1869, he removed to Denver and began contracting and building, in partnership with his brother, A. McPhee. In January, 1870, his brother died, after which he assumed the entire control of the business. He was married September 26, 1871. In 1872, he built a planing-mill, and engaged in the lumber business until January, 1874, when he formed a partnership with J. F. Keating, under the firm name of McPhee & Co. In February, 1876, he dissolved partnership with him, and continued the business until January, 1879, under his own management. He then formed a partnership with J. J. McGinnity, and has continued a successful business, adding such improvements to their mill as the rapid growth of the city and the extensive building interests demand.

JOHN MONCRIEFF.

Mr. Moncrieff is of Scottish descent. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, February 10, 1823. He remained at home until twenty years of age. During that time, he served an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenter's trade. He then went to Dundee, and followed his trade there and at Glasgow, four years, after which he went to London, and remained there six years engaged in the same pursuit. In 1853, he came to the United States, and spent the first summer in New York, after which he went to Lancaster, Ohio, and followed his trade one year. Leaving that city in the fall of 1854, he went to Madison County, Iowa, where he began his first business in contracting and building, remaining there eight years, during which time he was married to the daughter of Jacob Regel, of Madison County. In 1863, he started to Colorado, then known as the Pike's Peak country, where he arrived April 24. After spending the summer here, he returned East, and the next June arrived in Denver with his family. From February, 1865, to May, 1866, he was employed in the Quartermaster's Department, after which, he opened a carpenter-shop and began contracting and building at his present location—442 Holladay street—and has continued the same ever since. He has never aspired to any office, but has devoted his whole attention to contracting and building.

DR. JOHN H. MORRISON.

This volume would be incomplete without a sketch of the life of Dr. John H. Morrison. A prominent member of that band of daring spirits who crossed the Great Plains, to found the nucleus around which has grown the beautiful and attractive city of Denver, he lived to witness her transition from a barren plain to a large and flourishing city; to see the development, step by step, of an almost unknown region into an empire whose magic growth in the past is but a faint shadow of her future greatness. He was born in the State of New York, but most of his life, up to 1859,

was spent in Wisconsin, where he was a practicing physician, having graduated from the well-known Rush Medical College, of Chicago. Later in life, he abandoned his profession and engaged in trade, in which he was quite successful, accumulating, in the course of time, a handsome property. In 1859 he came to Colorado and engaged largely in ranching and milling, also holding at one time the office of Collector of Internal Revenue. His most active business career, however, was in the lumber trade with his two brothers, though failing health the last few years of his life, had driven him from its management. For some time after coming to Colorado, he lived on his ranche, on the Platte, a few miles below Denver, but afterward in the city and at his beautiful residence on the boulevard, where he died very suddenly on the 21st day of July, 1876. He was married in Wisconsin in 1846, to Miss Charlotte O. La Haie, only daughter of Joseph La Haie, to which union there were born three children, two of whom survive him. Dr. Morrison was a man whose merit commended him to all with whom he came in contact. An active and honorable business career, united with his unostentatious but earnest social qualities, had won for him universal respect and esteem; and when it was known that he had passed from earth, all felt that Denver had lost one of her foremost and valued citizens.

S. B. MORRISON.

Mr. Morrison was born in Oneida Castle, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 2, 1831. When he was ten years of age, his parents removed to Jefferson, Wis. He remained there three years, then went to Portage, in the northern part of the State, in the Wisconsin pineries, and engaged in the lumber and merchandise business with his brother, J. H. Morrison, until 1859. He then came to Denver, Colo., and bought a ranche, three miles north of Denver, on the Platte River, and engaged in in farming and the stock business. He also engaged in mining in Gilpin and Park Counties, and built quartz-mills in those counties in partnership

with C. M. Farrand. He remained in that business five years, then dissolved partnership and removed to Denver. In January, 1865, he embarked in the grocery business with J. W. Partridge, and remained in that business two years, then removed to Georgetown, Clear Creek Co., and engaged in mining, and operated a quartz-mill. In 1870, he dissolved partnership with J. W. Partridge, and associated himself with his brother, J. H. Morrison, in the lumber business in Denver, in which they still continue. He was married in Denver in 1876.

J. U. MARLOW.

J. U. Marlow was born on the 17th of May, 1831, in Fayette County, Penn. His father being engaged in keeping a hotel, he passed his early years in acquiring an intimate knowledge of every branch of that business, in which he has been mainly engaged during his subsequent life. He continued in the hotel business with his father until 1858, when he removed west to Winterset, Iowa, and kept a hotel there until 1860. The Pike's Peak excitement being then at its height, he joined the tide of emigration setting across the Plains, and started for the mountains. Stopping but one night in Denver, he made his way over the range to Breckenridge, where he followed mining with varied success for three years. Then coming down to Central, he followed mining and hotel-keeping for three years more, removing permanently to Denver in 1866. The second day after his arrival he opened the Pacific House on the corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets, since which time he has been constantly identified with the hotel interests of the city. In 1868, he took charge of the Planter's Hotel, and in 1869, of the American House, which he ran until 1871. He then opened Marlow's Restaurant, on Blake street, and the following year resumed charge of the American House. In 1873, he took the Grand Central, which he kept until 1876, continuing the American in connection for about six months. In 1876, he again assumed control of the American House, continuing to the present time. For the past year

and a half, he has run the Inter-Ocean in connection with the American. These two houses are among the best in the city, with accommodations for about three hundred guests. Mr. Marlow has been more or less interested in mining during his residence in Denver.

JACOB MENTCMIR.

Jacob Mentcmir, one of the pioneers of Colorado, was born in Germany November 7, 1841. He came to the United States with his parents when very young, and lived first in Jo Daviess County, Ill., but his parents soon removed to Galena, and engaged in farming and working in the lead mines. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Mentcmir came to Colorado, and at once began farming. This he followed one year, and then engaged in freighting from Denver to Omaha one year, after which he bought a farm twelve miles below Denver, on the Platte, which he has since farmed, besides engaging in stock-raising. He has done some prospecting, but now gives his entire attention to his farm.

ALVIN McCUNE.

Although the name of Alvin McCune is known throughout the State of Colorado, there are perhaps a great many who are unacquainted with the strange and chequered career of this old "settler," miner and merchant. He was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1827. After completing an academical course of studies at Jefferson Academy, he began at the age of nineteen to read law in Albany and New York City, and was deeply engaged in this study when the war between Mexico and the United States fired his young heart with patriotic sentiments, and decided him to abandon Blackstone for the nobler profession of arms. Enlisting in the First New York Volunteers, Col. Burnet commanding, his regiment was forwarded without special loss of time to the theater of war, and, during the succeeding two years, fought its way gallantly under the leadership of Scott, winning fresh renown in the battle-

fields of Vera Cruz, Churubusco, Contreras, Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec. At the close of the war, Alvin McCune was mustered out of the service in New Orleans in 1848. He went to New York State and engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native town, Blenheim, for a year or so, after which he worked as a painter in Philadelphia and Washington City; thence to Binghamton, Corning, Deposit, in New York, and, afterward, to Scranton, Penn., where he resided about two years. In 1857, he went to Wisconsin and lived awhile, and then moved to Missouri, doing business in Hannibal, and, afterward, to Ohio, working in the little town of Hawleyville. From Hawleyville he went to Forest City, Mo., and thence to Denver in 1860. Plunging into the mines, he "prospected," and mined for gold in California Gulch, little dreaming that he should one day see the largest mining camp of the world located on the very site of his unsuccessful "diggings." Returning to Denver, he resumed his business as a sign painter, and, in a short time, owned the largest paint and oil store in the State. From 1865 to 1875, his business had made wonderful increase, and he found himself a comparatively wealthy man. But misfortunes overtook him and hovered over him so long that it seemed at one time as though they would engulf him in ruin. Operations in real estate had proved very disastrous—his capital invested in business was swallowed up, and from a position of affluence, he found himself a poor man. His sacrifices and manly struggles to avert his misfortunes are known to all the old citizens of Denver. Mr. McCune is now busy again, building up anew the business of sign painting, and has a fair prospect of retrieving his losses within the next few years. At any rate, he is not disheartened, but wages battle with the world with all the confidence and energy of youth. Although not attached to any form of religion, his family are devoted followers of Christianity. In politics, he avows himself a Democrat. He is also a member of the Masonic Order. They are but few who do not sincerely wish that this old

soldier and honorable merchant may soon meet with all the prosperity that his heroic conduct has deserved.

WILLIAM F. MCCLELLAND, M. D.

Dr. McClelland is a native of New Philadelphia, Harrison Co., Ohio. He was born May 29, 1821, and is of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry, his paternal ancestors coming from the north of Ireland and those of his mother from the north of Germany. He received his literary education in the Seminary of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and took his first course in medicine in the Medical Department of the University of New York, in 1847-48. His second course was pursued in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated and received the degree of M. D., on the 27th of March, 1849. He began practice in Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1851, and in 1856 removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he practiced medicine over five years, taking a high position in the profession, especially in surgery, being frequently called upon by other physicians to perform difficult surgical operations. In June, 1862, he located in Denver, and has been constantly engaged in a large and lucrative practice ever since. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Colorado State Medical Society, of which he was President in 1873, and of the Denver Medical Society, of which he was President in 1876. He was elected, in 1876, Treasurer of the State Medical Association for two years, and re-elected, in 1878, for three years. He was Surgeon of the Denver Military Hospital for a short time in 1864; is the permanent medical examiner and medical referee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York for this district, which embraces Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. Among the medical articles which he has written, we mention two, one on "The Climate of Colorado," and the other on "The Effects of the Colorado Climate on Asthma and Autumnal Fever." He has been President of the Millionaire Mining and Tunneling Company since its incorporation in 1876; was

President of the Denver Mutual Building and Loan Association, and is now the Trustee of its property. Dr. McClelland has done as much as any other citizen of Denver for the up-building of the city, having built and now owning several dwellings and business houses. He has been twice married, first, on the 3d of June, 1850, to Miss Dorathy Leach, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. She died in 1854, leaving one child. He was married again, November 11, 1858, to Miss Harriet B. Honn, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and has four children living.

WILLIAM MYERS.

William Myers, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, and for many years a successful business man of Denver, was born in Berks County, Penn., March 18, 1834. When about eighteen years of age, he went to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he engaged in blacksmithing, having previously worked at the trade in Pennsylvania. He remained there about one year, and then removed to Shelbyville, Ill., which he made his home until the spring of 1859. After traveling through the West about a year, he finally settled in Denver early in the spring of 1860. He immediately began blacksmithing and wagon-making, and was the first man to bring Eastern wagons into the Denver market. During the years 1864-65, he was engaged in freighting across the Plains, but abandoned this and again commenced blacksmithing. In the spring of 1876, he moved on to his ranche on the Platte, twelve miles from Denver, which he has cultivated and improved by building, until he has one of the finest farms in the county.

HON. CYRUS H. McLAUGHLIN.

This gentleman was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1827. In 1840, he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the printer's trade, which he followed as a journeyman printer in fourteen different States and Territories. He went to Wisconsin in an early day, and to Kansas in 1857. The year 1859 found him in Leavenworth, from which place he came across the Plains to Pike's



G. G. Hyman

Peak as a messenger for Jones & Cartwright's Express, being sent by them to investigate the truth of the reports concerning the discovery of gold. From the "Cherry Creek settlement" he went on foot to Central. On his return, he took back to Leavenworth eleven full sacks of gold, besides smaller sacks, etc., amounting in all to nearly \$40,000, and on the receipt of this in Leavenworth the excitement was greatly stimulated. In the spring of 1860, with his family, he came again, and, after working a year on the *Rocky Mountain News*, engaged in farming on the Platte, but his agricultural venture not proving altogether successful, after following farming, dairying and cattle-raising until after the Cherry Creek flood, he abandoned farming to accept a position in the Quartermaster's Department, continuing in the service of the Government two years, going to Julesburg as Master of Transportation, and witnessed many atrocities of the Indians during that troublous period.

In 1867, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, then meeting at Golden, and re-elected in 1868. He was active in the negotiations which resulted in the removal of the capital to Denver. During his second term, he served as Speaker of the House. He made an excellent presiding officer, and now carries a fine chronometer, a present from the members of the House. On the election of Gen. Grant as President, Mr. McLaughlin was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys in the United States Land Office, in Denver, which position he held four years. A few years ago, the citizens organized what they called the "Third House," a mock legislative assembly, for the purpose of burlesquing the proceedings of the regular Legislature, and Mr. McLaughlin was chosen Governor, for his known wit, genial good humor, fun-loving disposition and appreciation of a practical joke. He acquitted himself with honor, and was chosen for a second term. By his success and popularity in this position, he has become known as "Gov. McLaughlin." He is accustomed to say that he

arrived in Colorado "almost without a rag on his back, but, by industry, economy and good management, in less than two years, he was covered with them, and has held his own remarkably well." From 1875 to 1879, he was employed in the Denver Post Office. In October, 1879, he was elected Alderman from the Fourth Ward, and has also been the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Mayor of the city. For the past three years, he has been active in the temperance cause; is a prominent Odd Fellow, and has held all the important offices in the Lodge. He has served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment, and Representative to the Grand Lodge in 1875 and in 1876. "Gov." McLaughlin's inexhaustible good nature renders him exceedingly popular with all classes; and, whether he perpetrates a practical joke, or is himself the victim, contributes immensely to the enjoyment of any company of which he forms a part.

RT. REV. JOSEPH PROTECTUS MACHEBEUF.

Rt. Rev. J. P. Machebeuf, Vicar Apostolic of Colorado, was born in Rione, in the Department of Puy de Dome, France, June 11, 1812. He was educated in the College of the city, and in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he was ordained a priest of the Catholic Church December 24, 1836, and appointed in charge of a parish in the vicinity of Clermont, where he remained three years. In 1839, in company with Most Rev. John B. Lamy, now Archbishop of Santa Fe, New Mexico, he came to this country under the direction of Archbishop John B. Purcell, now Archbishop of Cincinnati. Remaining a short time in Cincinnati to acquire a knowledge of the language, he was, on the 1st of January, 1840, sent to Sandusky, Ohio, to organize a new congregation. At that time, there was not a Catholic church, congregation nor chapel, from Cleveland to the Indiana line, throughout the entire northwestern part of Ohio, where, to-day, over forty flourishing parishes

exist. During eleven years of missionary life in Ohio, he built the first church in Sandusky, Fremont, Maumee City and many settlements of Irish and Canadian Catholics. In Sandusky, he built a fine stone church and secured a large stone house for an academy. When Father Lamy, then Pastor of Covington, Ky., was appointed Vicar Apostolic of New Mexico, having studied together in college and seminaries, Bishop Lamy pressed Father Machebeuf to accompany him to New Mexico as Vicar General. In January, 1851, he left Sandusky to join Bishop Lamy, who was waiting for him at New Orleans. They went via Galveston to San Antonio, where they met Gen. Harney, who kindly tendered the Bishop and his company the protection of the troops to cross the State of Texas, almost entirely a wilderness, a distance of 800 miles. The troops being delayed on the frontier a couple of months while on the way, they improved the opportunity to visit the various military posts on the Rio Grande, and engage in missionary work at Fort Clark, Fort Duncan, Eagle Pass, Fort Hinge, and other settlements. They arrived at Franklin, on the Rio Grande, near El Paso, on the 24th of June. As soon as the news had spread that a Catholic Bishop had come from the States, the officers of the post and the few Americans in the vicinity met them with the greatest cordiality, knowing it would give life to the Mexican element and assist in developing the country. On the invitation of the Bishop of El Paso they crossed the Rio Grande to that city, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, where they met with a most cordial reception, finding there some American and French merchants. After a brief rest, they continued their journey northward, visiting all the parishes along the Rio Grande, and passing through four or five Indian villages on the way, whose inhabitants had been converted to Catholicism by the early missionaries. They were everywhere received with every mark of respect, the Indians giving for their entertainment, a variety of war dances and sham fights between the inhabitants of the different villages. They

arrived, in the beginning of August, in Santa Fe, where a brilliant reception was given them by the civil and military authorities, and an immense crowd of people who had gone out in carriages and on horseback, several miles to meet them. In the fall of 1851, Bishop Lamy went to the State of Durango, Mexico, to pay a visit to the old Bishop, who then had ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Territory of New Mexico. The following spring, finding but few native clergymen, and they being mostly old men, the Bishop went to France, returning ten months later with six or eight devoted and zealous young French priests. Owing to these frequent absences, Father Machebeuf was left in charge of the ecclesiastical affairs of the Territory for two years, with his residence in Santa Fe. On the return of the Bishop, he was appointed Pastor of Albuquerque, in the most wealthy and important county in New Mexico, where he resided six years, except on two occasions during Bishop Lamy's absence, when he had to go back and live in Santa Fe. During this time, besides his duties as Pastor, being the only English-speaking clergyman besides the Bishop, he visited regularly all the military posts on the frontier of New Mexico, a half-dozen in number, passing unmolested through the Indian country, surrounded night and day by Indians who, although not Christianized, treated him with every mark of respect. In 1853, after the partial organization of the Territory of Arizona, made up of a portion of Sonora and Chihuahua on the south, and fractions of Indian Territory and New Mexico on the east and north, Bishop Lamy was appointed by the court of Rome, Ecclesiastical Administrator of Arizona. Father Machebeuf, then Vicar General, was sent with full authority of Bishop Lamy, and the original documents from Rome, to take possession of the few parishes and old missions which had been established by the early Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries among the Pimas, the Papagos and other Indian tribes at Tucson, St. Xavier, Du Bac, Tubac, Tumocacori and other points. As these missions had been under the jurisdiction of the

Bishop of Sonora, in Mexico, it was necessary to visit him and communicate to him the original documents of Rome, annexing the new Territory of Arizona to the vicarate apostolic of New Mexico. This journey through Sonora gave him occasion to become acquainted, in Guaymas, with Gen. Stone, then Capt. Stone, chief of a party of American engineers, who had a contract with the Government of Mexico to make the coast survey of the State of Sonora on the Gulf of California. Capt. Stone, a zealous convert to the Catholic Church, received him with great respect and attention. He spent a week in resting and waiting for an American steamer to go to Mazatland, with the intention of crossing a range of mountains into the State of Durango, but the steamer being delayed, Capt. Stone placed at his disposal a small sail vessel, an officer and four sailors and appointed him captain of the expedition. Taking provisions for two months, they went down the gulf a distance of about one hundred miles, to the village of Santa Cruz, at the mouth of the Rio Mayo. Leaving the vessel, he and the officer, with a wealthy Mexican of the place, engaged horses and went by land a two days' journey on horseback to the Villa de Alamos, where they met the Bishop of Sonora, who, on being presented with the documents from Rome, cheerfully resigned his jurisdiction over that part of Arizona which had belonged to Sonora, and gave him full faculties to exercise the functions of the holy ministry while on his way through Sonora on his return to Arizona. Mazatland, on the Gulf of California, being then in a state of siege, he was informed by the Bishop that he could not land, and if he did it would be unsafe to cross the mountains to go to Durango, and he accordingly abandoned his intention of going further. The journey by boat down the gulf from Guaymas to the mouth of the Rio Mayo had been a very easy and pleasant one, owing to the strong favorable current produced by the flowing into the gulf of the waters of the Rio Colorado. For the same reason the return trip would be more difficult, and sending word to the sailors to

make their way up stream as best they could, they purchased some fine Mexican ponies and pack-mules, and made the journey to Guaymas by land, which gave him an opportunity to see the beautiful valleys of the Rio Mayo and the Rio Yaqui, occupied by the two Indian tribes of the same names. From Guaymas he proceeded to Tucson and after a brief rest returned to Santa Fe to report to Bishop Lamy the success of his first visit to Arizona and Sonora.

In 1859, he was sent back to Arizona to locate permanently and take charge of all the missions of that extensive Territory. He had remained but a short time, and had begun to repair the old churches and missions, when he received orders from Bishop Lamy to return to Santa Fe, he supposing it to be only on a visit. But on his arrival he learned that Bishop Lamy had received from Rome the jurisdiction of the new country called Pike's Peak, and to-day the flourishing State of Colorado. He was appointed to come to Denver and take charge of the new Territory, but not wishing to come alone he remained a few months until after the ordination of Rev. Father J. B. Raverdy, and in September, 1860, they both left Santa Fe in their own private conveyances, with all vestments and sacred vessels necessary for the divine service, arriving in Denver the last of October. The history of the building of the church and various Catholic institutions will be found in the historical portion of this work. In 1866, a National Council of all the Archbishops and Bishops in the United States was held in Baltimore, and during its session fourteen new Bishops or Vicars Apostolic were nominated, he being one of the number, and Colorado one of the vicarates apostolic. In the spring of 1868, he received from Rome his official appointment, with all the faculties and bulls, and on the 16th of August following was consecrated in the new Cathedral in Cincinnati, by Archbishop Purcell, who had brought him to the country in 1839. He returned at once to Denver, where he was received by a special deputation of prominent Catholics and other friends.

A public reception was given him, a few evenings afterward, on a beautiful moonlight night, in the garden south of the church, attended by a large number of prominent citizens, both Catholics and Protestants, without distinction. Bishop Machebueuf has been over forty years in America, constantly engaged in missionary work on the frontier and in the wilderness. He is the oldest resident clergyman in Denver, and his people built the first regular church, purchased the first pipe-organ and the first bell, and erected the first academy in Denver. He is, at the age of sixty-eight, still hale and active, with apparently many years of usefulness before him.

WILLET C. MESEROLE.

Mr. Meserole was born near London, England, in 1845. He received a thorough education at King's College, London, from which institution he graduated in 1863. From that time until 1866 he was engaged in the grain business in London, when he sold out and came at once to the United States, remaining but a short time, when he returned to England and engaged in business until 1874, when he came to this country a second time, determined to make it his permanent home. He came at once to Colorado with his wife, to whom he had been married in 1868, during his first visit to this country, and attracted by the rich soil and delightful climate of Colorado, bought a farm of one hundred and forty-three acres, seven miles north of Denver, and began farming, to which he has since given his entire attention.

AUGUSTINE MANTEY, JR.

Mr. Mantey was born in Reige, Prussia, July 29, 1849. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1853 and settled in Joliet, Ill. He attended the public schools until about ten years of age, after which he received instruction in the German Catholic school of that parish until 1863, when he accepted a clerkship in a grocery and continued in that business until 1864. Leaving Joliet, he went to Chicago and after clerking in a

grocery two years more entered the employ of the Chicago & North-Western Railway as brakeman, in which he was engaged until 1868, when he came to Colorado. His mother died in Joliet in 1854, and in 1876 his father died at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. The family consisted of three brothers and one sister; the sister died in infancy in Germany. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the three brothers, one of whom, David Mantey, is engaged in farming in Weld County, Colo. The other, Frank Mantey, is a druggist by trade, but is at present mining in the Black Hills. Augustine arrived in Denver, January 14, 1869, and after clerking for some time entered the employ of the Denver Pacific Railway, during which time he learned telegraphing. He afterward spent four years in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railway. In the fall of 1875, he embarked in the Catholic book business. Having but little capital when he began business, he owes his success to honesty and temperance. His business has grown rapidly to a profitable investment and is the only Catholic book store in the city or State. He was married in Denver, in June, 1871, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Catharine Doyle, of Woodside, County Dublin, Ireland.

PETER MAGNUS.

Peter Magnus is one of the pioneer farmers of Arapahoe County, whose early settlement on the small tract of land which he had selected as his home, among the rich agricultural lands of the Platte Valley, was beset by many difficulties and deprivations. Yet through all, his increased lands attest his prosperity and the reward of his industry. He is of Swedish parentage, and was born in Eksjo, Sweden, March 12, 1824. During his life in Sweden, he was engaged in farming, and was also a horse-farrier. In 1852, he emigrated to the United States, and for a short time was engaged in his practice as a horse-farrier, in Dunkirk, N. Y. He then came west to Ottawa, Ill., and practiced his profession in connection with a hospital for the same, until his re-



H. A. Straight

moval to Colorado. He arrived in Denver June 18, 1859, having made the journey by teams across the Plains, in company with four others. Returning East in the fall, he removed his family to Colorado in May, 1861, and located upon 160 acres of land near where the town of Petersburg is now built. He continued to prosper, raising large quantities of grain and vegetables until 1864, when his crops were almost entirely destroyed by a flood. In 1873, and the two following years, he, in common with all Colorado farmers, suffered severely from the grasshoppers. In 1875, he removed to his present residence, near Littleton. His crops yielded the largest during the years 1870-71; at that time he was awarded all the medals at the Colorado Agricultural Exhibition. He was elected County Commissioner for Arapahoe County, and served during the years 1867-68-69. He was married at Ottawa, Ill., in 1857, and has a family of four children, three daughters and one son.

DANIEL W. MAYS.

Daniel W. Mays, solicitor and collector for the *Rocky Mountain News*, may be classed with the old settlers of Denver, having been associated with the interests of the State and county since 1865, in which year he engaged in freighting between this city and Central, and assumed the proprietorship of the stage station at Living Spring until 1867, when he opened a grocery store in a small shanty, on the corner of Fifteenth and Lawrence streets, Denver, and two years afterward began speculation by the purchase of 1,000 sheep, which were sold to advantage. He then opened the first flour and feed store in the city, located on Larimer street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Two years afterward, he disposed of his business and went East, trading in stock. On his return, he associated himself with the *Rocky Mountain News*, where he is still engaged. Mr. Mays served as Chief of Police two years, and has always been more or less active in the affairs of the city. He is a native of Marion County, Mo., where he was born in 1840. In

1864, he married Miss Susan Minter, a native of the same county and a graduate of the college at Lexington, Mo. Of their children, five are living—Richard B., Marshall M., Eva, Katie and Samuel.

CHARLES McINTOSH.

Charles McIntosh, harness-maker and manufacturer of whips and braided bridles, was born in Montrose, Lee Co., Iowa, March 10, 1857, and emigrated, with his parents, to this State in 1861, settling at Living Springs, where his father was, for some years, proprietor of the stage station at that place. The subject of this sketch served an apprenticeship at his trade in this city, and, in the spring of 1876, opened his present place of business, where he is conducting a profitable trade. He was married, December 21, 1879, to Miss Azamba A. Brantner.

ALFRED H. MILES.

But few of the early settlers of Colorado have been more successful in business, or contributed more to the development of the agricultural resources of Arapahoe County than has Alfred H. Miles. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 4, 1820. Having started overland for California, he stopped in Denver to spend the winter of 1859-60, and was so well pleased with the country that he determined to make it his permanent home. Leaving his family in Denver, he, with his son, went up Clear Creek Cañon and located a farm about nine miles from Denver, where he farmed successfully for a number of years, devoting a great deal of attention to the raising of small fruits and vegetables. After spending about seven years on this farm, he purchased a piece of land on Cherry Creek, near Denver. Here he followed farming successfully for several years, raising on this farm the largest crop of corn ever raised in the State. Of late years, Mr. Miles has resided in Denver, where, surrounded by all the luxuries which taste can suggest or wealth can purchase, he is content to enjoy the fruits of a busy, successful life.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Robert Morris, Land Commissioner of the Denver Pacific Railway Company, came West to Lawrence, Kan., in March, 1872, from the city of New York, where, for a number of years, he had been engaged in mercantile pursuits, to take a position in the Land Department of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. In 1872, when the control of the Denver Pacific Railway passed into the hands of the Kansas Pacific Company, Mr. Morris came to Denver, to take charge of the Land Department of the former company, where he has since remained. He is also a member of the present City Council of Denver, being elected a member of that body from the Third Ward, in October, 1878. He was born in Ireland in 1839, and emigrated to the United States in the fall of 1860. In 1862, he served a campaign with the Sixty-Ninth New York Regiment.

EDWARD MONTGOMERY.

One of the early settlers of Colorado is Edward Montgomery, of the village of Littleton. He was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., January 13, 1839. On the outbreak of the Pike's Peak gold fever, he left home for the Rocky Mountains. Outfitting at St. Joseph, Mo., he crossed the Plains with a mule team, the journey occupying twenty days. Arriving at Denver June 8, 1860, he went at once to California Gulch, and engaged in placer mining for gold. He cut the bark for roofing his cabin from the very spot where now stands the wonderful city of Leadville, containing 25,000 inhabitants. In 1864, he engaged in freighting between Omaha and Denver. On his return from his last trip to Omaha, his party encountered a severe driving storm at Julesburg, which drove their cattle before it for about fifty miles to the south. The cold was intense, and they paid as high as 4 cents a pound for cedar wood, for heating and cooking purposes. It took them a week to find all their stock, which they gathered up, and started back to Julesburg. On their way, they could see at night the camp fires of the Indians who had escaped from the battle of Sand Creek, and were making

their way northward. Mr. Montgomery and his comrades had no sooner reached Julesburg, and started on their journey west, than the place was burned by the Indians whom they had seen. In 1865, he engaged in farming with R. S. Little, and in 1867, with Little, Lilley & Co., built the Rough and Ready Flouring Mill, and has continued as one of the firm to the present time. For several years past, he has been engaged, with H. E. Allen and John G. Lilley, in employing prospectors in the mountains, who have recently discovered some very promising lodes in Horse Shoe Gulch. Mr. Montgomery was married, May 1, 1876, to Miss Alice C. Herne, of Boston, Mass., and has two children. That fruit culture can be successfully carried on in Colorado, is evident from Mr. Montgomery's success. He has twenty-six thrifty young apple-trees, in bearing, in his garden, one small tree alone producing, the past season, nearly two barrels of Newtown Pippins, of the greatest beauty and the finest flavor. Of small fruits, he has an abundance, embracing several varieties of grapes, gooseberries, currants, and other fruits.

SAMUEL B. MORGAN.

Samuel B. Morgan, of the firm of Morgan, French & Co., real-estate brokers, 273 Fifteenth street, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., February 9, 1835. When twelve years of age, he went to Hartford, Conn., and attended the high school there about four years. Having a strong desire to become a sailor, he shipped as cabin boy, sailing with the same captain for ten years, and was gradually promoted until he held the responsible position of chief mate during the last forty-two months of his maritime life. He then became captain of the ship, but resigned that position and returned to Wethersfield, Conn., where he was married in February, 1863. He soon afterward came to Colorado, and located in Black Hawk, where he was engaged in mining. He became Superintendent of the Black Hawk Mining Company, and was also engaged, to some extent, in the grain business during his residence at that place.

In the fall of 1874, he removed to Denver and engaged in the real-estate business with S. W. French, under the firm name of Morgan, French & Co. In July, 1877, he became interested in mining at Leadville, and is one of the chief owners of the Catalpa and Agassiz mines at that place. During the entire time of his residence in Colorado he has been actively engaged in mining.

JOSEPH MERRILL.

Mr. Merrill was born in Gray, Cumberland Co., Me., July 27, 1832. He remained in his native town in the pursuit of an education until 1856, when he engaged in boot and shoe manufacturing in company with Asa Cushman, at Minot, Me., continuing the same until 1863, when he dissolved partnership and conducted business alone until 1867. Removing to Portland, Me., he accepted a clerkship in a wholesale boot and shoe house, and resided there until 1877. Leaving that city, he came to Denver, arriving in May, 1878, and immediately embarked in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe business, establishing himself in a profitable business. He was married in Maine in 1865.

J. C. McBETH, M. D.

Dr. J. C. McBeth was born of Scotch parents, in County Derry, Ireland, August 22, 1824. His parents emigrated to America while he was an infant, and settled in Indiana County, Penn., where he remained in attendance at the public schools until twenty-one years of age, at which time he began the study of medicine under Dr. Stewart, and afterward continued his studies at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He afterward removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and practiced medicine one year, then removed to Gallion, Ohio, and continued the practice of his profession until 1854, when he entered the College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati, and graduated from that institution in 1855. Returning to Gallion, Ohio, he remained in practice until 1874, with the exception of his term of service in the army. In 1863, he entered the military service as Contract

Hospital Surgeon, and served during the war. In 1874, he came to Denver, and has since that time been in the active practice of his profession. During his residence in Ohio, he was a member of the State Medical Society, and is now a member of the Denver Medical Association, and of the Colorado Medical Society. He was married in the State of Pennsylvania March 5, 1849.

HON. LUCIUS P. MARSH.

Judge Marsh was born in the State of New York, and removed, while still a boy, to Ohio. His scholarly attainments are due to his own unaided efforts. Thrown at an early age upon his own resources, he obtained, by hard labor and rigid economy, a thorough education, graduating at the age of twenty-two from Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. On the completion of his college course, he began reading law, and, at the same time, was employed as Principal of the High School at Delaware, Ohio. He afterward assumed charge of the Zanesville High School, and taught with marked success until 1849, when he began the practice of law in that city. He was ten years Judge of the Common Pleas and District Court of the Eighth Ohio District, his last term expiring in 1879, after which he came to Denver, and began the practice of his profession in this city. During a period of thirty years, both as a practitioner and on the bench, Judge Marsh achieved a wide reputation for his judicial learning and impartial administration of civil justice. He is now engaged in writing a work on the Construction of Wills, for which his eminent legal attainments and long experience as a lawyer and a judge especially qualify him.

WASHINGTON McCLINTOCK.

Washington McClintock, a prominent capitalist of Denver, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., March 4, 1845. He received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and subsequently graduated from Yale College, New Haven, Conn. Engaging in the lumber business

in Pittsburgh, he conducted a successful business until it was suddenly terminated by a violent attack of asthma, which precipitated a flight to Colorado, and, in 1872, to California, where, with his family, he resided but a short time, returning to Denver as the home of his adoption. In addition to his interests in valuable business property in Pittsburgh, Mr. McClintock is a large owner of real estate in Denver, including the fine brown-stone structure on the corner of Larimer and Sixteenth streets, known as McClintock's Block, or First National Bank Building, which he erected in 1875, at a point then thought to be questionably remote from the business center of the city, but now in the very heart of Denver. Mr. McClintock was married, in October, 1878, to Miss Anna Colton, in East Hampton, Mass.

HON. VINCENT D. MARKHAM.

The above-named gentleman is a native of the State of Virginia, and a member of one of the old families of that State. He was born in Chesterfield County, opposite the city of Richmond, February 11, 1829. His early life was passed on a farm, and in acquiring his preparatory education under the tuition of his father, who was a fine classical scholar. He made such progress that at the age of thirteen he was enabled to enter William and Mary College, from which institution he graduated in 1848. The next few years after leaving college he passed in the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1854. He practiced law in Virginia for a few years, and, in 1858, emigrated to Kansas, but did not locate permanently until the following year, when he settled in White Cloud and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was elected to the Kansas Legislature in 1860, and was a member of that body when the war broke out. In 1862, he came to Denver, where he has since been engaged in practicing law. He was elected County Attorney of Arapahoe County in 1866, and, two years later, Prosecuting Attorney for the then First Judicial District of Colorado, performing the duties of these

offices in a highly creditable manner. Occupying a position at the head of one of the leading law firms of the State, and standing high at the bar and in social circles, Mr. Markham is a gentleman of modest demeanor, unassuming and genial in manner, while at the bar he is distinguished for his candor, earnestness, perspicuity and depth of argument.

A. A. MORRISON, D. D.

Dr. Morrison was born in Gallia County, Ohio, May 21, 1818. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Morrison had received such educational advantages, up to the time he was sixteen years of age, as could be derived from a few month's annual attendance at a country school. At that age, he began teaching school, at which he continued about four years. He attended the Ohio University at Athens, one season, and then entered Marietta College, at Marietta, Ohio, at which institution he remained four years, going thence to Augusta College, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1842. Immediately after graduating, he was elected to the chair of Professor of Languages in the Masonic College, at La Grange, Ky., which position he filled two years, and was then employed one year as Associate Principal of the High School at Louisville. Having become a member of the Louisville Conference of the Southern Methodist Church, in the fall of 1847, he traveled throughout Kentucky in that capacity for about six years, and at the expiration of that time, was called to the pastorate of the Walnut Street Church in Louisville. He was married in February, 1853, to Miss Sue A. Scanland, of Lebanon, Ky. In the fall of 1853, he was elected President of the Bardstown Female Institute, one of the oldest, and at that time, one of the most prominent institutions of learning in Kentucky. He continued in charge of this institution until the fall of 1855, when ill health induced him to remove to Davenport, Iowa. His active disposition would not permit him to remain long idle, and, soon after arriving in Iowa, he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Methodist Church at Iowa City. Going about



RES. OF PROFESSOR STREIGHT, NORTH DENVER, COL.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN D. BEST, DENVER, COL.

a year later to Missouri, he was a member of the St. Louis Conference until the breaking-out of the war, a part of the time stationed in St. Louis, and was two years President of Central College, at Fayette, Mo. At the beginning of the war, he returned to Kentucky, and for about two years, had charge of the Walnut Street Church, at Louisville. In 1869, the Board of Trustees of Emery College, at Oxford, Ga., conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and about the same time a similar honor was conferred by the Trustees of Wofferd College, Spartansburg, S. C. He remained in Kentucky until May, 1871, when his fast failing health rendered it necessary for him to seek some more congenial climate, and for that purpose he came to Denver. Soon after arriving here, he organized the first Southern Methodist Church in Colorado, and was chosen its Pastor. The following year, he was elected Presiding Elder of Colorado, which office he held two years. As an educator, Dr. Morrison has filled many responsible offices, for which his scholarly attainments eminently qualified him. As a minister of the Gospel, he has ever been faithful in the discharge of his duties, and now, though occupying only a superannuated relation, he takes a just pride in the growing strength of his church in Colorado.

H. H. MEYER.

H. H. Meyer, of the firm of Hendey & Meyer, machinists, and manufacturers of mining and milling supplies, is a native of Northern Germany. He was born near the city of Bremen March 22, 1839. His family removed to the United States when he was but seven years of age, and settled in Milwaukee, Wis. Receiving a common-school education in Milwaukee, Mr. Meyer removed to St. Louis in 1858, and there apprenticed himself for four years in the Eagle Foundry, to learn pattern-making, serving his four years with credit, at the same time attending the night school of Washington University and Jones' Commercial College, thus obtaining a thorough business education. In 1862, Mr. Meyer removed to Davenport, Iowa,

taking a position as book-keeper in a grain house. He was employed in that capacity four years, and while there, married Miss Lida Lercher, of Davenport, in November, 1866. He came to Denver in the summer of 1867, and was book-keeper for Isaac Brinker for six years, at the expiration of which time he took charge of the books of William Holladay, remaining with him eighteen months. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Meyer obtained a position in the German National Bank, where he remained four years. On the 1st day of April, 1878, he formed a copartnership with Arthur Hendey, the new firm building and opening a small foundry and machine-shop. They gradually added to their facilities, introducing new machinery, and, in the spring of 1879, erected a building to be used as a workshop for the foundry. This workshop was at first run in connection with their foundry without any addition to the corps of workmen employed by them; they now have a force of eighteen men employed in this branch of the business alone. Mr. Meyer is not only a practical machinist, but excels as a designer and draughtsman, doing all of that work, as well as the pattern-making for the firm. He has taken out patents on an "automatic cut-off gear," for steam engines, a "balance slide-valve" for steam engines, and a drawing-board for draughtsmen and architects, the two former being used at present in his business. Mr. Meyer may well be cited as an example of energy, pluck and self-reliance, the firm which he represents having an enviable position among Denver houses, and being known for its promptness, reliability and sterling integrity.

WILLIAM W. MONTELIUS.

William W. Montelius, who has been identified for the past three years with the musical interests of this city, was born July 2, 1852, in Freeport, Ill. After receiving a good common-school education, he, in 1870, engaged in the music business as traveling salesman for Ford & Wise, holding that position until 1873, when he purchased their business and continued the same until 1876. He

then sold out his business, and in the fall of the same year came to Denver and engaged in a similar business here. In connection with his regular music business, he was the general manager of the Western Cottage Organ Company, for Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico. He continued in this business up to the fall of 1879, when he sold out and entered the firm of Jepson Bros. & Co., which firm is largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of Jepson's Bitters. Mr. Montelius is married to Miss Eva S. Rhodes, of Freeport, Ill. He is one of the prompt and reliable business men, who, through his own unaided efforts and by industry and perseverance, has met with well-deserved success.

M. J. McNAMARA.

Among the enterprising and successful dry-goods merchants of this city, is M. J. McNamara, now of the firm of Drew & McNamara. He was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, May 29, 1843. In 1849, when but six years old, he came to America, and received his education in Philadelphia. In 1855, he entered the dry-goods business in a linen-importing house in Philadelphia, remaining there six years. In 1861, he went to St. Louis, and was with the well-known firm of Ubsdell, Pierson & Co., now William Barr & Co., for five years. In 1867, he began business for himself in St. Louis, continuing for about two years, then went to Liberty, Mo., remaining until 1871, when he left there and came to Denver. After clerking here for some time, for the firm of Brooks, Giddings & Co., he entered into a partnership with Mr. Drew, for the purpose of carrying on the dry goods business. This firm has had a very successful career, the business steadily increasing from year to year, until they now have one of the best retail trades in the State.

CHARLES P. MOFFETT.

This popular dentist was born December 29, 1841, at Batavia, N. Y.; he received an academic education, after which, in 1858, he began the study

of his profession, remaining in the same office about six years, the latter part of the time as partner. In the spring of 1864, he came to Denver, and began the practice of his profession, which he has since continued. He has also been engaged in the mercantile and fancy-goods business in Denver, as a partner in the firm of Pierce & Moffett. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, has held all the offices in the subordinate Lodge, from Treasurer to Noble Grand, and in the Encampment, from Scribe to Chief Patriarch, and was for one year, a member of the Grand Lodge of this State.

JOHN J. MAXEY.

John J. Maxey, dealer in agricultural implements, and a man who has met with much success through his business ability and sterling worth, was born in New Orleans, La. His parents removed to St. Joseph, Mo., when he was seven years of age. At sixteen years of age, he began to learn the wagon and buggy manufacturing business, serving as an apprentice two years in St. Joseph, and one in Western Missouri. After working as a journeyman five years longer, four years as foreman in the employ of the Holladay Stage Company, he came, in the fall of 1861, to Denver. He found himself possessed, on his arrival, of a \$5 gold piece, with which he paid his first week's board. He was employed by the Overland Stage Company for some little time, and, in the fall of 1866, formed a partnership with W. J. Kinsey, continuing with him until the fall of 1870, since which time he has continued the business alone in the same locality. He is the owner of a fine farm in Larimer County, and a fruit ranche in Los Angeles, Cal., and is, therefore, enabled to test the worth and utility of his stock in trade on his own premises.

HON. THOMAS MACON.

Thomas Macon, of the well-known law firm of Wells, Smith & Macon, was born in Christian County, Ky., May 26, 1830. When he was but nine years of age, his father moved to Bloomington, Ill., where Mr. Macon began the study of

law in 1853, and in 1855, was admitted to the bar. He at once located at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and began the practice of his profession, continuing until 1863, when he came to Colorado, located at Cañon City, and practiced law in that place up to 1876, when he came to Denver, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1867, without effort or solicitation on his part, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature from Fremont County, serving in the session of 1867-68. He married Miss Virginia Harrison, of Burlington, Iowa, in 1857. Mr. Macon has the highest sense of public and professional honor, and is, in every sense of the word, a reliable gentleman. In his profession, he stands high; is one of the most careful and diligent students of the principles of the law, and is widely known as one of the best advocates in the State.

HON. JOHN McBROOM.

John McBroom was among the first immigrants who crossed the Plains, and settled in Arapahoe County. He was born in Floyd County, Ky., July 26, 1822. When but three years of age, he was taken by his parents to Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co., Ind., where he received a common-school education. He remained at home, upon his father's farm, until 1843, and then removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and followed farming until 1846. Removing to New Mexico, he entered the Government service, serving in the Quartermaster's Department for twelve years, during which time, in March, 1855, he entered the army, and participated in the campaign against the Ute Indians, in Southern Colorado. They started from Fort Massachusetts, seven miles north of Fort Garland, and continued fighting the Indians until the following autumn, when peace was made. Returning to Fort Union, he remained in the Government employ as wagon and forage master until March 1, 1858, when he went with the Government troops, under Col. R. B. Marcy, now General, to Utah, to quell the Mormon outbreak. Arriving in Colorado, they encamped on the present site of Denver, building a ferry-boat to transport

the command over the Platte River. The command returned, in the fall, to New Mexico, and in the spring of 1859, Mr. McBroom removed with his family to Colorado, and settled in Arapahoe County, upon his present homestead, a few miles up the Platte River from Denver, where he has since resided, and by his thriving industry added many acres to his original homestead, and many valuable improvements, having constructed the first ditch for agricultural purposes, south of the city of Denver. In 1876, he was elected to the State Legislature, upon the Republican ticket, receiving the unanimous support of his party. He was married in Denver, in 1866, to Emma J., daughter of William Bennett, of Terre Haute, Ind., and has a family of four children.

ISAAC E. McBROOM.

Mr. McBroom is one of the pioneer farmers of Arapahoe County, being among the first to preëempt a homestead in the beautiful valley of the Platte, where he has since resided, and by economy and industry has gathered around him the comforts of life. From time to time, he has purchased additional land, to the improvement of which he has given his entire attention until he has become one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of the Platte Valley. He was born in Montgomery County, Ind., April 22, 1830. At the age of thirteen, he removed with his mother, his father having died several years before, to St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained in attendance on the public schools until 1850. Removing to Mills County, Iowa, he settled upon a farm near Glenwood, the county seat of that county. In the spring of 1860, he came to Denver, and soon afterward located upon a farm where he has since continued to reside. He was married in Mills County, Iowa, August 6, 1854, to the daughter of Joseph Bower.

ROBERT MARQUIS.

Mr. Marquis was born in Elgin, Scotland, June 8, 1845. His father was an artist. In 1848, his parents emigrated from Scotland to the United

States, and located in Milwaukee. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-one became a clerk in a grocery store, and remained in that business five years. He was married April 25, 1870. In 1872, he removed to Denver, and immediately engaged in the grocery business in company with his brother. After four years, he sold out and bought a farm; but after one year's experience in that business returned to Denver, and from that time to the fall of 1879 was engaged in the grocery business.

JOHN J. MCGINNITY.

Mr. J. J. McGinnity was born in Mineral Point, Wis., July 9, 1852. At the age of twelve years, he was sent by his parents to school at Madison, Wis., and, after spending two years there, entered Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind., continuing his studies four years in that institution, completing the commercial course, and nearly completing the classical courses. He belonged to the Class of 1873, but his studies were interrupted by failing health in the spring of 1872, when he was advised by his physicians to try the climate of Colorado. Coming to Denver in July, 1872, his health began to improve, and was soon so far restored, that he accepted a position as book-keeper for C. D. McPhee, with whom he remained until January, 1879, when he purchased an interest in the business, the firm being C. D. McPhee & Co., manufacturers of building material, and wholesale dealers in lumber. They have continued to do a prosperous business, being one of the most flourishing establishments in that branch of industry.

HON. J. W. NESMITH.

J. W. Nesmith, the Superintendent of the Colorado Iron Works and a practical machinist, was born January 4, 1834, at Chillicothe, Ohio. Going to St. Louis, he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed there and in the vicinity until the spring of 1860, when he was employed by one of the mining mill companies just organized in St. Louis to come to Denver and superin-

tend the setting-up and running of their machinery for a short time. After this, he worked for A. G. Langford & Co. for about nine years, being foreman of the shop the greater part of the time. He then went to Black Hawk and engaged in the milling business for two years, when he sold out, having received the appointment of Master Mechanic of the Colorado Central Railroad Company, which position he held for about four years. He was then Master Mechanic of the Denver Division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad until he was appointed Superintendent of the Denver South Park & Pacific Railroad, which position he held until February, 1879, relinquishing it to take the superintendency of the Colorado Iron Works, which position he now holds. He was a member of the Upper House of the Territorial Legislature for the sessions of 1868 and 1870.

EZRA A. NEWTON.

Mr. Newton was known as one of Colorado's leading citizens. From the time that he first became a citizen, to the close of his life, he was identified with the commercial and industrial interests, both of this city, and in other parts of the State, displaying the ability characteristic of his life of perfecting far-reaching plans, with the careful management so essential to their success. He was born in Luzerne County, Penn., March 23, 1817. His life was a varied one. At the age of fourteen, he began the real struggle of life, and prompted by ambition to obtain a collegiate education, all his efforts were directed to that one end. He began by teaching school, and studying nights in order to prepare himself for a course of study in Carlisle College, which he entered in due time with fair prospects. But his arduous work in preparing himself now began to have its effects, and his college life was thus abruptly terminated by failing health. He then began the mercantile business and continued the same for several years, but his health failing again, he was compelled to abandon it. He then turned his steps westward, and located in Ripon, Wis., then a new country,



ANTON SCHINDELHOLZ.

which imbued him with the spirit of a pioneer. After five years, he removed to Spring Grove and made some investments in land, remaining there three years. He then removed to Monroe, and two years afterward purchased a farm in the suburbs of that town, where he engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on successfully for several years. In the fall of 1870, he removed to Denver, and became largely interested in real-estate improvements, but he was best known in Denver through his connection with the City National Bank, of which he was a Director. His operations were not confined to Denver alone, for he was largely interested in the stock business in El Paso County, and it was while on a trip to the East, for the importation of blooded stock, that he died suddenly, at Waukesha, Wis., June 24, 1878, in the sixty-first year of his age, leaving four sons, who are now engaged in business. He was married, October 10, 1841, to the daughter of J. Wilber, Esq., of Carbondale, Penn.

J. H. NICHOLS.

J. H. Nichols, of the law firm of Herr & Nichols, real-estate and mining agents, was born in Chester, Geauga Co., Ohio, January 19, 1843. He received a collegiate education at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. In 1860, he learned telegraphy, and the following year, at the opening of the civil war in 1861, he went to Washington and joined the army telegraph corps, serving during the war in the War Department at Washington, at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Army of the James. He was with Gen. John Gibbon at Appomattox Court House, Va., during the surrender of Lee's army. In September, 1867, he came to Denver, and worked as operator in the Western Union Telegraph Office. He was afterward appointed manager of the office at Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter., and also agent of the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads at that point. During his residence there, he was for four years one of the Directors of the First National Bank, and served

as County Commissioner for four years, being elected by Democrats and Republicans without opposition. His popularity as a citizen and his enthusiastic support of all the political measures of his party twice secured for him the nomination for the Legislature, which he refused. In 1878, he returned to Denver as General Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, and associated himself with Theodore W. Herr, in the real-estate, law and mining business. He has extensive mining interests in Colorado. He was married, September 15, 1868, to Miss Isabel Robey, daughter of the late Hon. John E. Robey, of Washington, D. C.

HENRY P. NAGEL.

Mr. Nagel was born in Schleswig-Holstein, in the northern part of Germany, April 23, 1844. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to the jewelry business, and, after serving four years, started out for himself as journeyman watchmaker. In 1866, he came to the United States and followed his trade in New York City until 1869. He then came to Denver, and for five years worked at his trade as journeyman watchmaker. He then began the jewelry business in company with Bernard Monk, but at the end of one year, he dissolved partnership with Mr. Monk, and since that time has conducted a thriving business under his own management, at his present number, 268 Fifteenth street.

W. H. J. NICHOLS.

This gentleman is well known in Denver as an architect of large experience and ability. He was born in the town of Royalton, Vt., September 5, 1819. In 1824, his parents removed to Booneville, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1840 went to Lake County, Ill., and began working at his trade. Three years later, he settled at Little Fort (now Waukegan), and engaged in contracting and building till December, 1855. In the spring of 1856, he entered the office of Mygatts & Schmitner, architects, at Milwaukee, Wis. In the fall, he removed to La Trope, Wis., and opened an office as architect and

continued the practice of that profession there, until April, 1872, when he came to Denver, and has since continued his practice with success.

D. C. OAKES.

The subject of this sketch was one of a party of young men, who, in 1849, crossed the Plains and journeyed through the wild mountainous regions and across the range into California in search of gold, and afterward one of the first pioneers of Colorado; being one of the party who built the first houses and established a permanent settlement upon the site where the city of Denver now stands. He was born in Carthage, Mo, April 3, 1825. His parents removed to Gallion, Richland Co., Ohio, in 1831, where his mother died in 1832. In 1835, he removed with his father to La Grange County, Ind., and after spending one year he removed to Black Purchase, now Clinton County, Iowa. Here he received an education in the public schools. In 1847, his father died. Two years later, he started in company with Abram Walrod to California, where he engaged in mining in the placer mines on Middle Fork of Feather River, in partnership with Hon. A. R. Colton, who was a member of Congress from his district in Iowa and Judge of the District Court there. After spending a few years in California, engaged in mining, he returned to Clinton County, Iowa, and was married in July, 1853. The same year, he removed to Glenwood, Mills Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1858, during which time he was engaged in contracting and building. The crisis of 1857 and 1858 caused him to again turn his steps westward, and September 14, 1858, together with four others, H. J. Graham, Abram Walrod, George Pancoat and Charles Miles, he started for the Rocky Mountains, arriving at the mouth of Cherry Creek on the 10th of October the same year. Here they encamped, and the next day, October 11, 1858, they established the first permanent settlement on the town site of Denver. Four miles up the Platte River they found Green Russell and party of thirteen persons, who, after his return from California

to Georgia, being convinced by the discoveries he had made that gold existed in paying quantities in the Rocky Mountains, outfitted his party with the determination of spending several years in the mountains before abandoning the search. This party came to the mountains by the Arkansas route following the Cherokee trail from the Arkansas River to Cherry Creek, arriving in July, 1858, where they discovered gold. He then started up the Platte River with his party, prospecting for float-gold along the streams. About four miles above the head of Cherry Creek, he made the first discovery of gold in paying quantities in Colorado. Here Mr. Oakes and party found him. Mr. Oakes being an old California miner, was the leader of his party, and continued prospecting for float-gold until November 12, satisfying themselves that gold existed in paying quantities in the Rocky Mountains. At that time, Capt. Smith and himself, having purchased the *Pike's Peak Guide and Journal*, of the Old Georgia Company, began its publication at Pacific City, Iowa. In November, the party returned to Glenwood, Iowa, and in the spring of 1859 Mr. Oakes, having purchased a saw-mill, returned to Colorado and located it twenty miles south of what is now Denver, on Plum Creek. He operated the saw-mill about five years, furnishing the lumber for building the town of Denver. Having sold out his mill in May, 1865, he was appointed by President Johnson Indian Agent for the Grand River, Yumpak and Uintah Indians, and served in that capacity until October 30, 1869. Since that time he has been engaged as Deputy United States Land Surveyor, in extending public surveys.

DANIEL C. OSWALD.

Mr. Oswald was born May 3, 1842, in Buffalo, N. Y. His father was a school teacher, and, had he lived, would have been able to give his son a thorough education; but, when Daniel C. was but eight years old, the death of both his parents, within six weeks of each other, left him doubly orphaned, and he was soon bound out to a farmer

in the vicinity of Lancaster, N. Y. At eighteen, he went to St. Joseph, Mich., where he found employment as clerk in the grocery store of Robert B. Duncan (whose daughter he afterward married), and clerked for two years, when he, with a partner, purchased the business of his employer. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, he responded to the call of the President for 75,000 men, but the regiments under this call being all filled, the company disbanded, and Mr. Oswald, going to McGregor, Iowa, enlisted in Company K, First Iowa Cavalry, and, after three and a half years of arduous service, was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in the fall of 1864. Returning to St. Joseph, he engaged in the meat business, and six months later came to Colorado. After clerking about a year, he engaged in business for himself, in which he has continued successfully to the present time. In October, 1877, Mr. Oswald was chosen by the Republicans of the First Ward to represent them in the City Council, and served with credit for two years. He was married February 20, 1878, to Miss Louise M. Duncan, of St. Joseph, Mich.

HENRY ORNAUER.

Mr. Ornauer is a native of Austria, and was born in the year 1850. While his educational advantages were limited in his youth, he has supplied that deficiency by self-instruction and observation in maturer years. He was trained at an early age to business pursuits, in which he has been engaged without intermission up to the present time. He came to Colorado in 1878, and established the business of merchant tailor at Nos. 263 and 265 Fifteenth street, Denver, and has succeeded in building up a trade in the best quality of goods, and among the best class of customers. Mr. Ornauer was married in New York City in 1878 to Miss Sallie Ornauer, of that place. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. Mr. Ornauer brought capital with him to Denver, which, by a successful business and judicious investments in mining interests, has swelled to a very respectable fortune.

EVAN G. OWENS.

Evan G. Owens was born in North Wales in 1836, and passed his earlier years on his father's farm. In his sixteenth year, he attended school under the auspices of the Established Church, and received a fair instruction in the elementary branches. He was apprenticed at the carriage-building trade, and served the usual term of three years in that occupation. In 1859, he went to Birmingham, England, and, discarding the trade he had learned, sought employment in a gun-shop, and was thus engaged until he had acquired a thorough knowledge of gun-making. In July, 1863, he came to the United States, and landed in New York City on the morning of the great draft riots in that city. He obtained immediate employment in the great gun-store of J. P. Moore & Sons, of New York, and afterward at Yonkers, N. Y., and Norwich, Conn. In 1864, he worked in the Springfield Armory, and, at the close of the war opened a gun-store at No. 110 Canal street, New York City. After a brief residence in Augusta, Ga., and Henderson, Ky., he came to Denver in 1867, and superintended for ten years the gun-store of M. L. Rood, the first establishment of the kind in Denver. In 1878, he established his present business at 208½ Fifteenth street, conducting a large business in ammunition, sportsmen's goods, guns and weapons of all kinds, and repair work. Mr. Owens was married, in Littleton, Colo., in 1873, to Miss Maggie Williams, of Wisconsin, who enjoys the reputation of being highly educated and an accomplished linguist. Mr. Owens is liberal in religious views, Republican in politics, and a member of Denver Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE L. ORDWAY.

Prominent among the young attorneys of the Denver bar is the above-mentioned gentleman. He was born in Warner, N. H., December 10, 1853. Having prepared himself for college at Exeter Academy, in his native State, he entered Rochester College, from which institution he

graduated in 1875. He then decided to follow the legal profession, and, with that object in view, entered the Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C., where he remained one year, going from there to the Boston Law School, where he completed his legal education in 1877. In December, 1878, he came to Denver, entering at once upon the practice of his profession in this city. Mr. Ordway is well known as a careful and able lawyer, and, by close attention to the interests of his clients, has succeeded in obtaining a fair share of the public patronage.

GEORGE S. OATMAN.

George S. Oatman was born August 16, 1848, in Pontiac, Mich. At sixteen years of age, having acquired a good common-school education, he entered the Revenue Office in the Second District of Iowa, as Clerk, remaining two years. In the fall of 1868, he came to Colorado, and was employed in the North-Western Railroad ticket office for about fourteen months, when he returned to Keokuk, Iowa, where, after remaining for a short time as clerk for the General Superintendent, he was promoted to assistant paymaster and purchasing agent, and also paymaster of the construction department. He held these offices about three years, and then went to Clinton, Iowa, where he was cashier and book-keeper for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, until the spring of 1875. He then returned to Denver, and soon afterward became manager of the Canon City Coal Yards, of this city, which position he still occupies. In 1872, he married Miss Mary B. De Freest, of Lyons, Iowa.

HON. FREDERICK W. PITKIN.

The subject of this sketch is the present Governor of Colorado, having been elected to that office by the Republicans of the State, in 1878, by a majority of nearly 3,000, on a total vote of less than 30,000. His administration has thus far fully justified the high expectations of his many friends, and he is perhaps the most universally

popular man in the State. His popularity is largely due, of course, to his commanding talents, but scarcely less to his winning manner, which makes every one feel at ease in his society, and himself a welcome guest at every miner's cabin, or homely ranche in the State, as well as in the more pretentious homes of wealth and luxury in the larger cities. Gov. Pitkin might, if he were so disposed, boast of his ancestry, but Colorado has no citizen more democratic and unpretentious. He is, in fact, descended from the Pitkins and Griswolds, of Connecticut, where, for hundreds of years, both names have been honored in public and private life. There is in him, however, nothing of the Puritan, but an unyielding devotion to the right, a high sense of honor and fidelity to every friend, and to every trust. He was born at Manchester, Conn., August 31, 1837, where he prepared for college, and entered Wesleyan University, at Middletown, in 1854, graduating with distinguished honor in 1858. Transferring his studies to the Albany Law School, he graduated from that excellent institution a year later, and immediately set his steps westward, locating at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1860. The young attorney found his profession crowded, of course, in that busy, bustling Northwestern town, but, nothing daunted, went to work with New England pluck and perseverance, and a few years later, found himself enjoying a lucrative practice, to which each succeeding year added a little, until it became too arduous for his failing health. A change of climate was ordered by his physicians, and, in 1873, he went to Europe, where he grew worse instead of better. In Switzerland, he lay sick nearly two months, with very little prospect of recovery. Preferring to die in his native land, he started home as soon as he was able to be moved, and after his return, traveled south as far as Florida, where he remained some time, without improving in health.

In 1874, he was advised to try Colorado. He came West and was at once benefited by the change. Without being completely restored to health, he is so much improved as to be able to



Amos A. Smith

resume an active business life and show forth in his own case the wonderfully curative powers of Colorado's climate. That there are such things as blessings in disguise is evidenced by Gov. Pitkin's accession to the office he now holds. He undoubtedly owes his election to his invalidism. For nearly three years, he traveled over the State, "camping out" with the miners in the summers and spending the winters in the various cities, until he became well-known and personally popular everywhere. His mining investments in the San Juan country identified him with the interests of that section, and when the southwest presented him as its candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1878, there was no dissenting voice north, south, east or west. He was nominated by acclamation, and elected by a handsome majority over a strong Democratic competitor—Hon. W. A. H. Loveland. In person, Gov. Pitkin is rather tall and slightly angular, but neither his face nor figure suggests the invalid that he was a few years ago. His kindly features light up in recognition of every friend, and his fund of dry humor is constantly drawn upon for their entertainment. Like the martyr President, Gov. Pitkin is fond of a story, and often points a moral with a jest. Perhaps his most conspicuous quality is his unswerving loyalty to the State. Colorado is all the world to him. He has never left the State since he entered it, except for a few days' visit to New Mexico in the interest of an enterprise of benefit to both commonwealths. He has made a systematic study of the State in all its aspects, social, moral, physical and industrial, and nothing delights him more than to talk by the hour of its glorious future. As a lawyer, Gov. Pitkin stood at the head of his profession before leaving Milwaukee, being a member of the well-known firm of Palmer, Hooker & Pitkin. Since coming to Colorado, he has practiced his profession but little, but his counsel has often been sought in important cases, and his legal opinions have had great weight. His eminent legal attainments won for him the support of nearly the entire bar of the State for the position

of Governor, many Democratic lawyers supporting him in preference to their party candidate. Even at this early day, he is spoken of as his own successor, and, if he consents to run, he will probably be re-elected. Mr. Pitkin has an interesting family and enjoys a moderate competency apart from his salary as Governor. His home is at Ouray, in the extreme southwestern part of the State, but his family reside in Denver during his term, and his amiable wife is fully as popular in the best society of the gay capital as her husband is throughout the length and breadth of Colorado. Although aristocracy is unknown in America, there are hereditaments of character which descend from generation to generation, and constitute a legacy of greater value than lands and titles. A good name is not only a priceless heritage, but it is an incentive to the highest aims and the noblest purposes. Gov. Pitkin is a direct descendant of the first Governor of Connecticut, and although he is the last man who would boast of his lineage, it is certain that he is sufficiently proud of his ancestry, to do everything in his power to maintain the good name which he has inherited. It would seem, too, as if some administrative capacity had been handed down to him through all these generations, for most assuredly Gov. Pitkin has developed the qualities of a good governor in a remarkable degree. His commendable conduct throughout his eventful administration has challenged the admiration of all, and even his political opponents concede that he has been faithful and efficient in the discharge of every public duty. Especially is this true of his official actions and utterances during the Indian troubles which have come upon the State so recently, in the management of which Gov. Pitkin has achieved a very enviable reputation. His vigilance has been tireless, and he has caught every opportunity to "make a point," against the savages, who have so long cursed our fair State with their presence, and whose continuance here is a perpetual menace to our best interests. His platform, "The Utes must go," has become the universal sentiment, and in his efforts

to relieve Colorado of the Indians, he is seconded by every man, woman and child in the State. His prompt action to protect our exposed border settlements at the time of the late outbreak, also endeared him to the settlers on the Indian frontier, and his warm sympathy with them, makes his name a household word in every mining camp bordering the reservation. And it is a high compliment to the nobility of his character, that no one believes he is working for praise or popularity, but all alike give him credit for sincerity, and an earnest desire to benefit the State. At this writing, the Governor is in Washington, working for the removal of the Utes, and his constituents are satisfied that he will spare no effort, and hesitate at no sacrifice of personal comfort which promises to promote that purpose. Should he succeed, he will earn the lasting gratitude of Colorado; but even if he should fail, it will be understood that he has done the best he could, and the people of the State will give him full credit for good intentions and earnest efforts in that behalf.

WILLIAM J. PHILLIPS.

Mr. Phillips was born in Toronto, Canada, April 30, 1845. In 1856, his parents removed to Cass County, Mich., and settled on a farm. Here he lived until after the breaking-out of the civil war, and on the 21st of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company D., Eleventh Michigan Infantry, and was constantly with his regiment participating in all its engagements. He was in eleven general battles, besides skirmishes, including the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, at Lookout Mountain, Dallas Woods, Kenesaw Mountain; Marietta, Buzzard's Roost, and Peach Tree Creek, on the 20th, 22d and 28th of July; in fact, all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, including the capture of that city on the 2d of September, 1864. He was mustered out of the service on the 13th of September, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he went to Venango County, Penn., and engaged in operating some oil wells. The next year, he returned to Michigan, and spent

about two years in the lumber business in Muskegon and Menominee City. In September, 1870, he came to Denver, and followed his trade of a carpenter until the spring of 1872, when he went to California Gulch, and engaged in getting out ties, returning to Denver in the fall. In the spring of 1873, he was appointed as an officer on the police force of Denver, and served till August, 1876. In October, 1876, he was elected constable for two years, and since the expiration of his term of office, he has been engaged in mining. He was married, April 8, 1875, to Mrs. Minnie E. Cort, of Denver, and has two children.

WILLIAM A. POWERS.

Mr. Powers is a son of William and Matilda (Morse) Powers, both natives of the State of Vermont. He was born in Orange County in that State January 15, 1841. About six years later, his parents removed to Newton County, where the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, until he was fifteen years old, when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, the family locating in Fond du Lac County. There he was married, November 25, 1863, to Miss Jennie Barton, of Winnebago County, Wis., a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., a lady of refinement, who came with him to Colorado, and was a valued addition to the social circles of Littleton, until her death, which took place on the 26th of May, 1879, leaving four children. Mr. Powers came to Colorado, and located in Littleton in 1870. The first three years, he was engaged in the dairy business, since which he has been mainly in the employ of Little, Lilley & Co., in the Rough and Ready Flouring Mill. During the summer of 1879, he was engaged with his brother, D. W. Powers, in business in Leadville.

HON. THOMAS M. PATTERSON.

The subject of this sketch was born November 4, 1840, in County Carlow, Ireland. In 1849, he, with his parents, came to New York City, where he entered the public schools, continuing

his studies until he was fourteen years of age. He then entered a business house as clerk, remaining there until 1855, when he removed, with his parents, to Crawfordsville, Ind. There he entered the office of the *Crawfordsville Review*, and learned the printing business, at which he worked until the year 1857. He then entered his father's jewelry store, to learn that trade. When the war broke out, and "ninety-days" troops were called out, he was one of the first to respond, enlisting, and was appointed Second Sergeant of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry. He remained in the service for over three months, when he was discharged on account of disability for the service. He then returned to his father's shop, and worked with him until 1863, when he determined to prepare himself for the profession of law, and, with this in view, he again resumed his studies, first at Asbury University, at Greencastle, and then at Wabash College, at Crawfordsville. After pursuing his literary studies for about two years, he entered the law office of M. D. White, where he was a student until the fall of 1867, when he was admitted to the practice of law in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Indiana. He began the practice of his profession at Crawfordsville, continuing until 1872, where he succeeded in acquiring a large and lucrative business. In December of 1872, he removed to Denver, Colo., and at once began the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1874, he was elected City Attorney by the Common Council of Denver, and in the summer of the same year, was nominated by the Democratic party, in its convention at Colorado Springs, as its candidate to represent the Territory in Congress. The campaign proved a remarkable one. The Republican party was rent by dissensions, and a number of Democrats, dissatisfied with the nomination of so late a comer in their midst, prevailed upon Col. A. G. Boone, a distinguished pioneer, to announce himself as an independent Democratic candidate, Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell being the Republican nominee. Before the election, Col. Boone withdrew, and Mr. Patterson was

elected by a majority of 2,163, which was the largest majority that had ever been given any man in the Territory, and he being the first Democrat that had ever been elected to a Territorial office up to that period. In the spring of the following year, Mr. Patterson went to Washington to be present at the close of the Forty-third Congress, and, although not entitled to a seat in that body, he rendered efficient and valuable aid to Mr. Chaffee, who at that time was representing the Territory, in securing the passage of the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State into the Union, by exerting his influence with the Democratic Senators and Representatives, without whose votes the bill could not have become a law. He took his seat in the Forty-fourth Congress, and during its session, introduced and had passed many measures of importance to the new State. Among them was one enlarging the classes of citizens who might vote on the ratification or rejection of the new constitution; another, securing an appropriation from the General Government to defray the expenses and *per diem* of members of the Constitutional Convention; and another, organizing the Federal Courts within the new State. For his services in securing the appropriation for the Constitutional Convention, that body unanimously extended to him a vote of thanks, which was engrossed and forwarded to him at Washington. When the National Democratic Committee met at Washington, in the spring of 1876, to issue a call for the National Democratic Convention, Colorado had not as yet become a State; but Mr. Patterson appeared before that body and secured, for the Democratic party of Colorado, an equal standing in the National Democratic Convention with the States. He was selected as the first member of the National Democratic Committee for his budding State, and was afterward appointed a delegate, and elected chairman of the delegation from Colorado, to attend the National Democratic Convention, which met at St. Louis.

In the summer of 1876, he was unanimously renominated for Congress by his party. There

were two Representatives to be elected that year, one for the unexpired term of the Forty-fourth Congress, made necessary by the admission of the State before the expiration of Congress, and the other for the full term of the Forty-fifth Congress. There were, accordingly, two calls issued for the election of these officers, the one for the Forty-fourth Congress to be elected the 3d of October, and the other to be elected for the Forty-fifth Congress on the 7th of November. The controversy which arose over these two elections, forms part of the political history of the State, and is not properly a part of a biographical sketch. The result, however, was, that the Governor of the State gave the certificates of election for both terms to Mr. Belford, Mr. Patterson's opponent, and Mr. Patterson contested before the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress, Mr. Belford's right to a seat in that body, and after one of the severest struggles in the history of contested elections, Mr. Patterson was declared entitled to the seat, where he served during the term with great credit, participating largely in the discussion of all questions affecting the interest of the West, and led successfully the opposition to the measure recommended to Congress by the National Academy of Science, and which, in effect, would have revolutionized the present system of disposing of the public land, and of their surveys. He also originated and secured the passage of an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bullion directly from the miners, at the Denver Mint; also, an act providing for the holding of terms of the United States Court at Pueblo and Del Norte; another, donating the Government block in Denver to the city for educational purposes; and one for the building of a Government fort in Southwestern Colorado. He was also instrumental in pushing through the House the following measures which had previously passed the Senate: A law allowing timber to be cut in the mountains without charge, for mining, manufacturing and domestic purposes; also, a law creating a commission to treat with the Indians for

a cession of a part of their reservation within the State, and under which a great portion of the richest mineral and agricultural lands of the State have been thrown open to exploration and settlement. His entire term of service was a busy and useful one. He was unanimously renominated by his party in 1878, as its candidate for the Forty-sixth Congress, but was defeated with the rest of the Democratic ticket, though he received a larger number of votes than any other candidate on his ticket. Since that time he has continued the practice of his profession in Denver.

GEN. JOHN PIERCE.

Gen. Pierce is one of the prominent pioneers of Colorado, and one of her substantial and honored citizens. He was born in Harwinton, Conn., May 10, 1829. At an early day, his father, Rev. George E. Pierce, D. D., was elected President of the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, removed there, and, for a quarter of a century, presided over that institution. Here John Pierce received his education, graduating with the degree of B. A., in the Class of 1850. He then entered the Engineering Department in Harvard College, where he not only shared the scientific advantages of that institution, but also the private tutorage of the renowned scientist, Prof. Agassiz. In the spring of 1851, he left off his studies at Harvard, and accepted a position on an engineering corps to make the first survey on the great Hoosac Tunnel, and, after remaining there for a short time, accepted a place on the survey of the Lake Shore Railroad, and continued on this survey for about two years, after which he continued on the surveys of important railways for about six years, among them the Wabash, Cleveland, Medina & Tuscarawas, etc. In 1856, he returned to his home in Hudson, and, for about four years, was engaged in the lumber business and other enterprises; but, in the fall of 1861, he decided to cross the Plains; came to Denver, and, in a short time, was engaged to make the first public surveys in Colorado, on



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which he continued up to the spring of 1863, when, without his solicitation or knowledge, President Lincoln appointed him Surveyor General of Colorado and Utah. Upon being notified of his appointment, he entered upon his official duties, and continued to discharge them for about four years. He then became interested in railroad construction in Colorado, and has ever since been more or less interested in these important enterprises. He was connected with the Denver & Pacific, as its Consulting Engineer, Vice President, President and Land Commissioner, in all, for about six years. In 1873, he was elected President of the Boulder Valley Railroad, and still continues to hold this position. In 1876, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner for the selection of lands donated by the General Government to the State, and, during the past year, has been Chief Engineer of the construction of the new Denver Water Works. Hence, we see that Gen. Pierce has been an active surveyor all his life, and his excellent habits and absolute reliability in every respect render him a most useful man. During his life, he has been instrumental in determining the lines of many important railroads, and in fixing the boundaries of many important land surveys. He was one of the Directors of the First National Bank for several years, and has been President of the Safe Deposit Bank since 1874. He has come in contact with many of the hardships pertaining to frontier life, but speaks of them with pride rather than otherwise, and he now finds himself pleasantly situated in a prosperous city which he has seen grow up around him.

LEVI PALMER.

Levi Palmer, a farmer, first came to Colorado in 1861. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, May 10, 1840. At the age of fifteen, he removed, with his father's family, to Sauk County, Wis., where he remained until 1861, engaged in labor on the farm. Like many others, he came to Colorado with the intention of making his fortune and re-

turning home. He engaged in mining and prospecting in different parts of the mountains, and, in 1862, began freighting in the mountains and on the plains. He followed freighting and farming alternately up to 1866; was on the plains during the Indian disturbances in 1864. In the fall of 1866, he engaged in stock-raising on Dry Creek, continuing it extensively until 1873, when he began farming on his present place, near the village of Littleton, where he owns 160 acres of land. Mr. Palmer was married May 19, 1872, to Miss Katharine Lee, of Wayne County, Iowa. Of two children of this union, one is now living.

C. M. PARKER, M. D.

Dr. Parker was born in Jackson, Hines Co., Miss., and spent his early life there, receiving an academical education in Oxford University. At seventeen years of age, he entered the Medical University of Louisiana, remaining there two years. In 1862, he returned to Jackson, Miss., and entered the Confederate army as Surgeon in the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment. He served in that capacity during the war, and was placed in charge of the hospital at Richmond, Va., and afterward at Rolla, N. C., Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C. He was married in Greenville, S. C., in 1863. After the war, he located in Darlington, N. C., and engaged in the practice of his profession, remaining there until June, 1872, when he removed to Council Grove, Kan. After residing there six months, he removed to Denver, Colo., and resumed the practice of his profession. He may now be classed among the prominent physicians of this city. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and Vice President of the Denver Medical Society. He is also connected with the mining interests of the San Juan country.

MARION J. PARSONS.

In the early part of the year 1875, Marion J. Parsons came to Colorado, and established himself in business in the city of Denver. He brought with him a moderate capital, and little experience,

but an honorable ambition and determination to succeed, which have happily born abundant fruits of success. He was born in Oswego County, N. Y., in 1855. His father died when he was only four years old, leaving a fair estate, which, by the prudent management of the mother, sufficed for the family wants, and enabled the son to secure in his boyhood and youth the advantages of a good education. A course of studies at Falley Seminary, of Fulton, Oswego County, supplemented by further instruction at the State Normal School, of Oswego, were successively obtained, though not uninterruptedly, because he was early in life broken to work, both on the farm belonging to his father's estate, and in other occupations, compelling his absence from school, except in the winter months. Later on, he engaged for a few years in making and selling dairy products, and when the seasons for this business had passed, he taught school for a couple of winters, thus adding to his own store of knowledge, while preparing himself by these habits of industry for the main struggle of life. Mr. Parsons is now engaged in the fancy and staple grocery line, occupying a large establishment corner of Twenty-second and Larimer streets, in Denver, and has had the satisfaction of seeing his business more than double itself during the past year. Mr. Parsons is now in his twenty-fifth year, and unmarried, but possesses a happy home in the companionship of his mother and sister, who have become permanent residents of Denver since 1876. He is inclined to adopt liberal views in matters of religion and politics, though, in the latter respect, he has a leaning to the Republican party. With his energy and business capacity, his future career as a successful merchant would seem to be well assured.

DAVID W. POWERS.

David W. Powers, of Littleton, Colo., was born in Springfield, Vt., September 9, 1830. When about six years old, he was taken by his parents to Keysville, Ky. At fifteen, he went to Boston, Mass., where he found employment in a hotel and

restaurant. He remained in Boston until his removal to Colorado, in 1863. Like many of those who came to Colorado at that early day, his intention was to return to the East after having made a fortune. His first business venture in his new home was to open the Tremont House in Denver. He afterward ran the Pacific House in the old Broadwell Block. In 1870, he removed to Littleton, and since then has been engaged in dealing in cattle and various other kinds of business. He has been more or less interested in mining, and for the past year and a half, has been successfully engaged in business in Leadville, where he has important mining interests. During his first summer in Colorado, he crossed the Plains seven times during the exciting period of the Indian troubles. Mr. Powers was married, May 20, 1860, to Miss Sarah H. Osgood, of Blue Hill, Me., and has four children.

HON. WILLIAM PERRY.

This gentleman was born July 8, 1832, in Montreal, Canada. He spent his early life here, and attended the Old Jesuit School of St. Mary's, from which he graduated in 1850. The same year, he went to Paris, France, and pursued his studies two years. He returned to the United States late in the fall of 1852, and located in Columbus, Ga., where he begun the study of law with Mr. McDougal. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and practiced law one year, when he married and removed to Leavenworth, Kan., as one of the pioneers, and resumed the practice of law there. He soon turned his attention to the political field, and became an active politician in the Democratic party. In 1857, he was elected a member of the Legislature from Leavenworth, and was the leader of that delegation. He was elected the second time to the Legislature in 1858. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State; a most brilliant man, a ready debater, a good writer and speaker, and a practical politician. He remained in Leavenworth, Kan., until 1861, when he removed to Denver, Colo., and entered upon the practice of his profession with Judge

G. W. Perkins; but during the same year he died suddenly, leaving a wife and two children, who still reside in this city.

RICHARD E. POWELL.

Richard E. Powell was born in Pennsylvania, in 1826, and, at an early age, learned the trade of a bricklayer and stonemason in Philadelphia. After spending three or four years in the New England States, he lived for a time in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, working at his trade. He came to Denver in April, 1879, and at once formed a partnership with Joseph McMahon in bricklaying and contracting. These gentlemen are at the corner of Larimer and Twentieth streets, and are reliable, energetic business men.

HON. EDWARD PISKO.

Among the foreign-born residents of Arapahoe County, there are few who can present a more interesting or successful record than the subject of this sketch. Edward Pisko was born in Rausnitz, Austria, in the year 1843. His parents were desirous of affording him, so far as their means would permit, the advantages of a liberal education. He was placed in the Latin School of Bruenn, where he received an academical course of instruction, and afterward entered the Commercial College of Vienna, where he acquired the theoretical knowledge of those business principles which have since assisted him so materially in his commercial career. Before reaching the age of manhood, he was employed as book-keeper in a wholesale house in Vienna, and remained in that capacity up to the year 1862, when he determined to leave his native land and cast his lot in the New World. Coming to the United States at the breaking-out of the civil war, and without waiting to calculate the privations and dangers of a soldier's life, but simply obeying the impulses of his heart, he proved his loyalty to his adopted country, by enlisting as a private in the Forty-fifth New York Volunteers. Soon ordered to the front, his regiment passed through the terrible struggles of

Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, participating in many of the minor engagements that led up to those two decisive battles, and afterward formed part of Sherman's army in its memorable march to the sea. At the close of the war he, was honorably mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tenn., in the year 1865. Quickly adapting himself to the duties of a civil life, he secured a position as book-keeper in a wholesale house in Louisville, Ky., residing in that city three years, when, yielding to the excitement which then ran high regarding the Far West, he followed the stream of travel to Wyoming Territory, engaging in a profitable business in Cheyenne. During his residence there, his fellow-citizens invested him with his first political honors, sending him to the convention that nominated as candidate to the National Legislature Judge Jones, the first Republican Representative elected by the people of that Territory. Removing to Denver in 1871, Mr. Pisko entered upon his present mercantile career, which has since proved both extensive and profitable. He has again been honored by his fellow-citizens, who elected him by a decisive majority to represent Arapahoe County in the Lower branch of the Territorial Legislature, during the session of 1875-76. While a member of that body, Mr. Pisko was active in many of the most important measures presented for enactment, but it will suffice for the limits of this sketch to refer to the following bills with which he was more closely identified: As Chairman of the Committee on Education, he introduced the bill on compulsory education which passed the House but was subsequently defeated in the Senate. And as a member of the Finance Committee, he originated and warmly championed to its passage in the House, a bill relieving property from taxation to the extent of any valid mortgages encumbering it, which were also in another form subject to taxation. As neither of these measures became part of the law, it is unnecessary to comment upon the practical benefits involved in them, but it may not be inappropriate to record that the motives of those who labored with Mr. Pisko for the bills

were unquestionably directed toward the amelioration of the moral and social condition of their constituency. In the first political campaign conducted after the admission of Colorado into the Union, Mr. Pisko was prominent before the Republican Convention as candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Arapahoe County, but withdrew from the canvass to insure harmony in the choice of the party. Not seeking political preferment, but ever ready to render assistance to his party when his services were required, he has returned with pleasure to the pursuits of private life and to the care of his large business interests, which, during his public career, were necessarily very much neglected. Mr. Pisko has just entered the threshold of full manhood in years, is of medium stature, florid complexion, and has the general appearance of an educated and refined gentleman. He was married about a year ago to Miss Seraphine Eppstein, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Max Eppstein, formerly a resident and highly respected citizen of St. Joseph, Mo., and now a merchant of Denver. Liberal in his views, active in the promotion of any cause wherein his sympathy or his sense of duty enlists his co-operation, possessing an honorable record as a soldier, legislator and merchant, Mr. Pisko has merited the confidence which his fellow-citizens repose in him, and has deserved the success which has marked his career.

AUGUST PIRCH.

In the roll of mechanics who have made their homes in Colorado, and by their labor and skill are building up the fame of Denver, there will be found the name of August Pirch. A native of Prussia, where he was born in 1844, and received his early education, and the knowledge of his trade of blacksmith and wagon maker, he came to the United States when he was twenty-five years old, bringing with him hardy muscles and an active brain. After working about a year in Cincinnati, Ohio, he came to Colorado in 1870, but remained only a short time, going thence to Louisiana and

Texas, working in various portions of these States, until the breaking-out of the yellow fever drove him to St. Louis. Returning to Denver, he began as a journeyman in his trade for a few years, and then opened his present shop, No. 841 Holladay street, where he conducts the business of blacksmithing, horseshoeing, wagon and carriage making, and repair work of every description. Mr. Pirch is now doing a very large business, which he has secured by prompt attention to work intrusted to him, and by the superior quality of his workmanship. That he is no ordinary mechanic is evidenced by the improvements he has patented, and which will eventually give him a very high standing in the world of mechanical industries. He has patented and will soon begin the manufacture of the "Sulky Ditching and Sidehill Plow," introducing several important features, which are likely to command the attention of all persons using such an implement. He has also introduced a tool that may be generally adopted by the trade, which is termed the "Improved Blacksmith Wagon Making Combined Machine," which may be used for the operation of a hammer, shears, swage, reciprocating saw, drill, punch and chisel, and for shrinking and bending tires. He obtained a patent for this useful article in January, 1878. Mr. Pirch was married in Colorado in 1872. He is identified with the progress of Denver, both in his business and in the possession of real estate within her limits. He belongs to the Lutheran denomination, and is a Republican in politics. Scarcely twelve years in the United States, he has triumphed in that period over the usual obstacles that bar the progress of all foreigners to our language and customs, and may be regarded now not only as an American in his views, but a good and useful citizen of his adopted State.

HARLAN P. PARMELEE.

H. P. Parmelee, the present City Clerk of Denver, an officer whose qualifications and experience well fit him for the position he occupies, was born



Willard Luller

in Du Page County, Ill., in June, 1841. He prepared for college at Easthampton, Mass., after which he entered Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and graduated from that institution in 1863. He then entered Harvard Law School, graduated in 1866, and began the practice of law in Chicago, Ill. Four years later, he removed to Decatur, Ill., remaining until December, 1872, when, on account of failing health, he came to Denver, and, a few months later, commenced preparing a set of abstract books from the Arapahoe County records. This preparatory work occupied about one year, after which he began the abstract business and continued the same until April, 1877. He was then elected to the office of City Clerk, and successively re-elected to the same office at the fall elections of 1877, '78 and '79. He still continues to discharge the duties of the office in an efficient manner.

WILLIAM B. PALMER.

Mr. Palmer was born in Austinville, Penn., August 5, 1844. When fourteen years of age, he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the beginning of the war, when he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Illinois Regiment, for three month's service, after which he re-enlisted, November 11, in the Fifty-third Illinois Regiment. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, also the battle of Shiloh and the siege and surrender of Vicksburg. During the latter battle, his regiment was almost destroyed; out of 1,500 men, with which they entered the battle, only 263 remained at its close. He was commissioned Captain soon after re-enlisting and served during the war, having been engaged in many of the principal battles of the war. He was mustered out in Chicago August 29, 1865, and soon afterward came to Denver, Colo., where he engaged in the lumber business in company with his brother, Lester Palmer, and continued the same about ten years, when M. D. Clifford became a partner in the firm. In 1877, they dissolved partnership, and in the fall of the same year, he was elected County Commissioner

for Arapahoe County, and still remains a member of the Board. Early in 1878, he and his brother purchased a ranche about sixty miles from Denver, and have since that time been engaged extensively in the cattle business.

R. J. PIERSON.

This gentleman was born in the town of Jersey, Licking Co., Ohio, January 7, 1848. When he was ten years of age, his parents removed to Montezuma, Poweshiek Co., Iowa. He received an education in the public schools at that place, and, when about fifteen years of age, learned the printer's trade. He began his first business as a newspaper man in 1870, when he formed a partnership with John W. Cheshire, and began the publication of the *Montezuma Standard*. Six months afterward, he bought out the *Montezuma Republican*, and continued the same fourteen months, when he sold his interest to his partner, and removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he started a job printing business. Six months later he consolidated with the *Iowa State Journal*, a morning daily, and, about one year afterward, sold his interest to his partner, and again started a job office, which he continued until he removed to Denver. After his arrival in Denver, he followed his trade until October, 1877, when he formed a partnership with W. W. Whipple, establishing a legal and commercial printing business. He was married in April, 1873, at Victor, Iowa, to the daughter of the late Mr. Marshall, of Illinois.

ROBERT PARHAM.

Mr. Parham was born in Staunton, Augusta Co., Va., November 9, 1830. At the age of five years, he removed with his father to Philadelphia. After graduating from the High School, of that city, he served a regular apprenticeship in the drug business, and then entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1850. In the spring of 1851, he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and accepted a clerkship with E. S. Wheaton, a prominent druggist of that city,

with whom he remained until 1854, when he embarked in the drug business, in partnership with Samuel D. Hendal. In the spring of 1857, he sold out his interest to his partner, and removed to Emporia, Kan., where he erected a large steam saw and flouring mill combined, and operated the same until April, 1860, when he was elected Sheriff of Lyon County. Having disposed of his mill, he entered upon the duties of that office and served until 1864. Removing to Leavenworth, Kan., he again embarked in the drug business, which he pursued very successfully until 1866. He then removed to Kansas City, and continued in the same business in company with August Bremart two years, after which he returned to Leavenworth and remained in business until 1877, when the business interests of that town became so paralyzed as to render it impracticable to remain. Removing his business to Kansas City, he continued the same prosperously until 1879, when he sold out to James M. Love & Co., and coming to Denver, engaged in the drug trade, and has since established a lucrative business. He was married in Philadelphia, in June, 1860, to the sister of George H. Fryer, of Denver.

FRANK PALMER.

Mr. Palmer, who was one of Denver's most active and enterprising business men, and a man who endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, by his sterling worth and honesty, was born in New York December 9, 1832. After receiving a good common school education, at nineteen years of age he went to California, and engaged in mining for about three years, meeting with moderate success. He then returned home, but after remaining a short time, went to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged for awhile in the real-estate business. He then went to Leavenworth, Kan., and remained until the spring of 1860, when he came to Denver. His business here, at first, was buying and selling gold from the mines, but he soon went into the banking business with Warren Hussey, under the firm name of Hussey

& Co., and opened banks in Denver and Central City. The firm was successful, and in 1866, Mr. Hussey went to Salt Lake, and Mr. Palmer remained in Denver, conducting the business until 1870; they then disposed of their business at Central, continuing their business in Denver one year longer. In 1872, Mr. Palmer organized the Denver City National Bank, becoming its Vice President. It was owing, in a great measure, to his good business judgment and activity that the organization prospered, and became one of the leading banks of the city. He married Miss Margaret Gray, of Central New York, April 5, 1866. He died December 3, 1877, after a lingering illness and nervous prostration, due to overwork and too close application to business. At the time of his death, he had accumulated an ample fortune, and had won for himself a name second to none and equaled by few, for commercial integrity, honorable enterprise, and well-deserved success.

HON. WILLIAM H. PIERCE.

Born in Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio, January 18, 1838, William H. Pierce received a collegiate education, graduating in the Class of 1858 from the "Western Reserve College," of which his father was President for twenty-five years. He then studied civil engineering and surveying, which profession he followed for a number of years. During the summer of 1861, he came to Denver and engaged in business. He enlisted in the Second Colorado Cavalry upon its organization, and was mustered out of service as First Lieutenant. He has been twice Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, during which time he was active in consolidating and building up that party in Colorado. He was a member of the School Board in Denver, from 1876 to 1879, one year of which time he acted as President, and was ever faithful to his trust. He is now Superintendent of the Boulder Coal Mines and proprietor of the City Transfer Company, of Denver, and one of the owners of the Denver *Republican*, which is

very largely indebted to him for its success, as he has been active in its behalf. He is one of Denver's jovial good fellows, and a public spirited citizen.

HON. ALFRED C. PHELPS.

Alfred C. Phelps, a successful lawyer who has become well known to the bar of Colorado, was born in Woodville, Miss., December 4, 1842, and at an early age removed with his parents to Granville, Ill. After receiving an academic education in Granville, he entered the United States Army in the fall of 1862, soon after the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, enlisting in Company F, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. For bravery in the field, he was commissioned Second and First Lieutenant. He participated in the famous Vicksburg campaign, and was in active service most of the time during the war. In August, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and immediately returned home, resumed his legal studies, and in January, 1867, was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and practiced his profession in that State for five years. During that time, he married Miss Clara Donell, of Greenville, Ill. In May, 1872, he removed to Denver, where he immediately began the active practice of his profession, which he has since continued. He has been a member of the legal firm of Charles & Phelps, and is now a member of the firm of Benedict & Phelps. He was a member of the first State Legislature where he introduced the bill which provided for the selection of Presidential Electors, which was passed without a single amendment. In April, 1877, he was elected City Attorney, holding that office until the fall of 1878. Mr. Phelps, by industry, perseverance and fair dealing, has become prominent as an attorney, and honored as a citizen.

HENRY L. PITZER.

Mr. Pitzer was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., March 21, 1834. His parents, Claiborne and Sarah J. Pitzer, in 1836 removed to Macoupin County, Ill., where his father was for some years en-

gaged in farming, and in buying stock and driving to the St. Louis market. His father was one of the most industrious men among the early settlers of Macoupin County. His parents endured many hardships, and their financial affairs not being the best, they removed to Madison County, Iowa, in 1847, where they were more fortunate. From Madison County they removed to Mills County, in 1853. Here Henry left home, and was employed for three years in a dry-goods house. When the Pike's Peak gold excitement of 1860 was at its height, he was swept along with the tide, and arrived at Denver the 1st of June. His first three years were mostly devoted to prospecting, in which he had but little success. From 1863 to the summer of 1864, he farmed, sold groceries, and was employed in the Quartermaster's office in Denver. In the summer of 1864, he entered the Third Colorado Cavalry, and served through the Indian war, after which he resumed the grocery business, in which he has since been engaged, with varied success, mainly in Denver, but at one time at Georgetown, and also at the Breckenridge mining camp. He was married to Miss Mary Elder, of Johnstown, Penn., December 31, 1874. They have one son. His place of business is at 296 Holladay street. His past experience with the credit system being a disastrous one, he now confines himself to a cash business.

THOMAS E. POOLE.

The junior member of the firm of G. W. Huselton & Co., manufacturers of laundry and toilet soaps, is Thomas E. Poole, a native of Dubuque, Iowa. He was born in 1840, and was educated in the public and private schools of that city, and at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. His father, William Poole, was a pioneer of Dubuque, having emigrated from Pennsylvania by canal and steamboat, and settled in Dubuque in 1837, and has since been actively identified with the mining interests of that city. Mr. Poole was engaged in the hardware business in Dubuque for about fifteen years, and removed, several years ago, to

Toledo, Ohio, and thence to Kentland, Ind., where he is still interested in the hardware business. He became a permanent resident of Denver in June, 1879, and formed a partnership with George W. Huselton in the manufacture of laundry and toilet soaps, in which they are meeting the most gratifying success.

HON. THOMAS G. PUTNAM.

Prominent among the members of the Denver bar, is the above-mentioned gentleman. He was born in Fultonville, N. Y., January 24, 1840. After receiving an academic education, he began the study of law with the Hon. George F. Comstock, at Syracuse, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1861. Engaging in the practice of law, he achieved some notoriety in the profession, but in June, 1863, entered the army as a Captain in the Fifteenth New York Cavalry. He served as *aide* to Maj. Gen. Sigel during his campaign in West Virginia, and was in Gen. Sheridan's command, under Gen. Custer, during the latter part of 1864, and in the winter and spring of 1865. Soon after the fall of Richmond, he was appointed Major of his regiment; but, the war being practically ended, he declined the honor, and, at his own request, was mustered out of the service on the 4th day of July, 1865. From 1866 until 1870, he practiced law in West Virginia, serving during that time as Prosecuting Attorney of his district, and was twice elected to the House of Delegates. During his second term, he was the candidate of his party for Speaker of the House; but, owing to a coalition of the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats, he was defeated, and a Liberal elected in his stead. This was the turning-point in the politics of West Virginia, as the State has since been Democratic. Mr. Putnam came to Denver in the spring of 1870, and associated himself with Gen. Samuel E. Browne in the practice of law, which he has continued up to the present time.

HON. JOHN L. ROUTT.

Probably no other State in the Union, of like population with Colorado, and certainly no other

city of the size of Denver, can boast among its inhabitants so large a proportion of men of brains, energy, prominence, and national reputation. The richness of the mineral resources of the State, and the marvelous curative effects of its climate, have attracted hither, from all parts of the world, large numbers of men, eminent in literature, law, divinity, medicine and politics. Most of those men sent by the General Government to occupy important positions in the Territorial Government, and selected for their attainments, statesmanship and eminent services, enamored of the climate and the indefinable charm of life in this young and bustling city, have, when their terms of office expired, remained as permanent residents, instead of returning to the East. Among this class is the Hon. John L. Routt, the last Territorial, and the first State Governor of Colorado. He was born in 1826, in Caldwell County, Ky. While he was an infant his father died, and, after several years, his mother married again and emigrated to Illinois, when the future Governor was in his tenth year, soon afterward locating in Bloomington, where he received an ordinary English education. Learning the trade of a builder and machinist, he continued that business until he was twenty-five years of age, when he began dealing in lands and town property, meeting with varied success. With the exception of some minor offices his official life began with his election as Sheriff of McLean County, the second county in importance and population in Illinois. His firmness, decision of character and fearless spirit eminently fitted him for the discharge of the duties of this office. In 1862, he entered the United States military service as Captain of Company E, the color company of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. The first year of his service was spent in Missouri and Arkansas. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., one of the severest battles of the war, where he met with several narrow escapes, no less than three bullets passing through his clothing in one day. His regiment then joined Gen. Grant's forces before Vicksburg and remained



William B. Vickers

there until after the fall of that city. They then spent a short time at Port Hudson, after which they proceeded to Texas, where they remained until after the defeat of Gen. Banks, and then returned to Baton Rouge. He served until the fall of 1865, and, on his return to Bloomington, unexpectedly found himself a candidate for Treasurer of McLean County, for which position his fellow-citizens had nominated him during his absence and without his knowledge. Being elected, he served with great credit for two terms, declining to become a candidate for a third term. He was then offered the position of Chief Clerk of the Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, which he accepted in November, 1869. He remained in Washington during the winter, and in the spring, President Grant, without solicitation on his part, in fact without his knowledge, nominated him as United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, comprising seventy-two counties. He held that office during the taking of the ninth census, which he conducted in a thorough and efficient manner, and in the fall of 1871, President Grant, in recognition of the faithful manner in which he had performed his duties as Marshal, tendered him, by telegraph, the post of Second Assistant Postmaster General. This office he accepted, and the following day started for Washington. In this position he had ample opportunity to display his rare executive ability, as in the capacity of Second Assistant Postmaster General he had charge of the conveyance of the whole United States mail, making contracts with railway, steamboat and stage lines, to the amount of nearly \$20,000,000 per annum. He continued to act in that capacity until February, 1875, when President Grant, who was a strong personal friend, tendered him the position of Governor of Colorado Territory. Immediately on reaching his field of labor, he began putting the machinery in motion to form a State Constitution, preparatory to the admission of Colorado into the Union. He found the Republican party rent by dissensions, many of its leaders absent, and although taking no part in any

controversy, he went quietly to work to harmonize the various discordant elements and consolidate its ranks. Colorado was admitted by proclamation of the President August 1, 1876, and Gov. Routt was nominated by acclamation by the first Republican State Convention, for Governor of the new State. Being elected, he took his seat as the first State Governor on the 3d of November, 1876. The starting of the new State Government necessarily involved a great amount of labor, which kept him busily engaged for two years. With the beginning of the State, the responsibility of the General Government ceased; funds were needed to carry on the Government; the State warrants started off at 75 per cent, and during his term of office continued to appreciate until they commanded a premium of 1 per cent. Although the interest has been reduced to 8 per cent, they are now selling at par, and when the tax now being levied shall have been collected, the State will be out of debt, presenting a case unparalleled by any other State in the Union. This is the result of wise legislation and the good management of the State Government, and is largely due to the wise provisions of the State Constitution, which Gov. Routt, although not a member of the Constitutional Convention, did much through his quiet influence to form. The Governor, as President of the State Land Board, did much to secure for the State some of the best lands under the grants of Congress, and also to organize the work of the Board. Absolutely declining to become a candidate for renomination, he retired from the gubernatorial chair with the respect and confidence of the people of the State, and a host of strong personal friends in both political parties.

Having devoted many years to the public service, to the sacrifice of his private interests, he went to work to accomplish something for himself, financially. In this he displayed the same energy of purpose and unconquerable determination, which had characterized his public career, and his patient, persevering efforts have been rewarded with success, even beyond his most sanguine expectations.

Engaging in mining operations in Leadville, he encountered all the obstacles, and passed through the various stages of buoyant hope, patient waiting, and deep despondency, so well understood by the hardy miner, but kept on until abundant success crowned his labors, and he is now owner of three-fourths of the Morning Star and Waterloo, two of the richest mines in that marvelous district, deriving therefrom an income which enables him to gratify his cultivated tastes, and contribute to the up-building of the city and State, for which he feels so strong an attachment. Having helped to form the State, and kept familiar with the various interests of Colorado, he is proud of her position among her sister States, and thoroughly in love with his Western home. In personal appearance, Gov. Routt is short, stout, strongly built, showing great physical strength and powers of endurance. His head is large and well shaped, features prominent, hair and eyes jet black. His principal characteristics are his rare, practical sense, sound judgment, unswerving integrity, and dogged determination. His keen observation and power of analysis have kept him from making many errors in his official life, to which his quick decision and prompt execution would otherwise render him liable. These qualities have made him, in every respect, a successful man, and as he is in full vigor, the future history of Colorado will, as in the past five years, retain him as one of her most prominent men.

REV. ST. CLAIR ROSS.

Rev. St. Clair Ross, son of James and Susanna (Barnhart) Ross, is one of the pioneer ministers of Colorado. His father was an early itinerant of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and is said to have been a systematic, fluent and eloquent speaker. Three of his sons are ministers of the United Brethren Church. In 1849, St. Clair Ross, then in his twenty-fifth year, left Ohio, where he had been a farmer, and moved to Keithsburg, Mercer Co., Ill., where for a time he was Superintendent of a packing and grain-shipping establishment. He entered the ministry

of the United Brethren Church in 1858, and traveled the first year under the direction of the Presiding Elder, and was regularly licensed to preach according to the rules of his Church, at Blandonville, Ill., in September, 1859. Three years afterward, at their annual conference, he was ordained an Elder of the Church. He was one year Presiding Elder of the Illinois Conference but resigned that position to accept the appointment as the first missionary to Colorado, and with his family came to Denver in October, 1869. He began his labors by organizing the first classes of his Church in Colorado, one on Ralston Creek, and another on the Platte River, fourteen miles below Denver. He had the entire supervision of the Church in Colorado until the organization of the Colorado Conference in 1872, when he was at once chosen Presiding Elder, which office he continued to hold until 1875. He has never missed a meeting of the Annual Conference since he engaged in the profession, and has twice been the Legal Delegate to represent the Colorado Conference in the General Conference, which meets every four years. Mr. Ross has been twice married; the first time to Miss Lucy Davison, of Delaware County, Ohio; the second time to Miss Lizzie Watson, of Mercer County, Ill. Of a strong and robust constitution, Mr. Ross is well calculated to endure the trials and hardships of a pioneer life, and seldom, if ever, has he failed in the discharge of his duties on account of ill health. During the twenty-one years of his ministerial life, he has received more than one thousand members into his Church, and has been instrumental in the building of many churches and parsonages. He has ever been a zealous worker in the cause of Christianity, and takes a just pride in the present strength of the United Brethren Church in Colorado.

JOHN J. RIETHMANN.

Among the many hundreds of adventurous fortune-seekers, who left the comforts and even luxuries of their Eastern homes, on the first reports of the discovery of gold, and, at the very

beginning of the Pike's Peak excitement, to follow the Goddess of Fortune across the almost boundless Plains and woo her favors beneath the very shadows of the Rocky Mountains, how varied have been their subsequent careers! Some, discouraged and disheartened, retraced their steps with heavy hearts and lightened pockets, to resume the treadmill existence of the past. Others pressed on toward the setting sun, to build their homes beside the placid waters of the Pacific, while others still, remained to acquire fortunes and homes in the heart of the continent by the steady and quiet methods of agriculture and commerce. Among the last-named class is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Riethmann was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, November 20, 1838. At the age of ten years, he came with his parents to this country, locating in Indianapolis, Ind., where he received a public-school education, and, during the last few years of his residence there, was employed in the Bank of the Capitol. In the spring of 1858, the family removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the same fall, he, with his brother, L. D. Riethmann, and another companion, started across the Plains with an ox team for the new gold fields. Reaching a point known as Rough and Ready, about two and a half miles down the Platte, they erected a cabin in which his brother spent the winter, he himself remaining but twelve days and returning to Council Bluffs, carrying the first mail-bag between here and the Missouri River. In March, 1859, he again came to Denver, and engaged in manufacturing crackers, in which he continued until 1870. Since 1868, he has been engaged in the drug business, in which, as in his former business, he has been very successful. Having accumulated a fortune, he spends it freely in visiting various parts of the world, and giving his family the advantages of foreign travel, and the benefits of the best schools of Europe. He visited California in 1867, and, in 1870, he went to Europe, and spent a year among the scenes of his native land. In 1876, he again visited the Old World, spending three years in traveling in Italy, Austria,

Germany, France, and England, his children remaining at school in France and Germany. He was the first President of the German Bank (now the German National Bank) of this city, and resigned the position to go to Europe in 1876. With the exception of serving in the City Council, he has held no political offices. He has always been alive to the interests of the city, contributing to its upbuilding, and has seen it spring from almost nothing to one of the most beautiful cities on the continent. Mr. Riethmann was married in Indianapolis, February 3, 1863, to Miss Magdalena Filbeck, of that city, and has a family of four children—three sons and one daughter.

FREDERICK RIETHMANN.

Although still a young man, Mr. Riethmann was one of the first emigrants to Colorado, having come to the Territory with his parents in 1859. He was born in Switzerland County, Ind., November 8, 1852. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they stayed two years, coming from there to Denver. Mr. Riethmann worked on his father's farm near Denver, receiving such education as could be derived from a country school, until 1879, when he was married to Miss Maggie Morris, and at once moved on his farm, near Island Station, in the northern part of the county. Mr. Riethmann is an industrious, steady young man, thoroughly familiar with farming and stock-raising, and is laying the foundation of a substantial fortune.

JAMES W. RICHARDS.

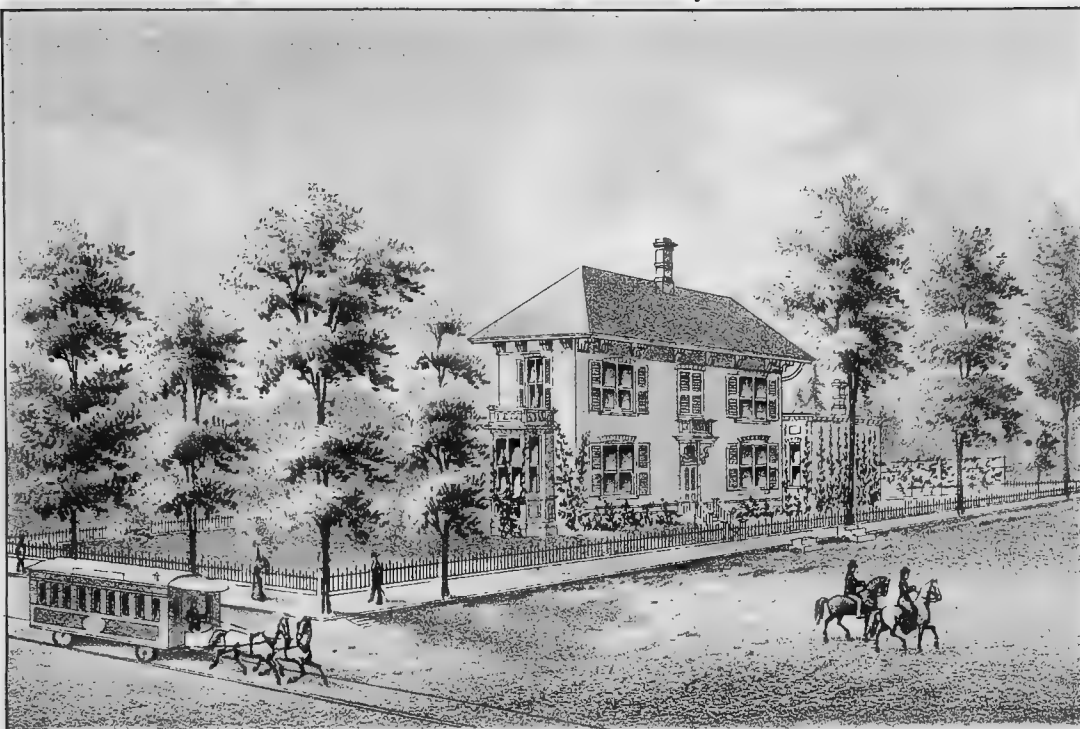
James W. Richards was born March 4, 1839, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and, at an early day, removed with his parents to Wayne County, Ill. He received a common-school education and worked on a farm until he was about nineteen years of age, when he concluded to take Horace Greeley's advice and "go West and grow up with the country." Therefore, in the summer of 1859, he boarded a train, propelled by ox teams, and crossed the Plains, by way of the Smoky Hill route, and

in due time arrived in Denver. Like most of the other Colorado settlers, he commenced mining and followed it, at intervals, for about six years. He was not one of these who were lucky enough to strike a big bonanza, but he encountered the usual difficulties that are understood by those who are acquainted "with the ways of the mines." In 1865, he established a fast freight line between Denver and Central City, and continued in that business until 1872, and, the fall of this year, went into the wholesale flour and grain business with the Brown Bros., in which he has since continued, and has built up a business the sales of which have amounted to half a million dollars for the past year. He shipped the first car load of grain over the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver, and established the first line of transfer wagons in the city, which, perhaps, are the most convenient wagons for the purpose used in any city, and upon which he and W. J. Kinsey have a patent. Mr. Richards is not only identified as one of Colorado's leading business men, but he is also one of her model farmers. He owns and cultivates a farm two and a half miles west of Denver, which is said to be the best improved farm in the State. It has a bearing apple orchard on it which was one of the first set out in Colorado. He has also a fine grape arbor which has borne from two to three tons of the finest grapes in one season; but the principal product of his farm is wheat, of which he harvested 3,000 bushels during the last season. It may, indeed, be said of Mr. Richards, that he has "grown up with the country," as he came at an early day, and experienced many reverses, but he struggled manfully through them all, and at last has his reward.

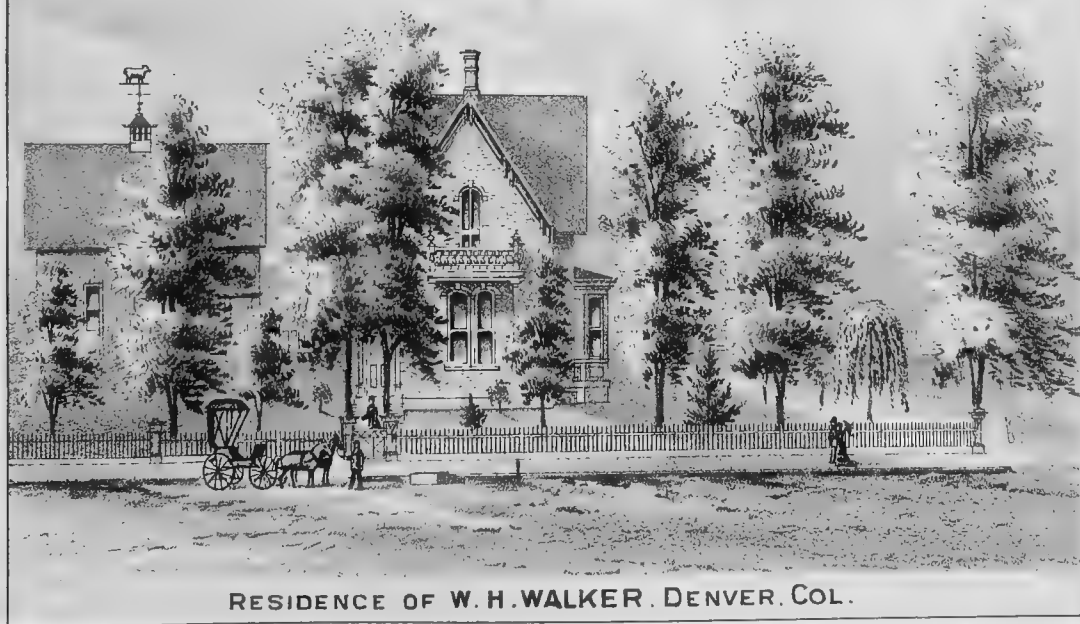
HON. MERRICK A. ROGERS.

M. A. Rogers, attorney at law, was born in the village of Dexter, at the falls of the Black River, near Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., December 28, 1838. His father emigrating to Illinois in 1841, his early life was passed upon the farm in Jo Daviess County, attending the district school

after the age of twelve. At nineteen years of age, he entered a law office in Freeport, Ill., remaining, however, but a short time. In the spring of 1860, he decided to try his fortune in the mining districts of the Rocky Mountains, and started at once, arriving in Denver on the 3d of June. He was engaged in mining until September, 1861, when he joined a company of volunteers then forming in Gilpin County, under Col. Fitz Henry Warren, from Burlington, Iowa, for the purpose of joining the First Iowa Cavalry. On arriving in Denver, however, they were mustered into service as Colorado troops, and for over two years were known as Capt. Backus' Independent Company of Cavalry. When the First Regiment of Colorado Infantry was mounted and transformed into a twelve-company cavalry regiment, they were assigned to it as Company L. He was engaged mainly in scouting service on the frontier in New Mexico, Texas and Indian Territory, holding the position of Quartermaster Sergeant of his company from the date of his enlistment until the discharge of his regiment in the spring of 1865. In July, 1867, he resumed the study of the law in the office of L. B. France, his present partner, and was admitted to practice in 1869. The following year, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for two years for the then First Judicial District, and in 1872 was re-elected for another term of two years. Mr. Rogers has never been an aspirant for political honors, preferring to devote his entire attention to the duties of his profession. In 1878, however, at the instigation and earnest solicitation of his legal brethren, who were desirous of abolishing the code of procedure under which they had practiced for the two years previous, he became a candidate for and was elected a member of the State Senate. They succeeding in the partial accomplishment of the desired object, making many and important amendments to the former code. While in the Senate, he made no effort to distinguish himself by the introduction of a multiplicity of bills, but rather pursued a conservative course in opposition to reckless and ill-advised legislation. Mr. Rogers was married, in



DR AVERY'S RESIDENCE 20TH ST. DENVER, COL.



RESIDENCE OF W. H. WALKER. DENVER. COL.

May, 1867, to Miss Ellen A. Bedford of Jo Daviess County, Ill., and has two daughters.

J. O. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Enfield, Hartford Co., Conn., December 5, 1822. He remained there until he was fifteen years of age, when he became General Agent of the Boston & Maine and Eastern Railroads. He remained with those companies several years, then became connected with the Fitchburg Railroad. After leaving that company, and during the following fifteen years, he was General Agent, at different times, for the Grand Trunk, Vermont Central, Kennebec & Portland, and Old Colony Railroads. Then he was appointed Inspector of the Washington Water Works. He was married in Portland, Me., December 5, 1852. In 1857, having dissolved his connection with the railroad, he became traveling agent for the Hazard Powder Company, of Hazardville, Conn. He traveled for that Company five years, when he removed to Denver, Colo., and became general agent for the State of Colorado for the same Company and manager of their branch office located in Denver. He is also general agent for this State for the Du Pont Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del.

DR. B. W. ROGERS.

Dr. Rogers is one of the pioneer dentists of this city, who by his careful and scientific operations and his amiable disposition, has built up a practice that extends throughout the State. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 17, 1842, and received an academic education. In 1860, he began the study of medicine, continuing for about two years and a half, when he decided to study dentistry instead, and for about three years pursued this study in a dental office, which he supplemented with a term in the New York Dental College, after which, in the fall of 1863, he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and began the practice of his chosen profession. In the spring of 1867, his health became so impaired that he was compelled to leave there

and seek a more salubrious climate, in search of which he came to Denver and at once began the active practice of his profession, in which he has since continued. He makes a specialty of operating, but all mechanical work is done under his supervision as well. Adjoining his residence on Arapahoe street he has built the finest dental office in the West, where he has every facility and convenience adapted to the wants of his profession, with all the modern improvements. He married Miss Mary T., eldest daughter of Hon. George Tritch of this city, in May, 1871, and has two bright little girls. He is a man with fine features, of easy address and has that happy faculty of making himself agreeable to those around him which wins their friendship at all times.

OSCAR ROOP.

Twenty years ago, Oscar Roop left his home in Toledo, where he was born and raised, and came to Colorado in 1860, in pursuit of the golden treasures which lay concealed in the Rocky Mountains. By hiring out as a driver of an ox team from Leavenworth to Denver, his long journey across the Plains was attended with profit rather than expense; and, after a brief rest in Denver, he set out with his companions to Russell's Gulch, where he mined with doubtful success for a short time, and then went to Idaho Springs. He spent the summer there, erecting a water stamp-mill for crushing quartz, and in the fall of 1861, returned to Denver, and was employed several months in the erection of the United States barracks, at Camp Weld. In 1862, he went to Montgomery, and assisted in the erection of quartz-mills, after which he returned to Iowa, and engaged in business with his uncle, at Oskaloosa. Six years were thus employed, when he removed from Iowa to Denver, with his family, in 1870, and has resided here continuously since that time. He was for two years engaged in the wholesale liquor trade in Denver, and afterward in the dairy business, in West Denver, in connection with dealing in horses, at Bailey's Corral, corner Sixteenth and Wazee

streets, where he still has an office, and conducts an extensive business. He is associated with Stephen B. Leybourne, under the firm name of Roop & Leybourne, his youthful companion across the Plains and through the mountains, and partner in all his business enterprises since they both left Ohio in 1860. Mr. Roop is now in his forty-third year; an adherent of the Episcopal denomination, a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which he is a Knight Templar, and in political matters affiliates with the Democratic party. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Cedelia Church, of Oskaloosa, and had two children, the last of whom died but a short time ago in Denver. Mr. Roop is now in comfortable circumstances; owns real estate in Denver, and is conducting an extensive business in the purchase and sale of horses.

L. L. REES.

Mr. Rees was born in South Wales in 1844. In his youth, he attended school for several years, and received a good elementary education. At the age of sixteen, he was entered as an apprentice at the carpenter trade, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, sought employment in London and Liverpool, working in each of those cities until he concluded to leave his native shores and go to the United States. He arrived in this country in 1866, and set to work in Newark, N. J., but in a few months moved to Chicago, and subsequently came to Denver in 1867. He was for several months employed in the building of Fort Russell, and for a considerable period was connected with the Central Pacific Railroad. In 1870, he went to California and assisted in the erection of Odd Fellows' Hall, in Sacramento, and then returned to Denver and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his present position, as foreman of work on bridges and water-tanks of the Denver Pacific Railroad. His frugal and industrious habits have enabled him to secure a handsome competency which is partly invested in real estate, and includes the ownership and management of the St. Charles Hotel, in Denver. Mr. Rees was mar-

ried in Denver in 1874. Though his life has been one of unrelenting toil, he may enjoy the satisfaction of beholding his labors crowned with success.

HENRY REITZE.

Henry Reitze is one of the pioneers of Colorado, having come to Denver in 1858. Of German birth, he went to London at the age of eighteen to learn the baking business, at which he worked six years, and then came to the United States. He first settled at Bridgeport, Conn., and followed the business of a painter until 1857, when he went to Nebraska and began farming twelve miles from Omaha. In 1858, attracted by the reports of rich gold discoveries in Colorado, he traded his farm for a yoke of oxen with which he crossed the Plains to Denver. Here he sold his team and opened the first bakery in Colorado, with which he made \$3,500 in eight months. He then began mining in Nevada Gulch, which he continued a few months and then returned to Nebraska, was married, and immediately returned with his wife to Denver and began painting, which business he still continues. Mr. Reitze is a member of the Board of Trustees of the German M. E. Church of Denver, a shrewd, conscientious business man, and by energy and application has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods.

CYRUS G. RICHARDSON.

Whatever success Mr. Richardson has achieved in life, and whatever educational advantages he has enjoyed, are due solely to his own exertions, combined with frugal and industrious habits. He was born in Phillips, Me., December 31, 1841. His active career opened at the age of fifteen as a school teacher in a country village in his native State, serving successfully in that capacity until he accumulated money enough to enter Waterville College, from which institution he graduated with the highest honors in 1864. Selecting the law as his profession, he commenced his studies at Augusta, Me., and, in the fall of 1865, entered the Law Department of the University at Albany, N. Y.,

graduating the following spring. He began the practice of his profession in St. Louis in 1866, where, in a few years, he attained a prominent position at the bar. Close application to his studies during his collegiate course, and the severe labor he imposed upon himself after being admitted to the bar, had combined to undermine a constitution naturally weak, and, in 1869, he deemed it prudent to abandon his profession for a time and to recuperate his health by travel and residence in a more favorable climate. With that object in view he came to Colorado, and, after spending three years in different parts of this and adjoining States, and having sufficiently regained his strength, he resumed the practice of his profession in Denver, where he is well and honorably known for his merits as a lawyer and his worth as a citizen. In July, 1877, he was appointed Deputy County Superintendent of Schools for Arapahoe County, and has filled the responsible duties of that position in a highly creditable manner. Mr. Richardson was married, in 1867, to Miss Julia Frances Tibbals, an accomplished lady and a graduate of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y.

S. A. RICE.

S. A. Rice, of Denver, Colo., was born in Wayne County, N. Y., June 1, 1837. He received a good common-school education, and followed teaching in his native State for about two years. He then concluded to take the advice of the great journalist, and westward he came; first to Angola, Ind. There he followed teaching during the winter season for three years, and employed the remainder of his time in the study of medicine with his brother, a practical physician of that place. In 1859, he started for Pike's Peak, but abandoned the journey when he had reached Lancaster, Kan., and practiced medicine there for one year. In the spring of 1860, he resumed his journey across the plains to the "gilded peak," and, after a tedious journey, arrived in Denver, where, for about a year, he clerked for his father-in-law, J. W. Smith, after which he went into a general mercan-

tile business for himself, in the old Fillmore Block. He lost his entire stock in the big fire of 1863, but resumed business again, continuing for about one year, when he sold out and followed freighting during the years 1863 and 1864, until the fall of the latter year, when he went into the lumber business, and has continued in this ever since. In this business he can boast of fifteen years' successful experience.

CAPT. ROBERT S. ROESCHLAUB.

Robert S. Roeschlaub was born in Munich, Bavaria, July 6, 1843. His parents came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Quincy, Ill., where he remained until 1862. He then entered the United States service, enlisting in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Franklin, Nashville, and the battles of the Atlanta campaign. He was twice wounded, and was gradually promoted, from a private, through all the grades of office to that of Captain. He studied and practiced the profession of architecture in Quincy, Ill., before and after the war. He came to Denver in February, 1873, and began the practice of his profession as an architect, which he has followed successfully to the present time. He was married in Quincy, Ill., in 1863.

JEROME S. RICHE.

However alluring to the weary plodder in the treadmill of human existence may be the prospect of travel, either in our own or in foreign lands, it is the universal experience of tourists, that the topic which soon becomes the all-absorbing one, constantly recurring with every change of locality, and beside which the most stupendous works of nature, and the most beautiful creations of art dwindle, for the time being, into insignificance, is that of obtaining a square meal, or comfortable night's rest. The "best hotel" is the Mecca, toward which their pilgrim feet are always turned. If this be true in general, it is more especially

the case with the new arrival in Denver, after the long journey across the dreary Plains. Among Colorado tourists, "Charpiot's," with its cheerful, home-like rooms, its table laden with the delicacies of every clime, its polite attendants and its genial host, has long been held in the highest regard, and has for years been the rendezvous of foreign tourists in Colorado; especially of wealthy and cultivated Englishmen, in whom the heart and the stomach are supposed to be nearer together than physiologists would have us believe. It has become the headquarters of many of the "bonanza kings," and the character of its accommodation is such as to justly entitle it to its name of "the Delmonico of the West." Jerome S. Riche, the proprietor, was born near Belfort, France, June 12, 1849, and is, therefore, but thirty years of age. He accompanied his parents, in infancy, to America, and lived successively in Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Madison, Wis., and Chicago, removing at the age of ten years to Dubuque, Iowa. In 1866, after the death of his father, he came with his mother and the other members of the family to Colorado, and up to 1873 was engaged with Mr. Fred. Charpiot in running Charpiot's Hotel and Restaurant. He acquired an intimate knowledge of the hotel business. In 1873, he leased Charpiot's Hotel, then having but twelve rooms for guests, and has since increased its capacity to seventy-five rooms, while in every other respect the house has maintained its previous high character and reputation.

ADOLPH RAUH.

Mr. Rauh established the first Steam Marble Works in the city of Denver. He was born in the Palatinate of Bavaria, Germany, April 26, 1837. When seventeen years of age, he came to the United States, and served an apprenticeship to the marble business in New York City. After spending six years in the marble business in New York, he emigrated to California, where he remained about a year. Removing to Arizona, he spent one year in mining. He then removed to Virginia

City, Nev., and established the first marble works in the Territory. He resided there until 1868, when he returned to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent two years in the study of designing. In 1870, he came to Denver, and embarked in the marble business, in company with F. R. Frotzcher, establishing the first steam marble works in the city. One year afterward, he built a steam stone saw-mill, in West Denver, on an extensive plan, and expended a large sum of money in exploring the Boulder Valley for stone quarries. He also discovered quarries at Cañon City, and at Pueblo, and the famous Castle Rock quarry, from which many of the finest blocks in this city are built. He located the first stone quarries then known in the State, and expended large sums of money in connecting them with the railroads. He operated his mill from 1872 to 1875, but, owing to ill health the last year, he left the management of the business to his partner, who did a losing business. In the spring of 1875, he bought out his partner and settled up the business, and has since that time continued the marble business successfully at his present location. He was married in November, 1874.

GEORGE RUBLE.

George Ruble, wholesale dealer in saddlery, hardware, leather, findings, hides and wool, was born in Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, September 10, 1836. When sixteen years of age, he went to Sugar Grove, in the same county, and engaged in the mercantile business, after which he returned to Lancaster and qualified himself for a teacher. After teaching two years, he engaged in the mercantile business in Lancaster. At the opening of the war, he took charge of the Sutler Department of the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, in the fall of 1863, returned to Lancaster and clerked in a store for two years. He then went to Topeka, Kan., and engaged in the saddlery and hardware business with his brother until 1867, when he accepted the proposition of Mr. W. C. Lowenstein, of Denver, Colo., to take charge of his business, on a salary



W. H. Williams M.D.

of \$2,500 per year. One year after coming to Denver, he became a partner in the profits of the firm; and, in 1871, in consideration for his services of three years, was made full partner, and continued the same until 1876, when he bought his partner's interest, and has carried on the business successfully up to the present time. He is also proprietor of the Denver Morocco Works. He was married June 3, 1874.

DR. AARON B. ROBBINS.

Dr. Aaron B. Robbins was born in Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y., November 14, 1824. He is the son of Elisha Robbins, of Wethersfield, Conn., and Hannah Bishop, of Brattleboro, Vt. December 25, 1834, his parents settled in Meadville, Penn., to give their children the advantages of the excellent schools of that place. Aaron, the subject of this sketch, at the early age of fourteen years, began the study of medicine with Dr. Edward Ellis, supporting himself by mechanical pursuits. His medical studies were interrupted by attendance at Allegheny College, after which he resumed them under Dr. Harlow. In 1843, he began the study of dentistry with Dr. C. F. Robbins, and early identified himself with the dental societies of the United States. He was one of the founders of the old Philadelphia (now Pennsylvania) Dental College. He organized many local societies in Pennsylvania, which resulted in the formation of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, of which he was the first President. September 17, 1851, he was married to Mary C. Watrous, of Ashtabula, Ohio. About the same time, he became an active member of the Crawford County Medical Society. In 1849, he united with the M. E. Church, of which he has has been a member for ten years. In 1853, being prostrated by overwork, he visited Lake Superior, and resumed the study of mines and minerals. Returning, in 1856, to the head of the lake, he founded the town of Duluth. In 1857, he built a dock at that place—the first dock that withstood the shock of the waves of the great lake. From

1856 to 1859, he was identified with the mining interests, and explored, or prospected, the north shore. Becoming interested in the mines of Colorado, he came to this State in 1871, and has ever since been interested in the practical working of mines, and as a broker and mining engineer. He was the first to engage with Gov. John Evans in projecting and building the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad. He introduced the Morrison stone as a building material, which is adding much to the beauty of the city. In 1873, he met with three garroters on Fourteenth street, in this city, who inflicted such injuries upon him, that he has never recovered the full use of his left arm. He is now devoting most of his time to mines and mining machinery. His life has been one of very great activity, identified, as he has been, with schools, colleges, societies, churches and many mechanical and industrial pursuits. Having the first refinery ever built expressly to refine petroleum, he personally superintended the manufacture of the "Crystal Carbon Oil," that took the first premium (a silver medal) at the World's Fair, in London, England. He is the father of nine children, four of whom now reside with him at his home, 325 Champa street. He has traveled in almost all the States, and has also practiced medicine in many of them. His correspondence, published in the Eastern papers, has attracted many to this State.

HON. LEWIS C. ROCKWELL.

Lewis C. Rockwell, one of Denver's successful lawyers, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1840; received his education at the high school in Beloit, Wis., and after being admitted to the bar came to Colorado in 1862, and engaged in the practice of law in Central City. He was, in 1869, appointed United States District Attorney for Colorado, which position he held four years. In 1875, he represented the County of Gilpin in the Constitutional Convention, and in 1876 was chosen from Gilpin County to the Senate of the first State Legislature. Mr. Rockwell

is a man of strict integrity, and ranks high in his profession as a careful pleader and good advocate.

HON. BENJAMIN F. RICE.

Mr. Rice settled with his family in Denver, Colo. in June, 1879, and opened a law office at Leadville, and immediately entered upon a lucrative practice. He was born in the town of Otto, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 26, 1828. He removed to Kentucky in 1847, taught school and at the same time studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He settled at Irvine, Estill Co., Ky., and there followed his profession until 1860. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1855-56, and a Presidential Elector in 1856 upon the Democratic ticket. In 1860, he removed to Mankato, Minn., and there practiced law, until the breaking-out of the rebellion; when he joined the Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteers as a private, but shortly afterward was appointed Captain. He served through the war and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., where he settled and resumed the practice of law. In 1867, he was made Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, organized the party in that State, and in the spring of 1868 was elected United States Senator. His term expired in 1873. While in the Senate, he served on the Judiciary Committee, the Committees of the Pacific Railroad, District of Columbia, Privileges and Elections and was Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining. After his term as Senator expired, he resumed his practice of the law at Little Rock and resided there until he removed to Colorado. He was married, February 16, 1868, to Nannie J., daughter of J. H. Riddell, Esq., of Irvine, Ky.

H. RUSHMORE.

The proprietors of the well-known floral establishment, "Bellevue Gardens," situated on Broadway, were originally from New York. The senior member of the firm was born at Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., in July, 1825. He was married in 1847, and moved with his family to Petersburg,

Va., in 1851, where he carried on an extensive floral establishment in company with his son, F. T. Rushmore. They remained there until 1872, when they came to Denver, and started their floral garden on Broadway, which, at that time, seemed on the prairie, but at the present time is situated in the midst of a fine residence district, so wonderful has been the growth of the city. For the first three years, they suffered severely from those pests of Colorado and of all the West—the grasshoppers—but by perseverance, although sustaining heavy losses, they continued to add house after house to their garden, till at present they have four large houses and many frames, containing 6,000 feet of glass. Rapidly recovering from the devastation of the grasshoppers, they have increased their business until they number among their patrons many parties from the adjoining Territories. The calls for rare flowers show more and more the cultivated tastes of the people of the State, and among the pioneers of the mountain towns.

EDWARD W. ROLLINS.

E. W. Rollins, a native of New Hampshire, was born in Concord, in that State, November 25, 1850, where he remained in attendance upon the public schools, until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, from which he graduated in 1871, as a mining engineer. He immediately came West, and spent the summer in engineering, and traveling in Colorado, Wyoming, California and Utah. Returning to Boston in the fall, he became an assistant in the Institute of Technology, until the spring of 1872, when he again came West, and located in Golden, Colo., where he was employed as an engineer during the construction of the Colorado Central Railroad, having been appointed resident engineer for that road in 1873. He also held the office of cashier of the Company, in which position he remained until 1876, when he removed to Denver, and became Treasurer of the Colorado Improvement Company; since that time, he has been dealing in investment securities, bonds,

State and county warrants, etc. He was married in Denver February 27, 1878.

RT. REV. GEORGE MAXWELL RANDALL, D. D.

George M. Randall, the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Colorado, was born in Warren, R. I., November 24, 1809. He was a son of Judge Randall, an able jurist of that State. He graduated from Brown University in 1835, and three years later, from the Theological Seminary of New York. He was ordained to deacon's orders the same year, to the order of priesthood in 1839, and the following Sunday entered upon his duties as Rector of the Church of the Ascension, at Fall River, Mass., laboring there with good results until 1844, when he removed to Boston, and became Rector of the Church of the Messiah, a recently organized parish of that city. Both in Boston and Fall River, beautiful and substantial churches were erected during his ministry. In Boston, he held many important church offices, being for years a member of the Standing Committee of the diocese. In addition to his parochial and other duties, he was editor of the *Christian Witness and Church Advocate* for a number of years. He was a member of the Primary and Grammar School Boards of Boston for many years, and was prominently identified with the educational interests of the city. In 1851, he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of the State of Massachusetts, the oldest Masonic Grand Lodge on the continent, being organized in 1733. In 1856, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*, Brown University. Having been chosen Missionary Bishop of Colorado, he was consecrated on the 28th of December, 1865, and in the following June arrived in the Territory, making the journey across the Plains in a stage coach. There were then but two parishes in the Territory—St. John's, at Denver, and St. Mark's, at Central. The Territories of New Mexico and Wyoming were added to his diocese. The field was a large one, and the work to be performed a labori-

ous one, but it did not discourage him. He entered upon his duties with a firm reliance on Divine aid, and with an energy, perseverance and enthusiasm worthy of the cause to which he was ever devoted. How great his success and how much he accomplished during his seven years' service as a Missionary Bishop, is best told by a simple review of its results. Parishes were organized and churches built at Golden, Georgetown, Pueblo, Cañon City, Colorado Springs, Idaho, Littleton and Baldwinville; at Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming Territory, and at one or two points in New Mexico. Wolfe Hall, the largest and best young ladies' seminary in the West, was opened in 1867. In 1869, Jarvis Hall, a school for boys, was opened near Golden; in 1871, a school of mines was added thereto, and in 1872, Matthews Hall, a divinity school—the three composing, "The Colorado University Schools"—the beginning of a large and influential educational establishment. All these institutions are under the auspices of the Church. Parish schools under competent teachers were opened at several other points in the three Territories, and a large amount of missionary work was done at remote points and in distant settlements. The Bishop's labors were increasing; he traveled annually over his entire diocese; from Silver City, 800 miles to the southwest, on the farthest borders of New Mexico, to the outposts of the Wind River Valley, 500 miles northward, he journeyed each season, enduring hardships, encountering dangers, suffering deprivations, preaching the Gospel of Christ, establishing schools and churches, and performing the various sacred duties of his high office. Never was there a more faithful, untiring, devoted worker; seldom has such labor been more visibly and abundantly rewarded. He died on the 28th of September, 1873, at the close of a summer of arduous labor and unusual hardship, traveling over his vast diocese, from the southern boundary of New Mexico to the northern limits of Wyoming Territory. Bishop Randall was a pioneer in the highest sense of the word. He was possessed of

a liberal mind, trained by years of study. Enthusiastically devoted to the Church and the missionary work, he was endowed with all the qualifications necessary to fit him for his high calling, and the great work which he was called upon to perform. The West loves to honor its pioneers in every branch of the noble work, which has fallen upon those who have settled upon its great Plains and along its mountain slopes, and among them all no name is more distinguished, no memory more revered than that of George M. Randall, the first Bishop of Colorado.

WILLIAM EARL REID.

Mr. Reid was born at Port Gibson, Miss., March 6, 1838, receiving his education at the Port Gibson Academy and at Prof. Elliot's College, and, after leaving college, entered the wholesale establishment of W. P. Holloway & Co., at Grand Gulf, as clerk and assistant book-keeper. About a year later, he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he was engaged in mercantile business as clerk and book-keeper for about two years, when, at the instance of Gen. Carey, his uncle, he removed to Marion, Ind., and engaged in the study of law with Senator Vandevanter and Congressman McDowell, of Marion, Ind. He did not remain long at this, as having, since childhood, been a student and amateur of music, he relinquished his law studies for the more genial and fascinating profession of music. Again seeking his Indianapolis home, where he was solicited to come by Prof. J. A. Baker, the composer, he associated himself with the "City Greys Band," and began the music business in earnest, teaching bands, etc. He remained a number of years with this society, and accompanied the band, as leader, on their concert tour to Mexico and the Southwest, taking the old "Independence and Santa Fe" route to Mexico. After a fifteen months' tour, abounding with pleasing and romantic incident, the band returned, via New Orleans to Indianapolis, where they were tendered a public reception by the citizens and military of the city. The band, after giving concerts

a few months, disbanded, and Mr. Reid accepted the leading instrument of the "National Guard Band," in which capacity he remained until the breaking-out of the rebellion, in 1861, when he organized a corps of twenty-five musicians for Gen. Sol Meredith, and proceeded immediately to Washington, D. C., and engaged the following year in active campaigning with the Army of the Potomac, with the First Army Corps, under Gen. Irwin McDowell. In the fall of 1862, he was discharged by a special order of the War Department in regard to all volunteer musicians in the army. Arriving home at Indianapolis again, he organized a company of musicians for Gen. Daniel Macauley, and proceeded forthwith to the Army of the Gulf, and encamped near Vicksburg, under Gen. Grant. After the fall of Vicksburg, his regiment was ordered to New Orleans, and joined the expedition to the Attakapas country, under Gen. Franklin. Returning to New Orleans, the regiment reenlisted as veterans, and returned to Indianapolis on "veteran furlough." Again returning to New Orleans with the regiment, he was prostrated with sickness, and, in broken health, returned home on furlough to recuperate, but, not regaining vigorous health again, it was impossible to rejoin his regiment, and, after the close of the war, broken down in health and spirits, he removed to Colorado to try and build up his shattered constitution. After following out-door occupation for about two years, he regained a measure of health, when, in 1871, he accepted a position as clerk and book-keeper with Hallack & Bro., lumber merchants, which position he held up to the beginning of the present year, when he associated himself in the lumber business with M. D. Clifford, Esq., under the firm name of Clifford & Reid, in which business he is now engaged.

JOHN M. REIGART.

John M. Reigart was born April 29, 1843, at Lancaster, Penn. He graduated July 29, 1860, at the Lancaster High School, taking the full classical course, which occupied a year longer than the usual course. Going to Washington, D. C.,



Wm. R. Whitehead M. D.

March 1, 1861, to attend the inauguration of President Lincoln, he entered a drug store, on the 5th of March, to learn pharmacy. After spending three years in this place, desiring to study theology, he obtained an appointment from Hon. Salmon P. Chase, to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and acquitted himself with credit. In less than a year, however, his health failed to such an extent that he was compelled to give up study, but continued in the Treasury until June, 1867, being of such service to the Department as to merit and receive three successive promotions and extra compensation. Going to Minnesota for the benefit of his health, he remained until January, 1872, when he returned to Washington, and in October, 1873, was appointed to a position in the Post Office Department, under Second Assistant Postmaster General John L. Routt. He was placed in an important position, and served faithfully and efficiently, becoming Col. Routt's main reliance and right-hand man. After Col. Routt had removed to Colorado, as Governor of the Territory, knowing well his worth, intelligence, education and fitness for the work he desired to have performed, he sent for Mr. Reigart and tendered him the position of private secretary. During Gov. Routt's two terms of office, Mr. Reigart transacted the business of secretary, becoming familiar with the needs of the State, and taking entire charge of the office during the temporary absences of the Governor, who placed the utmost reliance on his ability, integrity and good sense, and who, on his return, invariably found everything in as good condition as if he had never been absent. During his entire term as secretary, nothing occurred to require the slightest correction, or occasion the least censure or complaint. Mr. Reigart is now engaged in the drug business, in Denver, for which his experience and scientific training admirably fitted him. Mr. Reigart is a gentleman of extensive reading, fine mathematical and scientific attainments and general information. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and an enthusiastic worker in the Sunday school,

and withal, an honest, upright and honorable man.

CAPT. JOHN RAY.

Capt. Ray has been, since becoming a resident of Denver, one of her active and enterprising business men, contributing to the building-up of the city by erecting several substantial residences, and facilitating the progress of her business as the representative of the Fairbanks Scale Company of St. Louis, Mo. He was born in Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., February 17, 1841. At the age of twelve, he left his native town and started overland to California. The journey was attended with hardships and danger, arising from the hostility of the Indian tribes. Arriving in Sacramento August 3, 1853, he was for the six following years profitably engaged in various pursuits. In October, 1859, he returned East by the southern route. At Apache Pass, in New Mexico, the party, consisting of himself and three others, were taken prisoners by a band of Comanche Indians, who shot two of his companions, and only for a timely chance to escape during the night, he would have met the same fate. He arrived safely at his home in Carrollton, Ill., in November, and after attending school a few months embarked in the mercantile business, continuing until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he entered Company F, First Missouri Cavalry. His regiment served under Gen. Fremont during his raid through Missouri, and afterward under Gen. Curtis, in the battles of Cross Hill, Sugar Creek and Pea Ridge. He also participated in the battle of Stone River, under Gen. Rosecrans. In the spring of 1863, he left the cavalry service and, returning to Illinois, organized the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E. He reported for duty in March, 1864, to Gen. G. M. Dodge, at St. Louis, and, soon afterward, was promoted to Captain of his company. In June, following, his company was detailed as provost guard at St. Louis, in which service he continued with his company until July, 1865, when he was mustered

out at Springfield, Ill. In October, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the regular army, and reported for duty at Brownsville, Texas, where he remained until April, 1866. He then resigned, and, one year later, accepted the position of traveling salesman for the Fairbanks Scale Company of St. Louis. In 1872, he removed to Denver to assume charge of the Company's office, as general agent for Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, since which time he has devoted himself energetically to the advancement of the interests of the Company.

HON. GILBERT B. REED.

It is chiefly through his prominence at the bar that the above-named gentleman is best known to the citizens of Denver. Born in Steuben County, N. Y., February 8, 1828, he was taken by his parents, when but twelve years old, to Michigan. He received a liberal education, in Grass Lake Academy, Michigan Central College, at Spring Arbor, and Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. He read law in Jackson, Mich., and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Removing the same year to Illinois, he practiced law successfully up to 1854. In June, 1860, he came to Colorado, and located at Idaho Springs, where he was Judge of the Mining Court until the organization of the Territory. In 1863, he removed to Central City, and practiced his profession in that place, until his removal to Denver, in the fall of 1874, where he has confined his attention strictly to the practice of his profession. Mr. Reed is a gentleman of thorough scholarship, courteous address, great business energy and activity, and as a leading member of the Colorado bar, his example and influence have done much toward maintaining a high standard of excellence, and honorable practice in the legal profession.

A. H. ROOT.

Mr. Root was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1842; when nine years of age, he removed to Ripon, Wis., with his parents. He was educated at Brockway College, Wisconsin, pursuing a course

of study with the intention of choosing the law as his profession. He continued studying and teaching school alternately until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry and served with that regiment three years and a half. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates on the 14th of June, 1863, during the siege of Port Hudson. After a confinement of eight days in the besieged fortifications, he succeeded in making his escape by swimming the Mississippi River at night, and on the following day, without clothing, reached the headquarters of Gen. Banks. After the war he came to Colorado with the Greeley Colony. Abandoning his former plans of engaging in the practice of law, he established himself in the hotel business, which was the first established in the town. He continued the same prosperously for several years after which he removed to Denver and embarked in business as wholesale dealer in cigars and tobacco. He has served two terms as a member of the Board of Aldermen in this city.

LOUIS D. RIETHMANN.

Mr. Riethmann is a native of Switzerland. He was born in the town of Lausanne, May 8, 1842. In 1848, he came to the United States with his parents who settled in Utica, N. Y., but at the end of two years the family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years afterward settled on a farm near Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained until 1856. He then came west as far as Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he remained two years. Turning his steps westward, he crossed the Plains with ox teams and late in the fall of 1858 arrived at Pike's Peak. He immediately engaged in mining, which he followed until 1865, then going farther west he spent a few months at Salt Lake City, Utah, after which he went to Montana and embarked in the restaurant and bakery business in company with Frank Hogert. In 1868, he returned to Colorado, and in company with his brother, J. J. Riethmann, engaged in the dairy business on a ranche near Denver. At the end of one year he re-

moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter., where he and his brother carried on business for a short time, removing to Elcona, Nev., he continued in the same business until 1870. He then returned to Denver and embarked in the grocery business in company with E. Black, with whom he continued until 1873, when he assumed control of the business, to which he added the fish and oyster business; of the latter, he has one of the largest trades in the city.

F. L. ROHLFING.

F. L. Rohlfing, the well-known grocer on Fifteenth street, was born in Levern, near Lubeke, Germany, October 2, 1841. He was educated at the common school of Levern, and emigrated to this country in 1857. Mr. Rohlfing first located in New Orleans, La., and was there engaged as a clerk in a wall-paper house for about two years. He then removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and was a clerk in the grocery house of Rohlfing & Co., of that city, for one year. He came to Denver in the spring of 1871, where his brother was engaged in the grocery business, clerked for him three years, and in the spring of 1864, he entered into partnership under the firm name of F. A. Brocker & Co. In 1872, he bought his associate's interest, and since that time has continued the business alone.

JOSHUA B. REED.

Prominent among the young attorneys of the Denver bar, was J. B. Reed. He was a young man of such marked ability and sterling integrity, and had made such thorough preparation for his professional duties, as to render success for him certain. He was a Kentuckian by birth, was born in Marion County, in that State, July 16, 1855, and, after sufficient preparation, he entered Center College, and in the Class of 1875, graduated with the degree of A. B. He then entered the law office of Samuel Harding, of Danville, Ky., and began the study of his profession, and in March, 1877, was admitted to the bar, but, ambitious to be at the head of his profession, he determined to make

still further preparation, and entered the University of Virginia, where he took the course under the private tutorage of John B. Binor, LL. D. He then entered Vanderbilt University, and in 1878, was one of nine, out of a class of forty, who were permitted to graduate with the degree of LL. B. In March, 1879, he came to Denver, and began the practice of his profession, in which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred November 23, 1879. He had made but the beginning, but the foundation was laid in purity and honor. No man knew him but to respect and honor him for his manly integrity and refined nature.

SAMUEL P. ROSE.

S. P. Rose, of the well-known law firm of Hughes, Welborn & Rose, was born in Tipton County, Tenn., July 18, 1844. He attended the public schools but for a few months, after which he started in the world for himself, improving his spare time in studying until he had acquired a good business education, also studying the higher mathematics and languages. In 1861, at the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the Memphis Southern Guards, serving with them for about one year, when he was commissioned Captain of Company I, of the Ninth Tennessee Infantry, continuing in the service until the close of the war. He then returned to Memphis, Tenn., and, for a short time, acted as Deputy Sheriff, in the meantime giving his spare moments to the study of law. In the spring of 1866, he was admitted to the bar and continued in that city until the spring of 1868, when he removed to Covington and engaged in the practice of his profession, and also in the publication of a newspaper. He continued there for about two years, one of which he served as Mayor, then returned to Memphis and formed a copartnership with Hon. H. Casey Young, continuing to practice law there until 1872, when he removed to Denver, where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession. In 1876, he was the Democratic nominee for District Attorney, but was defeated, in common with the rest of his party

ticket. Mr. Rose takes charge of the Leadville office of the firm of which he is a member, and has won the reputation of being one of the leading attorneys of the State.

CAPT. RICHARD SOPRIS.

Capt. Sopris, Mayor of the city of Denver, and one of the earliest settlers, having lived here since the winter of 1858-59, was born in Bucks County, Penn., June 26, 1813. He remained on his father's farm until the age of sixteen years, when he learned the trade of a house carpenter, which he followed for a number of years. He was married, June 5, 1836, near Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth Allen, of Trenton, N. J., and the same year removed to Indiana, where he became a contractor on the Whitewater Canal, making his home in Brookville, Franklin County. He subsequently removed to Dearborn County, on the Ohio River, and thence to La Porte County, in the northern part of the State, continuing his business as a canal and railroad contractor. At the very beginning of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, in 1858, he started West, making the journey as far as Omaha by stage, and there outfitted for the trip across the Plains. He arrived at this point in season to become one of the original shareholders of the town of Auraria. He spent the winter and following spring in prospecting. No gold, however, was discovered during the winter, except in small quantities two miles up the Platte, and it was not until the following spring that the prospectors reached the mountains. In April, 1859, the Gregory and Bates lodes were discovered, on the latter of which he located a claim and began mining, which he followed two years. In the fall of 1859, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, from Arapahoe County, then comprising the present entire State of Colorado, and spent the winter in Lawrence. In the spring of 1860, after the adjournment of the Legislature, he returned to Indiana for the purpose of bringing his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, to Denver. They arrived on the 16th of April and

have resided here ever since. In August, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of Company C, First Colorado Infantry, and in that capacity served until July, 1862. He then engaged in farming, and has since been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, still owning a fine farm near the city. In 1863, the Colorado Agricultural Society was organized and Capt. Sopris was chosen its first President, and continued to hold that office five years, during which time the present agricultural grounds were purchased and improved. In 1864, he was elected Sheriff of Arapahoe County for two years, at the end of which time he was re-elected for a second term of two years. During the four years, from 1869 to 1872 inclusive, he assisted in building the Denver Pacific Railroad from Cheyenne, the Kansas Pacific from Kit Carson to Denver, and the Denver & Rio Grande from Denver to the Cañon City coal banks. Afterward he acted as Deputy Sheriff of the county until his election as Mayor of the city of Denver in October, 1878. That he discharged the important duties of this office in a manner creditable to himself, and satisfactory to the public, is evident from his triumphant re-election in October, 1879, over an opponent selected for his popular strength and inherent worth. As a citizen, Capt. Sopris is public spirited and generous in the support of all laudable enterprises, and has been connected in one way or another with most of the undertakings for the advancement of the interests of the city and vicinity. For several years past he has been President of the Colorado Pioneer Association. He has seven children living, all residents of Colorado but one. His oldest son, Allen B. Sopris, is engaged in the book and stationery business, in Denver. Elbridge B. is a real-estate dealer in Trinidad, and County Surveyor and Deputy County Clerk of Las Animas County. Simpson T. is book-keeper for the wholesale grocery house of J. S. Brown & Brother, in this city. Levi S., a farmer, is now on the police force of Denver, and George L. is an attorney at law in this city. The elder of his daughters, Indiana, is the wife of



R. M. Woodbury.

Samuel Cushman, a native of Massachusetts, and now the agent of the Hazard Powder Company, at Deadwood, D. T., while the younger, Irene A., is the wife of J. S. Brown, of Denver. All his family are useful members of society.

HON. WILBUR F. STONE.

Wilbur F. Stone, a member of the Supreme Bench of Colorado, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1833. He is of English descent, the family settling in New England in the early Colonial times. When Judge Stone was six years old, his father removed to Western New York, and afterward to the then new State of Michigan, whence he subsequently removed to Indiana, and, in 1844, to Iowa, then a Territory. Judge Stone received a collegiate education, partly at Asbury University and partly in the State University of Indiana, graduating in both the classical course and Law Department of the latter institution. Settling at Evansville, Ind., he was for nearly two years editor of the *Daily Enquirer*, of that city, and afterward entered upon the practice of law, remaining in Evansville until 1859. Going to Omaha, Neb., he became Assistant Postmaster and also editor of the Omaha *Nebraskan*. Early in the spring of 1860, he was one of a party from Omaha, who crossed the Plains with ox teams and from the "Cherry Creek Settlement," he made his way on foot through the mountains to the Tarry-all mines of the South Park. He wintered at Cañon City, where, with the late Gov. Hinsdale, he helped to build that town. He organized the first People's Court, and drafted a code of laws for the government of that community. After the organization of the Territory of Colorado, he was elected one of the Representatives of Park County in the Legislative Assembly. This was in 1862, when the Legislature met at Colorado City, the first regularly located capital of the Territory. In 1864-65, he was again elected to the Legislature from Park County, where he made his home until 1866, being engaged in mining and prospecting along the belt of mountains from Blue River to

California Gulch. In the winter of 1866, he returned to "the States," and married Miss Minnie Sadler, of Bloomington, Ind., and, returning, settled at Pueblo, where he resided until his election to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1877. From 1862 until 1866, he was Assistant United States Attorney for Colorado, during the incumbency of Gen. Samuel E. Browne. In 1868, he was appointed by the Governor and afterward elected, the First District Attorney of the Third Judicial District of Colorado. In 1868, when the Pueblo *Chieftain* was established as the only newspaper in the Territory south of the divide, he became one of its editors, and, together with Gov. Hinsdale, continued to write for it, and also the *People's Newspaper*, until 1874, besides contributing to other journals in Colorado and abroad. Judge Stone wields a facile pen, is ready and entertaining, and while possessing ability as a political writer, he especially excels in narrative and descriptive composition. His description of Mount Lincoln, written about 1864, attracted widespread attention, and was universally pronounced the finest example of descriptive writing that the magnificent scenery of the Rocky Mountains has ever called forth. He settled with his family in Pueblo, when there were scarcely a dozen cabins on the banks of the Arkansas River at that point. During his twelve years' residence there, he aided largely in building it into a prosperous city, and was one of the foremost in securing the completion to that point of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railways, as well as the building-up of the public schools of that city, until they rival those of any other city in Colorado. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and, after the adoption of the Constitution, was nominated a candidate for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, for the first State election in 1876. Upon the resignation of Judge Wells, of the Supreme Bench, in 1876, a convention of the bar of the State was called to nominate a successor for the place, at which convention he was chosen,

and at the subsequent general election was elected, without opposition, to fill the unexpired term. He took his seat on the Supreme Bench in November, 1877, to hold until the expiration of his term in 1886. In politics, Judge Stone is Democratic, and is the only Democrat holding a State office in Colorado. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, is senior warden of St. John's Church in Denver, and ecclesiastical chancellor of the diocese. As a citizen, Judge Stone is held in the highest esteem, as a journalist he ranks high, and as a jurist his course is marked by a clearness of perception and a firmness and integrity of purpose which invite the confidence and command the respect of all.

HOWARD A. STREIGHT.

Among those artists of merit and genius who have been attracted hither by the beauty and grandeur of natural scenery—the lofty cloud-capped mountain peaks; the sparkling brook, dashing and foaming down its rocky channel; the gloomy, awe-inspiring cañon; the peaceful valley, clothed with verdure; the gorgeous brilliancy of the marvelous sunset, lighting up with a blaze of glory the fleecy linings of the clouds; all inviting the poet's muse and the artist's brush—is Prof. H. A. Streight, a brief sketch of whom is appended. Born in Brown County, Ohio, May 24, 1836, he was taken by his parents, at an early age, to Virginia, where, amid the picturesque scenery of the "Old Dominion," that love for the beautiful and sublime in nature, which, in after years, blossomed forth upon the canvas in the semblance of placid lake, or rippling streamlet, the mild radiance of autumn sunsets, or the gloomy grandeur of mountain gorges, was first implanted in his soul. He afterward returned with his parents to Ohio, and after a residence of twelve years in that State, accompanied them to Iowa. Up to that time, 1869, he had not received any instruction in the line of art, save what nature, in her kindness, had bestowed upon him. About this time, he became acquainted with Miss Etheridge, a young English lady, whom he afterward married. Removing to

Fort Madison, Iowa, he found a kind friend in the person of Hon. Daniel F. Miller, who gave him much encouragement at a time when poverty and disease had well-nigh driven hope from the heart of the struggling artist. He afterward resided in Fairfield, Iowa, Quincy, Ill., and Palmyra, Mo., meeting many good friends, among them W. W. Juckin, editor of the *Fairfield Ledger*. While living in Palmyra, he formed the acquaintance of Dr. J. H. Ealy, a great lover of art, who sent one of Mr. Streight's Rocky Mountain scenes to Dr. J. G. Holland, of Springfield, Mass., by whom it was placed on exhibition in New York City, where it received great praise from artists and critics. A subsequent picture, sent to Dr. Holland by Prof. Streight, drew forth a characteristic letter of acknowledgment from the eminent author, filled with the warmest commendation and kindest encouragement, and embodying an invitation to come East, coupled with the promise to furnish him an opportunity to develop the best that was in him. From Palmyra he removed to Chicago, by invitation of a number of artists and prominent citizens of that city. While there he painted "The Home of the Thunda," which brought forth enthusiastic encomiums from connoisseurs and art critics, and was valued at \$5,000. He also painted "Autumn Sunset in the Southwest," a valuable painting, now in possession of Mrs. Jennie Hazen Lewis, the celebrated story-writer, and many other paintings, including portraits of some of the most influential citizens of Chicago. His failing health and love for the grand scenery of Colorado induced him to remove to Denver in 1874, since which he has devoted most of his time to painting Colorado scenery, having been most successful in depicting the gorgeous sunset scenes for which Colorado has become so noted. His centennial picture, "Kansas and Colorado," attracted much attention at the Centennial Exposition, and afterward sold for \$1,000. Prof. Streight expects to make Denver his permanent home, and is now engaged upon several paintings of Rocky Mountain scenery, among which are one of Pike's Peak; two com-

panion pieces, called "The Discouraged Prospector," and "Struck it Rich," illustrative of two opposite phases of life in the mining regions, while his "Sunset in the Sangre de Christo Mountains," with old Sierra Blanc in the distance, is an example of chaste yet gorgeous coloring, seldom met with even in this city, the home of so many masters of the brush and pencil. Prof. Streight's studio is at his residence in North Denver, where artists and art-lovers find a hearty welcome, an abundance of trees and flowers in summer, and at all times much to interest the lovers of the beautiful in art.

GEN. ARCHIBALD J. SAMPSON.

Gen. Sampson was born near Cadiz, Ohio, June 21, 1839. His early life was devoted to farming, a pursuit which his parents, who were of Irish-Welsh descent, followed for a livelihood. He graduated at Mount Union College, in 1861, and soon afterward entered the Union army, as a volunteer in an Ohio regiment. He was promoted, through the regular grades, to the captaincy, but in 1864, at Hatcher's Run, Virginia, he became disabled for life, and was discharged from the service. He returned to Cadiz and resumed his studies in the law, and was admitted to the bar the same year; he then entered the Cleveland Law School, and graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1865. In 1866, he went to Sedalia, Mo., and began the practice of his profession. In the fall of the same year, he returned to Ohio, and married Miss Kate I. Turner, daughter of Judge Allen C. Turner, of Cadiz, his native town. In 1872, Gen. Sampson was unanimously nominated in Pettis County, Mo., for the Legislature, but declined the honor, preferring to continue the practice of his profession without interruption. In February, 1873, he was nominated by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, United States Consul to Palestine, but declined this position also. In 1872, he was one of the Republican Presidential Electors for Missouri. In the spring of 1874, Gen. Simpson came to Colorado, located in Cañon

City, and at once began the active practice of his profession, continuing until the fall of 1876, when he was elected Attorney General of Colorado, and removed to the State capital, where that officer is required to reside. He continued to discharge the duties of that office up to January, 1878, when his term expired. His record as Attorney General reflects great credit on himself and the State. Always at his post, he was honest and efficient. As a campaign speaker, he has few equals in the State, and is one of the prominent Republicans of Colorado. At the close of his official duties, he returned to the active practice of his profession, opening an office at Silver Cliff, in Custer County. By the force of circumstances, he has become more or less interested in mining property in that district, but has invariably made this a secondary matter, giving the careful practice of his profession the preference over everything else, and through devotion, and close application to the law, he has acquired the reputation of being a safe counselor, a careful pleader, and a good advocate. Possessed of a genial nature, a liberal heart, an energetic will, and an irreproachable character, Gen. Sampson occupies an enviable position in the estimation of the people of the entire State.

WILLIAM SMEDLEY, D. D. S.

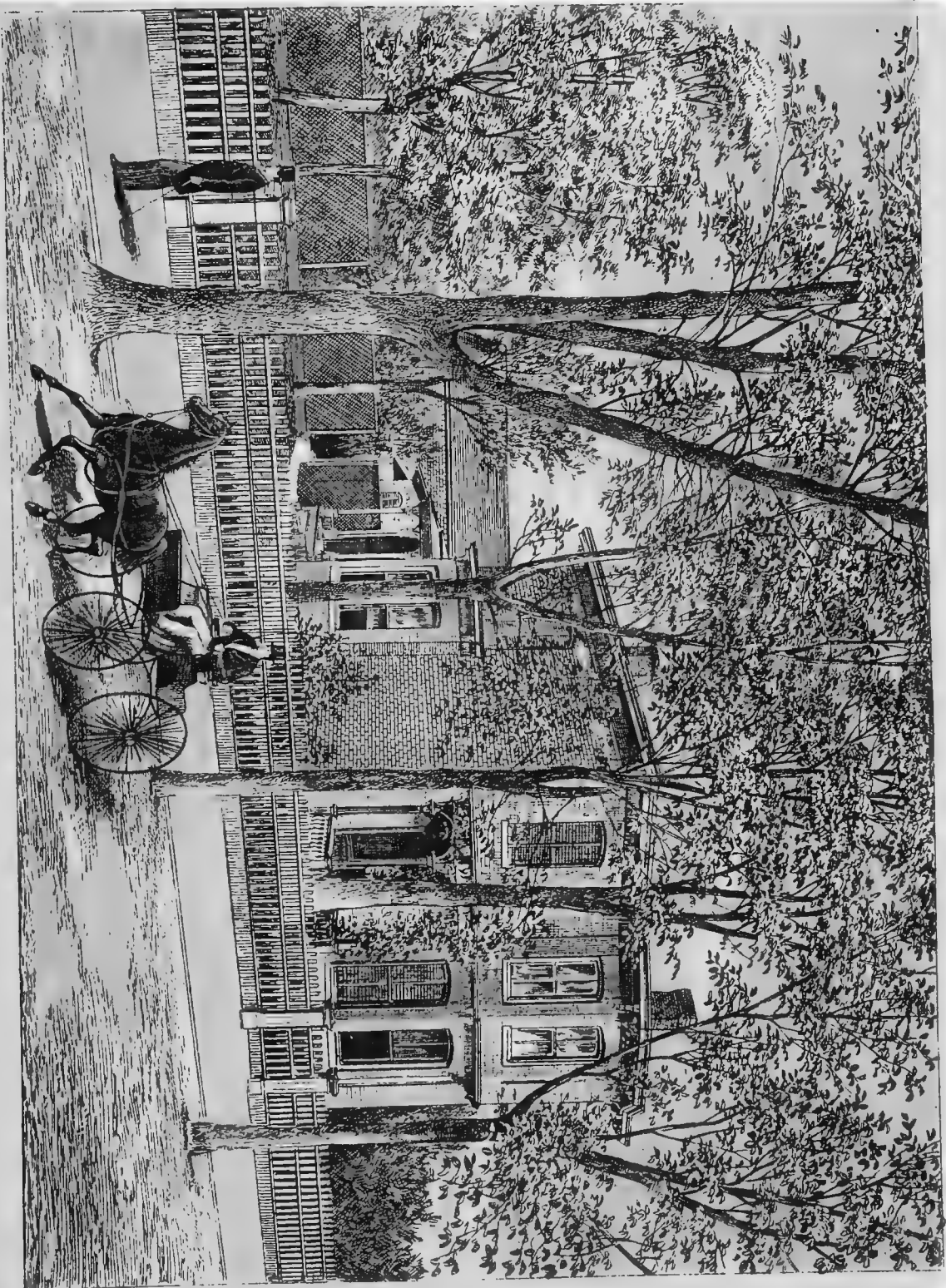
Dr. Smedley is a man whose amiable disposition and sterling honesty commend him to the respect of all who know him, and render him one of Denver's best citizens. He was born of Quaker parentage, in Chester County, Penn., May 4, 1836. He was educated in the Quaker schools, and this was supplemented by a brief attendance in a New England academy, after which, for about five years, he followed teaching. In the mean time, his health was so poor that he went from State to State in search of a more suitable climate, teaching in four different States. Among others, he went to Oregon to try the climate of the Pacific Coast, but, finding that it did not benefit him, he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and, in the spring of 1864, determined to study dentistry, and entered

an office in West Chester, Penn., for that purpose. The following autumn, he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in the spring of 1866. He then took a course in a medical college, having in view only a thorough preparation in dentistry, after which he began the practice of his profession at West Chester, Penn., where he remained until the fall of 1870, and had built up for himself a large practice, but was compelled to leave it on account of poor health. Believing from the descriptions of the climate of Colorado, as given by Albert D. Richardson in his work "Beyond the Mississippi," that it would benefit him, he came here at this time and located in Denver, where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession, and where his health has steadily improved. In the summer of 1872, he returned to his native county for "the girl he left behind him," and on the 4th of July, 1872, was united in marriage with Miss M. E. Vickers, daughter of the Hon. Paxson Vickers, of Chester County, Penn., almost within the sound of the old State House bell, the marriage ceremony being performed according to the good old Quaker custom. Dr. Smedley ranks high in his profession, and is considered one of the best operators in the State. He is a man of easy address, and is a perfect and polished gentleman in every respect. In his home, he is kind and domestic, and there finds his greatest enjoyment.

HON. GEORGE G. SYMES.

Among the prominent lawyers of Colorado is Judge Symes, who by honest, persevering industry has placed himself at the head of one of the leading law firms of the State, and won for himself the reputation of being a faithful and diligent student of the grand principles which form the elements of his chosen profession. He is now in the prime and vigor of a useful life, was born April 28, 1840, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, but emigrated, with his parents, to La Crosse County, Wis., in 1852, and, after sufficient pre-

paration began the study of the law in the early part of 1860, in the office of Lyndes & Losey, and subsequently in the office of Senator Angus Cameron and J. W. Losey, in La Crosse, Wis. Before he had completed his studies, the rebellion broke out, and young Symes was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers, enlisting on the evening of the historic day which witnessed the firing on Fort Sumter—April 12, 1861—as a member of the La Crosse Light Guards, which became Company B. of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The following month, his regiment went to Washington City, and was there formed, with the Thirteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-ninth New York Regiments, into a brigade which was placed under the command of the then Col. W. T. Sherman, now General of the United States Army. Mr. Symes served as a private in the first battle of Bull Run, in which he was wounded, but recovering in a short time, he did service with the Second Wisconsin, until December, 1861, when he was discharged from the service, because of disability resulting from a severe attack of lung fever. After sufficiently recuperating, he resumed his law studies, continuing until May, 1862, when he was given authority for recruiting and raising a company for the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, of which regiment he was appointed Adjutant. The following October, the regiment was ordered into Minnesota, and participated in a two months' Indian campaign, against the Sioux Indians, after which they were ordered to Madison, Wis., and thence to Columbus, Ky., in February, 1863. The following summer, he was with his regiment in the famous Vicksburg campaign, and, after the capture of that city, his regiment was ordered to Helena, Ark. In January, 1864, he was commissioned Captain of the company he had raised, and the following month was with Gen. Sherman on his famous Meridian expedition, after which his regiment, with a large portion of the Vicksburg army, joined the troops at Chattanooga for the memorable Atlanta campaign of the following summer. Capt.



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. R. W. WOODBURY,
DENVER, CO.

Symes did good service in this campaign until dangerously wounded, on the 22d day of July, by a ball piercing his left side, while in command of a skirmish line in front of Decatur, Ga., near where Gen. McPherson was killed. He had been placed in this command because of his known familiarity with military tactics; and after he was wounded, one of his men was instantly killed while helping him off the field. Recovering sufficiently to travel, he returned home on leave of absence, and the following August, was promoted to Colonel of the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, being the youngest Colonel from his State. As soon as his wounds would permit, he took charge of the organization of his regiment, at Madison, Wis., which was soon afterward ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and took part in the siege and battle of Nashville during the winter of 1864-65. The following March, Col. Symes received special orders from Gen. Thomas, to proceed with his regiment to Eastport, Miss., and take command of a fleet of from ten to twenty vessels, and convey 10,000 prisoners to St. Louis. But upon reaching that place, he found that the rebel raiding cavalry had taken up the railroad track back of Corinth, and the prisoners had to be taken up the Mississippi from another point, so he returned to Nashville and resumed post duty until April, when he was ordered to Paducah, Ky. Here he met Gen. Sol Meredith, who had commanded the Iron Brigade in the Army of the Potomac, in which brigade Col. Symes had served as a private in 1861. In April, he served as President of a court martial and a military commission. In May, Col. Symes was ordered to take command of a cavalry expedition through Western Kentucky and Tennessee, to quell the guerrillas which were then the terror of that section of country, and after a three-weeks raid, he returned with over two hundred prisoners. He then took command of the post of Paducah, consisting of one brigade of troops, and during that summer restored the supremacy of civil law in that city, removing Provost Marshals and installing Police Judges

and Justices. Many Confederates surrendered and took the oath of allegiance at the post. On the 1st of the following September, Col. Symes returned to Madison, Wis., and was mustered out with his regiment, after over five years of arduous and faithful service.

While in command of the post at Paducah, Col. Symes commanded such respect, because of being instrumental in restoring law and order, that, in the following January, of 1866, he was induced to return to that city, and there began the practice of law. His extensive acquaintance throughout Western Kentucky, and his known familiarity with the many cases arising out of the late war trouble, soon secured for him a large and lucrative practice, and he became so popular that, in the spring of 1867, he was prevailed upon to make the canvass for Congress, on the Republican ticket, and, although he received the full strength of his party, it was so much in the minority that he was defeated with the rest of his ticket. But the seats of Democratic members from Kentucky were contested at the next session of Congress, and Col. Symes conducted his own case and those of others before that body. Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, was then in Congress, and was Chairman of the Committee on Elections. He became so favorably impressed with the manner in which Col. Symes conducted and argued the legal points in these contests, that he wrote a letter highly recommending him for the position of Associate Justice of Montana Territory, to which honored position President Grant appointed him in April, 1869. He would have been slow to leave his practice for this position, had it not been that his health had become more or less impaired, which created a desire to find a home in a more salubrious climate; therefore, in June, 1869, he removed to Helena, Montana, and entered upon his judicial duties. His health rapidly improved in that excellent climate, and Judge Symes, desirous of again resuming his practice, offered his resignation in December, 1870, to take effect in the following February.

He soon obtained a large practice; but in February, 1874, becoming impatient waiting for a railroad to reach him, after considerable travel, he determined to locate permanently in Denver, as the most promising city in the great West, because of her advantages for both health and wealth. His residence of about six years here has shown the wisdom of his choice. From the first, he obtained a good practice in his profession, which has steadily increased, until he now has one of the largest and most remunerative practices in the State. Judge Symes has never been a candidate for office since 1867, but is an unswerving Republican, and takes an active part in all the campaigns. He was married, in July, 1875, to Miss Sophy Foster, of Chicago, Ill., daughter of the late Col. John W. Foster, the scientist, and President of the Academy of Science at the time of his death.

HON. JOSEPH C. SHATTUCK.

Mr. Shattuck, the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Colorado, was born at Marlboro, Cheshire Co., N. H., February 28, 1835. He attended Westminster Seminary of Vermont, after which he entered the Class of '61, in Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., but did not remain to complete the entire course. He then removed to Missouri, and engaged in teaching until the rebellion broke out, when he received the appointment of chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Lebanon, Mo., which position he occupied until the summer of 1864, when he again engaged in teaching, which he followed until the spring of 1870; he then joined the Union Colony and came to Colorado. Soon after joining this colony he was elected its Vice President and general manager, which position he occupied until he resigned to enter on the duties of his present office. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1874, and in 1876 to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It may be said of Mr. Shattuck that he is a man well qualified for the

duties of this important position, having received a good education and acquired a practical knowledge of what is needed in a public-school system from actual experience in teaching. He was married to Miss Hattie M. Knight, of Marlboro, N. H., August 17, 1858.

HON. EDMOND L. SMITH.

Maj. Smith, of the well-known firm of Wells, Smith & Macon, was born in Reading, Penn., October 23, 1829, and graduated with the degree of B. A., at Georgetown College, D. C., in 1853, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Reading, Penn., in 1857. In the fall of the same year, he was elected to represent his native county in the Legislature, and was re-elected in the fall of 1858, serving two successive sessions. In 1861, at the beginning of the war, he enlisted in the Reading Ringgold Artillery, one of the first companies reporting for duty in the State, and at once went on to Washington, passing through Baltimore on the day preceding the attack on Gen. Butler's troops in that city. On the 14th of May, 1861, Mr. Smith was commissioned a Captain of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, and immediately reported for duty at the headquarters of the regiment, at Indianapolis, Ind., and, in January, 1862, he took command of a battalion of his regiment, and joined Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula, and remained with him through that campaign, which included the Seven Days' fight and other battles. At Harrison's Landing, after the battle of Malvern Hill, Maj. Smith took command of the provost guard at Gen. McClellan's headquarters, and evacuated the fort with McClellan. His next engagement was the second battle of Bull Run, under Gen. Pope, after which Gen. McClellan resumed command, and he was with him in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and then went into winter quarters at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. During this winter, he was in the battle of Fredericksburg, under Gen. Burnside, and the following spring returned to his regiment, which was

then stationed at Murfreesboro, and soon afterward joined Gen. Rosecrans in the Chickamauga campaign. On the second day of the fight at Chickamauga, Maj. Dawson, who had command of the regiment, being slightly wounded and captured by the enemy, the command devolved on Maj. Smith, who during the day had his horse shot under him and his sword completely shattered to pieces with a minie ball. He was afterward brevetted for bravery in that fight. On the evening of the second day he was captured, with a number of others, and confined seven months in Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va. One night, 110 of them made their escape by digging a long tunnel, half of them succeeding in making their way through the lines; but the rest, including Maj. Smith, were recaptured after ten days of privation and almost starvation, and taken back to prison. But as Gen. Grant soon after began to advance into Virginia, the prisoners were removed south from place to place, and finally taken to Macon, Ga. While on their way, Maj. Smith, with four others, jumped from the train, and, after six weeks of exposure and hunger, were again recaptured and taken back to their comrades. After remaining at Macon for some months, 600 of them were sent to Charleston, S. C., and placed under fire of the Union guns in the harbor to atone for similar treatment, as was claimed, to Confederate officers. The boys hailed the Union shells with gladness, as an occasional one burst through the walls, and would have rejoiced to see more of them. But on October 1, 1864, through the influence of Col. Edward Des Londe, a class mate at Georgetown College, Maj. Smith was paroled, after over a year of dismal prison life. Returning to New York, he received leave of absence for one month and returned to his home. On the expiration of his furlough, he resumed command of his regiment at Lookout Mountain, and after remaining there for some time, went to Augusta, Ga., and had command of that post for some months. He was then sent to Pittsburgh, Penn., on recruiting service, for a short time, after which he again joined

his regiment at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. After remaining there a few months, he took a battalion of his regiment to Fort Arbuckle and rebuilt the post, which had been abandoned during the war. While there, he obtained a leave of absence and returned home. His business demanding his attention, he resigned his command after more than seven years of arduous service. In July, 1868, he came to Colorado and resumed the practice of his profession with his brother, J. Brad Smith, at that time one of the most eminent lawyers of the State. He at once entered upon an active practice, in which he has since continued. He has the reputation of being one of the finest advocates in Colorado. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the last Territorial Legislature, from Arapahoe County, which was largely Republican, and his election was said to be largely due to his brilliant war record.

COL. SIDNEY A. SHEPPERD.

Col. Shepperd is a native of Howard County, Mo., born February 2, 1843. Up to the age of seventeen years, he was engaged in a variety of employments, carefully improving every opportunity for an education, and, at the above age, had acquired sufficient education to teach school, but at the end of a ten-months term as a teacher, the war broke out, and he at once responded to the call of the Governor of Missouri for State troops. He was commissioned Lieutenant on the staff of Gen. John B. Clark, Sr., and fought on the Confederate side, at the battles of Booneville, Springfield and Elkhorn, Mo., after which he entered the Confederate army and participated in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, Miss. At the end of a year and a half, he joined Gen. Van Dorn's forces, and, after his death, was attached to Gen. Forrest's army. On the close of the war, he went to Nebraska, and engaged in merchandising in Omaha and Nebraska City. While living in the latter place, he was married, on the 14th of February, 1867, to Miss Columbia Bennett, and has one son. In 1872, he removed to Denver, and

took a position as money-order clerk in the post office, where he remained for a number of years, attaining the position of Assistant Postmaster, and receiving the indorsement of the citizens of Denver. During the war, he disbursed fully \$37,000,000 of Government money, and while in the post office no less than \$7,000,000 passed through his hands, yet his accounts were always correct, and not a hint of discrepancy was ever uttered concerning them. In May, 1879, he was selected from among a large number for the position of City Passenger Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company in Denver, and still continues to act in that capacity. In 1874, he entered the militia service of the State as a private, and was successively promoted to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain of the Governor's Guard. He was appointed on Gov. Routt's staff as the first Inspector General of the State, with the rank of Colonel. He helped to mold the law governing the State militia, and was actively identified with the militia service until the pressure of private business required his entire attention. Since the war, Col. Shepperd has not identified himself with either political party, but gives his support to what he considers the best man, irrespective of party. In religion, he holds the same liberal views, and, while retaining his own opinions, allows every man to think for himself, so long as he does not encroach upon the rights of others; while socially he is genial and sociable, quick to make acquaintance, and form lasting friendships, and rejoices in the possession of a large number of strong personal friends.

ANTON SCHINDELHOLZ.

Anton Schindelholz was born in Luzerne, Switzerland, in 1832, and reared beneath the shadows which the Alpine peaks fling over the Swiss landscape. He came to Colorado in 1860, bringing with him no capital save hardy muscles, thrifty habits, and a determination to win a fortune, that has been happily crowned by success. His father

had died when he was thirteen years old, and at that early age he was compelled to commence a rugged experience with the world, working steadily, and saving his earnings, until he had accumulated sufficient means to cross the ocean from the Old World to the New. Prior to his coming to Colorado, he lived three years in Leavenworth, Kan., and, like thousands of others, came hither, reveling in the golden dreams of sudden wealth. A short experience in Cartier Gulch, however, dispelled this illusion, and the sober judgment of the man asserted itself over the visionary hopes of the enthusiast. Purchasing a ranche, which he stocked with cattle, he there laid the foundation of his wealth, by devoting his time and money to the increase and improvement of his stock. Dairy-farming has also claimed his attention, and on his ranche, near Denver, he has produced large quantities of butter and cheese, conducting a successful business, in these products, for two years. In Elbert County, about fifty miles east of Denver, he has carried on an extensive business in raising and selling stock, in connection with his partner, Mr. Benkelman, owning, in 1879, ten thousand head of cattle, and shipping several thousand head to Kansas City, in the same year. Though this firm has operated heavily in Texas cattle, they admit that there is more remuneration in raising native than imported stock. Mr. Schindelholz has become a permanent resident of Denver, since 1878, and occupies his beautiful residence at the corner of Thirtieth and Lawrence streets. He was married in Elbert County, Colo., in 1868, to Miss Mary Dietermann, by whom he has had several children. His wife was also one of the early settlers of this Territory, and experienced all the dangers and hardships of a frontier life. A short time before her marriage to Mr. Schindelholz, her family were driven from their home by Indians, and several of her friends were killed, she herself narrowly escaping with her life. Mr. Schindelholz is so well known throughout this county, both as an upright citizen and an enterprising business man, that any extended sketch of him is unneces-



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sary. During a twenty years' residence in Colorado, he has accumulated a fortune sufficient to allow him to spend the remainder of his days in ease and luxury.

DAVID T. SANDERSON.

Mr. Sanderson is of Scotch descent. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 22, 1835. He remained there until twenty years of age, when he came to America and located at Peoria, Ill. Soon afterward he became book-keeper, paymaster and contractor of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company. He remained with that Company until 1862, when he entered the Army as Adjutant of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and served during the war. After the war, he returned to Peoria, Ill., but did not engage in any business until 1871, when he removed to Denver, Colo., and became book-keeper in the wholesale and retail house of Birks Cornforth. He remained with that firm six and a half years, when he became a partner in the Denver Spice Mills, under the firm name of L. Alkire & Co., and since that time the firm, through their business integrity, and the superior goods manufactured, have succeeded in building up a trade creditable to themselves and to the industry of the city.

RT. REV. JOHN FRANKLIN SPALDING, D. D.

The Missionary Bishop of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico was unanimously elected Bishop of this diocese, October 24, 1873, as successor to Bishop Randall (deceased), by the House of Bishops, assembled in New York City. He arrived in Denver February 27, 1874, and entered at once upon the duties of his office, having been kindly received by the church people, who did all in their power to give him a hospitable welcome. Since his consecration, Bishop Spalding has been assiduously and actively engaged in the duties of his enormous diocese. Such is the vast extent of his jurisdiction and the inadequate means of transit, that fully one-half of his time is spent in traveling—not in luxurious Pullman cars, but over mountain tracks, on horseback and by stage, ac-

cepting any accommodation which wayside hospitality can offer. Everywhere is his presence hailed; wherever he goes the cause of the Church gains a stimulus. In the few years of his episcopate, the number of communicants have doubled, so has the working staff of his clergy. In his arduous and efficient labor, he has consecrated fifteen new churches and chapels; seven parsonages have been built in as many different parishes; twenty-seven parishes have been organized, besides forty places where services are held. A theological college is being established in Denver, which it is hoped will supply the much needed men to occupy many centers where churches are needed. The Bishop is daily endeavoring to draw funds from the East, and even receives donations from England to carry on his work. He has been greatly encouraged in the marked success of his Cathedral schools, which are prosperous beyond his expectations, and give evidence under their present efficient management, of a future development which will be at least equal to the increase of the city. In all his hard and anxious work he has, in Mrs. Spalding, a wife "meet for him," and, hand in hand, they walk the same path which has been trodden by some of the chief men of the Church, men who have, by great self-sacrifice, given themselves, body and soul, to the propagating of that faith which alone can lift men above the sordid life of this earth and make them live, not unto themselves, but unto Him who died for them and rose again, that all who take His name might go about doing good and finally enter that home where those who spend and are spent for his service, will be enriched with the true riches forever. When Bishop Spalding entered upon the duties of his office he found the church schools, since their leader had fallen, were becoming embarrassed and in imminent danger of great loss; but, taking up the work, he has carried forward the plans of his predecessor, and has been rewarded by the success and improvement of the work in all directions, and the encouraging prospects for the future. In the fall of 1874, Bishop Spalding succeeded, in the

House of Bishops, in having New Mexico detached from Colorado, and made, with Arizona, a special missionary jurisdiction. But one Bishop had been elected and consecrated for the same, and he, having resigned, and another, subsequently elected, having declined, the provisional charge of New Mexico and Arizona was urged so strongly upon Bishop Spalding by the Presiding Bishops and the Board of Missions, that he consented, in the fall of 1878, to assume the episcopal oversight of that immense district, so that what was said of Bishop Talbot, when Missionary Bishop of the Northwest is true of him, viz., "That he is the Bishop of all outdoors." The Bishop's early life was spent in the New England States, fitting himself for his life-work. He was born at Belgrade, Me., August 25, 1828, and is the eldest son of John and Lydia Spalding. Having fitted himself for college at Camden, Kent's Hill (Maine) Wesleyan Seminary, and North Yarmouth Academy, he entered Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1849. After graduating with high honors, in 1853, he taught school as Principal of East Pittston Academy, Maine, one term. He was Preceptor of Dennyville Academy the winter and spring terms of 1854, and in October entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, and graduated from that institution June 24, 1857. On July 8, he was ordained deacon in St. Stephen's Church, Portland, Me., and August 1 appointed missionary at St. James' Church, Oldtown, Me.; July 14, 1858, ordained priest by Bishop Burgess, in Christ Church, Gardiner, Me.; August 1, 1859, became Rector of St. George's Church, Lee, Mass.; November 1, 1860, became assistant Minister of Grace Church, Providence, R. I.; November 1, 1861, dissolved his connection with Grace Church, and April 1, 1862, became Rector of Saint Paul's Church, Erie, Penn. In 1865, he commenced the erection of a new church edifice, built of stone, in the early English style of architecture, with sittings for 800 persons, costing \$65,000; October 16, was elected by the General Convention a member of the Board of Missions

of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, for Western Pennsylvania, and re-elected subsequently every third year for the diocese of Pittsburgh; organized St. John's Church, Erie, of which he was Dean, in 1866; built St. John's Church in 1867, at a cost of \$5,000. In 1868, he was a member of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which met in New York. In 1869, he organized the Church of the Cross and Crown, Erie, and built a church seating 300 persons. In October, 1871, he was a member of the General Convention, which met in Baltimore, and in 1872, built Trinity Chapel, Erie, Penn. He received the degrees of A. B. and A. M., at Bowdoin College, Maine, and that of D. D. from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He was married June 6, 1864, at Erie, Penn., by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, to Lavinia Spencer, daughter of Judah C. Spencer, and has a family of five children—three sons and two daughters.

SUMNER STOWE.

The hale and vigorous proprietor of the Williams House, in West Denver, is Sumner Stowe, approaching in years the Scriptural limit of three score years and ten, without any visible sign of physical or mental decay. He was born in Worcester County, Mass., in the year 1816. Having received the usual advantages which that model State, through her public schools, has afforded to all her children, he became an apprentice at the shoemaker's trade for a year, and then sought employment as a journeyman, working at his native town until his removal to Indiana, in 1840. After several years' experience in the grocery business at Pleasant Hill, in that State, he settled in the town of Utica, on the Wabash, opening a boot and shoe store, which he conducted very successfully during a long residence in that place. In 1861, he was agent of the Toledo & Wabash Railroad, at West Lebanon, Ind., dealing in grain quite heavily while holding this position, but, owing to some disastrous operations, he was compelled, in order to provide a better maintenance for his fam-

ily, to relinquish his position as agent of the company and resume his old trade. Returning to Utica, he started a little business, but in a short time removed to Frankfort, and established himself in business there for several years. In the mean time, his youngest son, who was in delicate health, had come to Colorado, accompanied by his mother, to try the effects of this climate in restoring failing strength. The change seemed at first very beneficial, and, in the hope that a permanent residence here would finally effect a complete cure, Mr. Stowe disposed of his business in Indiana and came to Denver in December, 1874. Since becoming a resident of Colorado, he has lived and done business in various portions of the State, at Mount Vernon and Morrison, being connected with J. W. Bailey, in the stone business, at the latter place. Mr. Stowe was proprietor of the Gilpin House, in Denver, during part of 1875-76, and, in December, 1876, took charge of the Williams House, in West Denver, which he still controls. The Williams House is an old and respectable hotel, a pleasant place for a traveler, and capable of accommodating quite a number of patrons. In the management of the house, Mr. Stowe is assisted by his oldest and sole surviving son, who is well adapted to the position by reason of a good commercial education and previous connection with several large business establishments in Chicago. Mr. Stowe was married to Miss Catharine Arheart, of Pleasant Hill, Ind., in 1841, by whom he has had three children—two sons and a daughter. Their youngest son, whom his parents had destined for a bright career, yielded slowly but surely, to the insidious inroads of consumption, until finally his young existence was terminated in the "sleep that knows no waking," and the cherished hopes of his parents were wrecked and swept away forever. Mr. Stowe was at one time Postmaster in the town of Pleasant Hill, Ind., during the administration of President Polk. In politics he is now a Republican. His family profess Presbyterianism, and are worshipers in Seventeenth Street Presbyterian Church of Denver. His life

has been a long and busy one, marked by many reverses, and tinged by the shadow of domestic bereavements, but the sunshine of prosperity, piercing the somber clouds that hung over his manhood's prime, has brightened and gladdened his declining years.

REV. M. F. SORESENSEN.

Rev. M. F. Sorensen, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Littleton, is a native of Denmark, and a graduate of the University of Copenhagen. In the year 1844, he came to New York City, and in 1846, went to Nashotah Theological Seminary, in the then Territory of Wisconsin. Having completed his theological course, he was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Kemper, in 1848. The first three years of his ministry were spent in Waukesha and Dodge Counties, Wis., after which he accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Mishawaka, Ind. In 1855, he removed to Northern Wisconsin, and for fifteen years resided in the village of Waupaca, where he organized and built St. Mark's Church. In 1871, he accepted a call to St. Peter's Church, Sycamore, Ill., and remained here until 1873, when he removed to Colorado, on account of his wife's health. Previously to settling in Littleton, he officiated at Colorado Springs and Cañon City.

WILLIAM A. SMITH.

This gentleman was born in England, November 5, 1840. His father was a native of Brighton, and his mother of Lincolnshire, England. He remained at his home until 1850, when his parents removed to the United States, and located in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1851, his mother died, and soon after he accompanied his father to Chicago, and served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade under his father's direction. In 1857, he went to Kansas City, Mo., and followed his trade one year. He then removed to Mound City, Oak Co., Mo., and engaged in the same business until February, 1860, when he removed to Colorado, and located at Black Hawk. He followed his trade and also engaged

as millwright in the construction of mills at that place. He then went to Empire and engaged in the same business. Soon after, he made a contract with Lunstrum & Courtright, to furnish them logs for their mill. He filled the contract successfully, and having acquired some capital, in 1860 he constructed a quartz-mill in partnership with his father. But this enterprise not proving satisfactory, he sold out, and soon afterward, at the opening of the war, enlisted in Company C, First Colorado Infantry, under Captain Richard Sopris. In the spring of 1862, the regiment was ordered to New Mexico, and returned in the fall to winter quarters at Camp Weld. In the spring of 1863, he was ordered on a campaign against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Sioux Indians. He returned to Camp Weld in the spring of 1865, and having obtained a veteran's furlough, he went to St. Louis and married, and in the fall of the same year, was mustered out of the service. Soon after, he went to Arizona to fill a Government contract for corn; having completed his contract in the fall of 1866, he sailed from San Francisco to New York, and remained in the East until the summer of 1867, when he returned to Colorado and located on Wisconsin Ranche, near Denver. But on account of an outbreak of the Indians, he was compelled to remove to Denver in 1869. He was appointed upon the police force, and soon after elected Constable. In 1871, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and in 1873 was elected City Marshal. In the spring of 1875, he removed to his ranche, and remained there one year. In 1876, he was appointed Under Sheriff, by David J. Cook, Sheriff of Arapahoe County, and has since that time acted in that capacity.

MASON M. SEAVEY.

Mr. Seavey was born in Oxford County, Me., in 1839; he had the misfortune, when only seven years old, to lose his mother, and from that time up to 1852, lived with one of the neighbors, working on the farm in summer and going to school for a few months in winter. When he was thirteen years old, he removed, with his father, to Illinois,

and spent the next four years working on his father's farm, and clerking in a country store in the town of Gardiner. From there, he went to Joliet, and engaged in the drug business for three years, acquiring in that time a thorough knowledge of pharmacy. While thus employed, the fever of excitement in regard to Pike's Peak, in 1859, invaded the town and carried with it a number of young men, and among them young Seavey, who started across the Plains in quest of adventure and a fabulous fortune. Reaching Fort Kearney, the expedition disbanded and scattered to the four winds. Mason Seavey returned to Joliet and went to farming until the spring of the following year, when he started a second time for the Rocky Mountains; reaching Golden, he lost no time in seeking employment, and was fortunate enough to connect himself with D. K. Wall, of that city, now Wall & Witter, of Denver. In the course of a year, he owned a grocery store of his own, in Golden, and was doing a splendid business until he met with a disaster that was overwhelming in its ruin. His wagon train, consisting of several teams freighted with a valuable consignment of goods, had proceeded in safety from the Missouri River to within eighty-five miles of Denver, when they were attacked by a band of Indians, supposed to be Arapahoes, near the Cut Off road, who killed two of the teamsters, drove off all the stock and almost destroyed every thing they could not conveniently carry off. After settling with his creditors, he was forced to retire from business, but undaunted by the heavy loss he had endured, opened in the following year in Central City, doing a flourishing business there for five years, until forced a second time to yield to commercial disaster. Extensive credits and hard times forced him into bankruptcy, and when he had emerged from this legal furnace, a few friends of his better days assisted him very materially in building up a successful commission and collection business, which he conducted up to the time he moved to Denver, in 1872. Since his residence here, Mr. Seavey has been variously



David K. Hall

occupied, and is now engaged in the grocery business, in the brick store, 760 Larimer street, which he built in 1874. Mr. Seavey was married in 1872, to Miss Ella M. Davis, of Ralston Creek, and has an interesting family. Mr. Seavey is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a pronounced Republican in politics.

LEWIS SCHROERS.

This gentleman, a native of Germany, was born October 16, 1830. When but fifteen years of age, his parents emigrated to America, arriving in Milwaukee the 22d of June, 1845. With the usual steady, persevering energy characteristic of the Germans, they began clearing a farm in the heavy-timbered lands near Oak Creek, Wis. After nine years of hard labor with his father on this farm, Mr. Schroers removed to Dane County, where he farmed until 1862, when he determined to seek his fortune in the Far West. Soon after his arrival, he settled on his present farm on the Platte, near what is now called Island Station, which he has fenced and otherwise improved, until he now has one of the finest farms in the county. He was married, October 11, 1855, to Miss Abby Knoblock, who died in March, 1857, leaving one child, who is still living.

HENRY D. STEELE.

Mr. Steele is a native of Orange County, Vt., born on the 28th of August, 1822. When he was four years of age, his parents removed to Western New York, and settled in Lancaster, Erie County, ten miles east of the city of Buffalo, where he resided until 1847. He then went West to Illinois, whither his mother and the rest of the family followed him in 1849. He then settled in Bureau County, and engaged successively in farming, lumber and grain business, after which he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, as station agent at Malden. During the war, he was the enrolling officer of the Government for Bureau County, and also served for several years as Town Clerk. He resided in Bureau County until 1866, when he came to Den-

ver to take a position as book-keeper and manager for D. G. Peabody, in the dry-goods and clothing business. In 1868, he started in the grocery business for himself, in a small frame building, two doors below his present location on Fifteenth street, then on the very outskirts of the business portion of the city. In December, 1871, he removed to his present store, opposite the post-office, on the corner of Fifteenth and Lawrence streets. He has served, with credit, as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Arapahoe County, since 1874, having been twice elected to that office. Mr. Steele is regarded as one of the most reliable and estimable citizens of Denver. He was married, May 1, 1850, to Miss Louisa Peabody, of Orange County, Vt., and has six children.

HON. AMOS STECK.

For the data for the following brief sketch of the life of Hon. Amos Steck, the present Judge of the County Court of Arapahoe County, we are indebted to a gentleman who knew him as a boy, was well acquainted with his father, and who is familiar with his subsequent history. Judge Steck is of German descent, his grandfather, a prominent minister of the Lutheran Church, coming from Germany and settling, in an early day, in Western Pennsylvania, where he was one of the founders of his Church. His father, Michael Steck, was also a Lutheran minister, and removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, in which State Judge Steck was born. When he was seven years old, he was taken to Pennsylvania by his father, who returned and resumed pastoral charge of his former Church. Judge Steck's uncle, Caleb Cope, a wealthy silk merchant of Philadelphia, took him to that city, where he enjoyed the advantage of a thorough education, afterward studying law under the instruction of Judge Richard Colter, a prominent lawyer of Western Pennsylvania, and afterward Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. On the discovery of gold in California in 1849, he was one of the first to make the overland trip to the Pacific

Coast, an arduous undertaking in those days, the journey being one not only of hardship but of extreme peril. Returning to Pennsylvania, he married Miss McLaughlin, an old schoolmate, to whom he had been deeply attached in his boyhood. Removing to Wisconsin, he engaged in milling, and, in 1860, came to Denver, where he has been prominently identified with the affairs of the city and Territory, having served as a member of the Territorial Council, Mayor of the city of Denver, and Receiver of Public Moneys in the United States Land Office. In all these positions, he was active, prompt and efficient. During this time, he was engaged more or less in the practice of law until his election as County Judge, several years ago. He was one of the builders of the Platte Water Canal, which furnishes water for irrigating the city, adding to its healthfulness and cleanliness, and supplying nourishment to the numerous beautiful trees which line the streets of Denver, rendering it one of the most shady and delightful cities on the American Continent. Judge Steck is a man of most remarkable memory, not only of what he reads, but of what he sees and hears. It is said he knows people by their voice, step, etc., whom he has not seen for years, while his recollection of faces, names, dates and events is simply wonderful. Occupying a position in the Denver Post Office in an early day, when the long lines of strangers constantly filing past the window for their mail surpassed those even of the past summer, it is said that he not only never failed to recognize a stranger on his second visit to the Post Office, but would call him by name and tell him at once, and without looking, whether there was any mail for him. His acquaintance with ancient and modern history and poetical and classical literature is not surpassed by that of any other man in Colorado; and, although Judge Steck has never traveled abroad, visitors from foreign countries say that his knowledge of the location of streets, buildings, places of historic interest and works of art in foreign cities is most remarkable. As a Judge, he is known for his

strict impartiality and incorruptible integrity. That his decisions are eminently just is shown by the uniformity with which they have been sustained by the higher courts. Among the citizens of Colorado, Judge Steck is known as a man of generous nature, fine poetic temperament and active sympathies. Quick and impulsive in manner, he conceals beneath a blunt exterior a tender, compassionate heart, ever ready to relieve distress and help the poor and needy.

JASPER P. SEARS, SR.

Mr. Sears was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1808. At the age of eighteen, he went to Sandusky County, Ohio, and for two years followed the stage business, running from Sandusky to Cleveland, on the Detroit and Buffalo route. For six years after this, he was engaged in merchandising in Marion County, Ohio, whence he removed to Janesville, Wis. He followed farming there until 1860 when he came to Denver, engaging in the grocery business, which he continued about ten years. The rich reports from New Mexico attracted him thither, where he remained about six years. Returning to Denver, he has since made his home in this city. He was married January 12, 1830. Mr. Sears is a man who has been prominently identified with the business interests of Colorado, though failing health for several years has precluded him from engaging actively in trade. As a pioneer, a successful business man and a useful member of society, Mr. Sears is well and favorably known.

PRESTON T. SLAYBACK.

While Colorado is attracting the attention of tourists, invalids and speculators, she is also collecting within her borders men of capital and reputation as successful merchants and useful citizens in other States. In this class, it is proper to include Mr. Preston T. Slayback, whose past career may be thus briefly sketched. He was born in Shelbyville, Mo., in 1842, and received an academical education at the Masonic College, of Lexington, Mo. At the age of sixteen, he was

employed as clerk in a wholesale grocery house in St. Joe, but subsequently became connected with a large grain commission house in St. Louis, and remained in their service several years. In 1867, he moved to New Orleans, and in connection with his brother established the well-known and extensive business of C. T. Slayback & Co. After several years' residence in the Southern metropolis, during which the operations of the firm were uniformly successful, he returned to St. Louis in 1874, and embarked in the grain commission business with his brother, under the firm name of Slayback & Brother. Withdrawing from this business a few months ago, he came to Denver and associated himself with E. Humphrey, the well-known grocer, in the establishment corner Fifteenth and Stout streets, where under the firm name of Humphrey & Slayback, a safe and growing business in staple and fancy groceries, produce, grain and canned fruits is conducted. Mr. Slayback was married in St. Louis, in 1867, to Miss Emma McCourtney, step-daughter to H. P. Sherburne, of that city, and is the father of four children.

NATHANIEL W. SAMPLE.

The career of Nathaniel W. Sample, Master Mechanic of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, is that of a skillful mechanic, and gallant soldier, and fully deserves a sketch in this volume. He was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1844, and in his youth, from the age of twelve to his sixteenth year, pursued an academical course of studies at Litz, Penn. The next eight years were spent in the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Pennsylvania, where, by apprenticeship and journey work, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the details of his present profession. Abandoning this useful and remunerative field of labor, he sought distinction in the more honorable, but dangerous, service of his country, winning a splendid record in the war of the Union, entering the army as First Lieutenant of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, participating in thirty-two general engagements, and promoted to Assistant Inspector General of the

First Cavalry Division of the Military Division of Mississippi, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman commanding. During a short period after the close of the war, he was again employed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, but formed no permanent connection till the year 1871, when he accepted the position of foreman of the machine-shops of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, bringing with him to Denver the first three engines used on that road. In 1876, he was appointed to his present position as Master Mechanic of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and has brought to the execution of the duties of this responsible office such theoretical and practical knowledge of mechanics as the construction and operation of a great road demand. One must travel over this line to comprehend the difficulties of operating it, and to realize the responsibility resting upon him who stands sponsor both for engine and engineer. It may be interesting for the reader to know that on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, freight cars, as well as passenger, are provided with air-brake appliances, thus ensuring a greater degree of safety, and permitting greater speed; and it is due to Mr. Sample to record that the credit of this safe and economical arrangement belongs to him. He instigated the improvement, and carried it into execution, when his project had been approved by the Company. With such men at the head of departments, the problem of safe and successful railroading would seem to be nearly solved.

JOHN W. SMITH.

Prominent among the men to whom Colorado is indebted for her material prosperity, her mountain railway system, the development of her agricultural and mineral resources, and especially of her milling and manufacturing interests, is John W. Smith. Born in Pennsylvania September 24, 1815, he removed with his family to Kansas in 1858, and, in 1860, came to Colorado in his own conveyance, a light buggy and span of mules, making the trip in three weeks, and arriving in Denver on the 3d of June. Mr. Smith is an

exception among the successful and wealthy men of Colorado, most of whom came here poor. He, on the contrary, brought with him to the Territory not less than \$20,000. Before leaving Atchison, Kan., he fitted out a train of ox and horse teams, which he loaded with merchandise, a quartz-mill, a planing-mill, and a small French portable buhr grist-mill. Renting a small building, at the enormous rent of \$75 a month, he opened a grocery, flour and feed store, but the house proving too small, and the rent too large, he soon afterward erected a substantial two story brick store, in which he continued to do business until 1867, with the exception of two years, during which time he turned the tables, and rented out his building at the modest (?) sum of \$350 a month. The quartz-mill he set up on Left Hand Creek, in Boulder County, while the planing-mill (the first, by the way, ever brought to the Territory), was set up in Denver. Both of these he soon disposed of to other parties. With the grist-mill, which he set up in Denver, he ground the first corn and wheat ever ground in Colorado, and that milling in those days was profitable business is seen from the price—\$1.50 per hundred—which he received for grinding all kinds of grain. This mill yielded him a net income of \$100 a day. In 1865, to meet the demands of his increasing business, he erected a large steam-mill in West Denver, but the price of wood, which alone he used for fuel, advancing to \$35 a cord, he determined to secure cheaper motive power, and built a much larger mill, and secured water to run it, from the Union Ditch Company. This mill, in turn, being insufficient to meet the demands of his constantly increasing business, in 1874, he erected another, and still larger one, known as the Excelsior Flouring Mills, and, in 1879, sold the same to J. K. Mullen for \$32,000. It will thus be seen that he has erected, in the city of Denver alone, no less than five flour-mills, including the portable grist-mill, which he brought from Kansas. Beside these, he erected, in 1869, the large brick block in West Denver, known as the Denver Woolen

Mills, the first and only woolen-mill ever built in Colorado. He then formed a partnership with John Winterbottom, of Edina, Mo., and entered largely into the manufacture of woolen goods, which they continued for eight years. During all these years, Mr. Smith has been largely engaged in both placer and quartz mining. He erected his second quartz-mill at Gold Dirt, in Boulder County, his third, fourth, and fifth at Mosquito, Park County, the sixth, at Granite, Lake County, and had about completed the seventh, at California Gulch, when he became satisfied that gold-bearing quartz was not likely to be found in that locality, sufficient to supply his mill, he abandoned the work. During the summer of 1867, he hired prospectors, who prospected over much of the ground where rich carbonates have since been found, but Mr. Smith remarks, that he hired men to find gold lodes, not carbonates. In 1869, he built the famous White Rock Flouring Mill, in Boulder County, at a cost of over \$20,000. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1878. In 1868-69, he built the American House, which for ten years, was the largest hotel in Colorado, and in which have been entertained more guests than any other house in Denver. In 1876, he purchased the Inter-Ocean Hotel, which is now run in connection with the American. He inaugurated the Colorado Savings' Bank in 1871, and, during his residence in Colorado, has been very active in building, dealing in real estate, etc. In 1863-64, he invested over \$40,000 in building the Platte Water Canal, commonly called the Smith Ditch, and now owned by the city of Denver. His associates were Hon. Amos Steck, and Fred Z. Salomon. To this enterprise, the city is indebted for its fine gardens, beautiful shrubbery, and dense shade, which add millions to the value of its property. In the early part of 1879, Mr. Smith, with J. S. Brown, C. B. Kountz, and others, determined that the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, which had been built as far as Morrison, should be extended to the South Park, and began a canvass of the city for subscriptions



Yours Truly
W. E. Wilson M.D.

for that purpose. Amid great discouragements, they continued the canvass persistently from day to day for two months, at the end of which time \$300,000 had been subscribed. A construction company was formed, of which Mr. Smith was chosen President, which office he holds to the present time. The contract was soon let for grading the Platte and Deer Creek Cañons, and the building of the road has steadily progressed until it has reached the Arkansas Valley. The people of Colorado are indebted to Mr. Smith for the active part he has taken in building the South Park Railroad, as well as his many other enterprises, which have proved of so much benefit to the State and its chief city. On the 15th of December, 1879, the Denver City Steam Heating Company was organized, for the purpose of heating the city by steam, by the Holly system. This company comprises a number of the most substantial and energetic citizens of Denver. Mr. Smith was chosen President, and it is hoped that during the coming year, the works will be put into active operation.

WILLIAM B. O. SKELTON.

Mr. Skelton was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., March 27, 1813. When about twelve years of age, he was placed at the carpenter's bench to learn the trade, being then so small that it was necessary for him to stand on a block to perform his work. He followed the carpenter's trade up to 1849, when, on the discovery of gold in California, he, in company with a party of 300, chartered a steamboat in which they descended the Ohio River and ascended the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to St. Joseph, Mo., from which place they started across the continent for California. In that State, he followed his trade about two years, when he returned to Pittsburgh. In 1852, he came West to Davenport, Iowa. He was one of the seven original pre-emptors of Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, opposite the city of that name. He resided in Davenport and Rock Island contracting and building, and running the Union

House, until 1860. He spent the summer of 1860, and 1861, in Colorado, and in the spring of 1862, came with his family as a permanent settler. In the fall of the same year, he purchased a claim to 160 acres of land on the Platte, about nine miles from Denver and near the present village of Littleton, on which he erected, near the bank of the river, a small cabin of hewn logs, which he hauled from the divide. During the great flood of 1864, the river overflowed its banks for a quarter of a mile beyond the cabin, and not relishing a second like experience, he moved it, in the fall, to its present more elevated location, where it forms a part of his granary. He then pre-empted a homestead adjoining, which, with the original claim, composes his fine farm of 320 acres, on which, the past year, he raised not less than 200 tons of hay, twenty-five acres of corn, and 3,700 bushels of small grain. Mr. Skelton was married, May 10, 1845, to Miss Katharine Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, Penn., a native of Washington County, in the same State, and has three sons and one daughter living. He has devoted his attention, in addition to his farming and mining interests, more or less to stock raising, having a herd of 100 head on the South Park. His efforts for the improvement of the breeds of horses have resulted beneficially. He is the owner of two of the finest horses in the State, one of pure Norman-percheron blood, imported from France, and the other a thoroughbred Kentucky horse, of finest mold and giving evidence of great speed. Mr. Skelton is justly regarded as one of the most enterprising and substantial farmers of the Centennial State.

JAMES M. STRICKLER.

J. M. Strickler, cashier of the Exchange Bank, of Denver, is a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. He was born on a farm in Page County, on the 10th of November, 1836. Receiving an academic education, he left home at the age of seventeen, going west to St. Joseph, Mo. In 1854, he went to Oregon, in the same State, and was employed as a book-keeper in a mercantile

house, in which, at the end of two years, he became a partner. In 1862, he started west in charge of a stock of goods for a gentleman of his county, and, on arriving in Denver, disposed of them, and became the book-keeper for the firm of Pickett, Lincoln & Flemming. In 1864, he entered into a partnership with Mr. Lincoln, and together they conducted an auction and commission house for about eight years. The firm is at present Paul & Strickler, and is the largest auction house in the State. Mr. Strickler's connection with the business has been constant for more than fifteen years, although owing to the pressure of other business he has not given it his active personal attention for several years. He was elected, in 1873, to the office of Treasurer of Arapahoe County, and conducted the financial affairs of the county in a highly creditable manner for four years. He was one of the originators and a Director of the Exchange Bank in 1875, and during the past year has occupied the position of Cashier. Mr. Strickler possesses, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the mercantile community, by whom he is regarded as a safe, sound and conservative financier.

HENRY STEWART.

Mr. Stewart was born in Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., August 15, 1843. He received a public school education, and afterward entered Rock River Seminary, and graduated from the commercial department of that institution in 1865. Soon afterward he came to Colorado, and spent six months in mining. He then returned to Denver, and clerked in the Tremont House, and Carr House two years. For the next four years he was engaged in freighting across the Plains, after which he took a contract for furnishing ties on the Union Pacific Railroad. He then took a contract for grading on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, upon which he was engaged two seasons. He then came to Denver and bought a billiard hall, and, after one year in that business, sold out. In the spring of 1872, he purchased G. A. Jones' stock of house-furnishing goods, and has since continued the same, dealing

in new and second-hand house-furnishing goods at 348 Blake street, where he has met with good success. He was married, November 30, 1872, to Melissa, daughter of Amos Hicks, of Lawrence, Kan.

ARNOLD STEDMAN, M. D.

Dr. Stedman was born at Hartland, Somerset Co., Me., February 22, 1839. After fitting himself for college at Maine State Seminary, he entered Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1862. His studies were broken up, however, in September of that year, when he entered the army and served as Orderly Sergeant of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Maine Infantry, until August 23, 1863. During that time, he was in the Department of the Gulf, in the Nineteenth Army Corps. He was with Gen. Banks in his expedition up Red River, and afterward participated in the battle of Irish Bend. He was present at the passing of Port Hudson by Farragut's Fleet, and during the siege and surrender of that stronghold. After he was mustered out of the service, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Benson, at Newport, Me., and afterward at Portland, with Dr. S. H. Tewksbury, after which he attended two courses of lectures at the Maine Medical College, also at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and one course at Pittsfield, Mass. He graduated at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in November, 1865. He then settled in Dexter, Me., in the practice of medicine, which he continued about four years, and served as a member of the Town School Committee during two years of his residence there. He came to Denver, Colo., in the spring of 1870, and has since that time been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Denver Medical Association, and was President of that society one year; also a member and first Secretary of the State Medical Society, and was President of the Society for the years 1878-79. He is a member of the School Board of District No. 1, which includes all schools in the city proper. He was married, October 24, 1866, to Clara Adelaide, third

daughter of S. B. Brown, Esq., formerly of Bangor, and now of Portland, Me.

REV. THOMPSON L. SMITH.

Rev. T. L. Smith, Pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Denver is a native of Virginia, and was born May 3, 1823. After graduating at the Alexandria Theological Seminary, at the age of twenty-two, he went to Georgia, where he was ordained by Bishop Elliott, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and remained nine years, establishing several churches. He was stationed throughout various parts of the State, until 1854, when he went to Charleston, W. Va., and took charge of the Episcopal Church there, remaining until the breaking-out of the war. He was commissioned Chaplain, under the provisional government of Virginia, over all the forces in West Virginia, and afterward held the rank of Major. He held the office of Senior Chaplain throughout the war, with headquarters at Staunton, Va. Since the war, he has been actively engaged in the ministry, a part of the time in New Brunswick, but most of the time in Missouri Valley, where he was engaged in establishing churches. Having united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, he was sent by the General Council to Denver, arriving in July, 1879, and at once organized the first church of his denomination in Colorado.

ALFRED SAYRE.

Among the landmarks in the legal history of Colorado, prominent as a pioneer, and occupying no secondary place at the bar, is Alfred Sayre. Born in Deckertown, Sussex Co., N. J., March 10, 1834, he was taken when but a child, to Western New York, by his parents, who located in Canadice, Ontario County, then called Lake Country, and regarded as "the West." He was reared on a farm, and after reaching his majority, he was enabled, by saving his earnings acquired by teaching common schools during a portion of the year, to obtain an academic education, and prepare himself for the junior class in college, but not seeing his

way clear, owing to lack of means to complete a college course, he abandoned the purpose, and entered a law office in Canandaigua, the county seat of Ontario County. His preceptor was Stephen Van Rensselaer Mallory. After studying in his office about two years, he was made managing clerk. Before his application for admission to the bar, the sudden death of his preceptor left a large amount of business in the office requiring his attention, and as the general term of the Supreme Court of the State in his district would not convene until somewhat later, he applied to the Judges of his district for letters to the Judges of the adjoining district, and obtaining the same, upon presentation to the court in Buffalo, the rules were suspended, and he was allowed to enter the class of that district, and undergo examination for admission to practice law. The examination was held in open court, and under the personal supervision of the four Judges. As an indication of the rigidity with which candidates for admission to the bar were examined in those days, among fifteen applicants composing the class, three only, including himself, were admitted, the rest being rejected. Resisting all importunities to settle in Canandaigua, he turned his steps westward, coming in 1857, to Omaha, Neb., then a small frontier village, and the only place of any note at all between the Missouri River and Salt Lake City.

In the winter of 1859-60, attracted by the glowing accounts of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, and believing that region to be a second California, he started across the Plains, on foot, for the new El Dorado, then known as Cherry Creek gold diggings. He walked the entire distance, and arrived in Denver on the 24th of March, 1860. A few weeks later, he formed a copartnership with others, and went to California Gulch, where they mined that summer, with moderate success. Leaving California Gulch in September, under the delusion that it would be dangerous to remain there during the winter, he found upon returning to Denver, that the people were excited over the reported discovery of rich placer diggings in the

San Juan Mountains, by one Capt. Baker. There was a great stampede for those mines, and he was persuaded, against his better judgment, to join a party going there instead of returning to Omaha, or further East, as he had intended to do. He went, crossing the Sangre de Cristo Pass and Rio Grande River, going through Costilla, Conejos, San Antonio, Oho Caliente, Abique and Pergosa Springs, into the San Juan country. The trip was one of hardship, if not of peril, as they had to pass through a portion of the Navajos' country, which tribe was, at that time, hostile to the whites. Finding no placer or gulch diggings, they left the country, and, in common with many others, fought their way out, the Navajos then having appeared upon the route in considerable force. Upon his arrival in Denver, he returned to the mines of Park and Lake Counties, but his mining adventures were without success. After a short trip to Virginia City, Nev., he returned to Denver, and in 1864, when martial law was proclaimed in the city, he enlisted as a private in the Third Regiment of Colorado Cavalry, coming out of the service as Captain of his Company. He then entered into partnership with Moses Hallett, now Judge of the United States District Court of Colorado, in the practice of law, which partnership continued until Judge Hallett was called to the bench, since which time he has been engaged in practice in this city. Mr. Sayre knows by personal experience the hardships and privations endured by the early pioneers in the Rocky Mountains; has felt the pangs of hunger for days together, while the proximity of the murderous savages rendered even the lighting of a camp-fire the signal of destruction. During his professional career, he has attained a high reputation for legal ability and personal popularity, and, though not a politician, was the candidate of his party for member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1875, and, although defeated by a few votes, he ran largely ahead of his ticket. He has been several times nominated by his party for various offices, but has declined to be a candidate.

ROBERT STOEHR.

Robert Stoehr, proprietor of the Pacific Bakery, 549 Champa street, was born in Germany, in 1850, and emigrated to America in 1871. He first settled in New York City, where he remained until 1876, when he came to Colorado and settled in Denver. He engaged in his trade until he purchased his present place, where he is conducting a prosperous trade. He was married, November 19, 1879, to Miss Emma Folkman, a native of Germany.

HON. ADOLPH SCHINNER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Prussia, April 17, 1831. At fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, and followed the same until he came to the United States, in 1854. Arriving in Baltimore, he found employment as a journeyman printer on the Baltimore *Correspondent*. He soon, however, left for Cincinnati, going from that city to Chicago, and in the spring of 1857, he became one of a party of sixteen young men of that city who went to Kansas and laid out the town of Eudora, on the Shawnee land on the Kansas River. He was engaged in various employments for a time, after which he was employed as a compositor in the offices of the *Herald of Freedom* and the *Lawrence Republican*. He came to Colorado on horseback, with four others, in the spring of 1860. He soon engaged in prospecting, but meeting with indifferent success, he returned to Denver, where he has been, for twenty years, one of the prominent citizens and closely identified with the building-up of the city, being the proprietor of Schinner's Addition, lying on the east of the city and containing 160 acres of land, and some of the finest building sites in Denver. Mr. Schinner served two years as Secretary of the Denver Board of Education. In 1876, he was elected a member of the first State Legislature, and served on the Committees on Stock, Public Buildings, etc. Mr. Schinner was married, in 1862, to a daughter of Joseph Rinot, of Lawrence, Kan. For the past five years, he has been engaged in stock-raising



Abram Walrod

on Coal Creek, where he has a ranche of nearly five hundred acres. He is also an extensive owner of real estate in Denver.

JASPER P. SEARS, JR.

Mr. Sears is one of the remaining pioneers of 1859. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1838. After receiving a good education at Delaware, Ohio, he went to St. Paul, Minn., remaining three years engaged in trade with the Sioux Indians. In 1858, he started westward, wintering at Leavenworth, Kan., and, the following spring, started with a train of ten ox teams, loaded with a general stock of merchandise, for Pike's Peak. After much trouble with the Indians and a great deal of sickness in the party, they arrived in Denver in September, 1859. Mr. Sears, in company with Mr. C. A. Cook, at once opened a general store at the corner of Fifteenth and Larimer streets, under the firm name of C. A. Cook & Co. This was soon changed to a wholesale and retail grocery house on Blake street. After conducting a good business there for four years, they sold out and opened the banking-house of C. A. Cook & Co. This they continued until about 1869, after which Mr. Sears was, for a time, employed as a Government contractor. He has of late years been engaged in the real-estate business and speculating, in which he has been very successful.

JAMES A. SHREVE.

Among those who have demonstrated that agricultural pursuits can be successfully carried on in Colorado is the above-mentioned gentleman. He is an "old-timer," having been here since June 5, 1860. He was born in Lawrenceville, N. J., April 6, 1835. His early life was spent upon a farm and at school up to the age of seventeen, when he entered the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia to learn civil engineering, remaining till the close of the junior year. He then came as far West as Iowa, and followed surveying in that State and Illinois until 1860, when he joined the

crowd of Pike's Peak gold-seekers and came to Colorado. He outfitted near Burlington, Iowa, the party consisting of five, with a four-horse team and an extra horse. But one of the party besides himself is now living in the State. The journey of 900 miles occupied but five weeks. Arriving in Denver June 5, he went at once to the mountains, and engaged in mining in the Hawkeye District, in the town of Wide Awake, near Central. He continued mining four years, and then returned East and engaged in freighting between the Missouri River and the mountains. Although the Indians were very troublesome at that time, he escaped without loss for the entire year. Since 1866, he has directed his attention to gardening, his garden being three times as large as any other in Colorado. He has two acres under glass in Denver, and a farm of eighty acres three miles down the Platte, mostly devoted to gardening purposes. He ships large quantities of vegetables to all parts of the State and along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming. He was married in Denver, in October, 1861, to Miss Susan Horne, and has six sons.

JAMES M. SWEM.

The business of the Transfer Companies of Denver involves considerable capital, the employment of a large number of persons, and executive ability of a very high order in those who successfully direct their management. In view of his large interest in this important industry, and his past honorable record as a citizen, and a soldier in the Union army, the reader is invited to peruse a brief sketch of James M. Swem. He was born in Indiana, and brought up on a farm with his parents, with whom he remained until his seventeenth year, attending school, and assisting at work when his services were needed. When he was old and strong enough to shoulder a musket, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, Col. S. J. Hill commanding, and participated with his comrades in all the dangers and privations to which that gallant regiment was

subjected during the last four years of the civil war. At Vicksburg, under Grant; at the siege of Jackson, Miss.; at Champion Hill and Black River; in the famous Red River campaign, and again in Mississippi, at Old River Lake, when Marmaduke had blockaded the Mississippi River in 1864; at Tupelo, and in the campaign that resulted in the annihilation of Price's army; at Nashville, in the fight with Hood's army; to New Orleans and Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, and thence to Montgomery, Ala. James Swem marched in his regiment, shirking no duty in the camp or on the field of battle. He was wounded twice, in the expedition up Red River, and again at Tupelo, Miss. For several years after the close of the war Mr. Swem had no settled occupation, but during that period he was married, in Iowa, in 1866, to a very estimable lady of that State. In 1872, he removed to Denver, and engaged in the express business, but in the following winter he lost his wagons and horses by fire, and was compelled to seek some other occupation. He tried a hay ranche in the South Park, but owing to the ill health of his family, abandoned that pursuit, and returned to Denver. During the winter of 1873, he sought employment in various lines of business, struggling for a maintenance for his family, and in the summer of 1874, commenced with one team, which he drove himself, to haul freight from the railroads, carefully husbanding his earnings and soliciting patronage, until he was able to hire other teams to assist him in his constantly increasing business. From one team and driver, it has become twelve teams owned by himself, and four more which he hires, while twenty-six persons are now employed by him, such as drivers, clerks, etc. From comparative poverty, he has worked himself into a position of independence, in the financial sense, and has challenged the hearty respect and admiration of the citizens of Denver for the pluck that has carried him through all his troubles, and brought him to the lead of business in the transfer of freight. Mr. Swem is a Republican in politics, liberal in his religious views, and, thanks to

his indomitable energy and industry, enjoying the possession of ample means to extend his business as far as prudence may suggest, or necessity require.

THOMAS R. SEARLE.

Thomas R. Searle was born in Oxfordshire, England, April 12, 1821. He was engaged in business in London until 1849, when he came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, where he engaged in different branches of the mercantile trade, and was agent for the Anchor National Line of steamers, besides engaging extensively in oil speculations, at which he amassed a considerable fortune. In 1871, he went to Salt Lake City, remaining a year, and then went to Nevada, where he engaged extensively in mining for six years. He came to Denver for his health in 1877, purchased a farm four miles from town, on which he built a fine house, and otherwise improved it, until he has one of the finest farms in the county. He has planted a fine orchard of fruit-trees, and is preparing to set out several thousand shade and ornamental trees next season. Mr. Searle has experienced all the ups and downs of an active business career, and is now content to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil and excitement.

JAMES W. SULLIVAN.

J. W. Sullivan, proprietor of the Clifton House, first came to Denver in 1860. He was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., May 10, 1838. He was raised on a farm, and in 1856 began railroading as an employe of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and in 1859 became a locomotive engineer on that road. In 1860, allured by the reports of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, he started across the Plains, driving three yoke of oxen. He arrived at Denver May 1, and soon went over into the South Park, and began mining in the Tarryall Mining District. After a short time, he returned East and entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, running an engine from Galesburg to Peoria, Ill. In July, 1861, he returned to the Michigan Central Rail-

road, and continued with that road, on their leased line, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, until 1870, being employed seven years as Roadmaster. After acting six months as Roadmaster of the Vandalia Road, he went West as Roadmaster of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. About a year later, he went East and had charge as Roadmaster of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. In 1874, he came permanently to Colorado and began mining and contracting railroad supplies, in Boulder County. In December, 1878, he purchased the Clifton House, in Denver, of which he assumed the active management in July, 1879. His genial manner and close attention to all the details of the management of the house, and to the comfort of the guests, render the Clifton the favorite resort of a large number of visitors to the city.

E. B. SLEETH.

Mr. Sleeth, of the firm of Sleeth & Stair, attorneys at law, Denver, was born in Shelbyville, Ind., August 31, 1842, and removed with his parents, when quite young, to Watseka, Ill. In April, 1861, at the very outbreak of the civil war, he entered the Union army as a member of Company I, Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, and served four years in the Army of the Tennessee, participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where he was wounded, and the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He was wounded at the last-named place also, and still carries the bullet in his body. He was in all the engagements under Sherman, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and after the fall of that city, he returned to Watseka, and was elected Sheriff of Iroquois County, which position he held and the duties of which he discharged with signal ability, for two years. He then went to Chicago and entered the Law Department of Douglas University, where he graduated in 1869. After practicing in Watseka one year, he removed to Denver in 1871, and became associated with the Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell, in the practice of law. This partnership existed for six years, after which he practiced alone for two years. In July, 1879, he

formed a partnership with Milton J. Stair, of La Fayette, Ind., which still continues. While living in Illinois, he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners, for three years, and resigned the office to come to Colorado. He was elected City Attorney of Denver in 1878, and still acts in that capacity. Mr. Sleeth was married, in February, 1863, to Miss Elenor Risley, of Watseka, Ill.

JOHN S. STANGER.

Although agriculture in Colorado is yet comparatively in its infancy, and vast tracts of rich farming land are still unoccupied, awaiting the construction of irrigating facilities, yet even now it forms a most important industry, while the pastoral interests rank next to the mineral as a source of wealth, and, as the mineral, manufacturing, and mercantile interests are still farther developed, thus bringing to the State larger numbers of all classes of people, the importance of stock-growing and farming will be largely augmented. Whoever, therefore, labors to advance these interests, either by cultivating the soil, or diffusing useful knowledge among the rural population of the State, is to be accounted a public benefactor. John S. Stanger has become widely known throughout Colorado and the West, as the editor and publisher of the *Colorado Farmer*, one of the best papers of its class in the United States, as well as by the active interest he takes in rural matters in all parts of the State. Mr. Stanger is a native of Western Pennsylvania, and was educated in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn. In the war of the rebellion he served in the Twelfth and One Hundredth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, rising from private to the rank of Captain. Resigning his commission in the army, by reason of physical disability, he removed to Northern Illinois, and engaged in farming, and the breeding of sheep and fine cattle. He continued in this until 1875, when he came with his family to Colorado, and the following spring, purchased the *Colorado Farmer*, and has ever since devoted his time and talents to advancing the agricultural interests of the State. The

publication of an agricultural paper in Colorado had hitherto been an experiment, and a very unfortunate one. The agricultural interests were not considered worth the fostering care of the State, nor the recognition of aspirants for public favor. He put the paper upon a paying basis, compelled the recognition of the farming community in public measures, and by public men, and has made the *Colorado Farmer* such a success that it is regarded as authority throughout the West and the East, on all matters pertaining to rural life in Colorado. Mr. Stanger knows, personally, two-thirds of the farmers of the State, who place the utmost confidence in his friendship and good judgment. In May, 1878, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Agriculture, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Armour, and has been an active, efficient member of the Board.

THOMAS P. SHROCK.

As early as 1849, the subject of this sketch left home and became a pioneer of the West, first traveling across the Plains, passing through the different tribes of Indians and over the mountain range into California. Subsequently, he returned to Colorado, and is one of the old pioneers of the Territory who still reside in this city. He was born in Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1816. He spent his early life there until twenty years of age, when he was married to Miss Rebecca W. Ford, of Georgetown, Ky. In 1841, he removed with his family—one child three years old, John W. Shrock, who is now a resident of Denver—to Independence, Mo. In 1849, he left Independence in company with his father-in-law, Capt. William Ford, of Georgetown, Ky., and Lewis Jones, of Independence, Mo.—the latter an old Santa Fe trader—for California. The first hostile Indians they met on the way were the Pawnees. Passing them in safety, they came to the Arapahoes and Apaches, who were quite bold and threatening, but they passed without serious trouble; then through the Cheyennes, Shoshones, Crows, Root Diggers and others to Fort

Brigger; thence to Salt Lake. The Mormons were very bold and insulting. Passing on by the Truckee route, as it was then called, down the Humboldt, or "Sink of Many Rivers," where, Capt. Ford being attacked with the scurvy, and growing worse, they concluded to leave their train and go into California on horseback, a distance of 300 miles, a lonely and perilous trip. They went through without much trouble, but Capt. Ford died a few weeks afterward. Mr. Shrock remained there until the fall of 1850, when he returned East by the way of the Nicaragua route, as it was then called, in Central America. After crossing Lake Leon, he went down the St. John's River to Greytown, in the Mosquito Kingdom; thence across the Caribbean Sea down to the Isthmus of Darien; thence across the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans; and thence up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and by stage to Independence. He brought back several pounds of gold-dust from California. He remained at Independence, following his trade of brick-laying and contracting until 1861, when he concluded to accompany his son to Colorado, who had made a trip the year before to the mountains, on account of his health, and returned the same fall. In the spring, he and his son loaded five wagons with groceries, dry goods and miners' supplies, and started on the Arkansas route. At Fort Leonard, they found four or five thousand Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians awaiting the arrival of Col. Boone, to receive their annuity or presents. The Indians were getting impatient and gave them some trouble. Next, coming up into the Ute country, they made the acquaintance of Colorow, and traded with the Utes for some robes and furs. Arriving at Independence, now Pueblo, they found two adobe houses, the only houses there. Going up into the South Park, they located at Tarryall and Hamilton, where he built a storeroom and sold dry goods, groceries and liquors. While there, in 1861, they received a visit from Capt. Richard Sopris, who was obtaining recruits and purchasing arms for the Government service, by order of Gov.



Edmund A Willoughby

Gilpin. In the fall, leaving his son in charge of the store, he returned to Independence, Mo., intending to return again with a fresh supply of goods, but the commotion of the rebellion compelled him to remain until 1864, when he outfitted and started again for Colorado. Upon reaching Fort Kearney, he learned of the depredations of the Indians, and from there through, they experienced continual excitement and trouble, reaching Denver in safety, at the end of seven weeks, after which he took his family and goods to Black Hawk, and purchasing a suitable storeroom, opened business, in which he met with good success. His son, John Shrock, was at that time a member of Capt. C. M. Taylor's Indian vanguard. He and his son also engaged in building at that place. They built the furnaces for Mr. James Lyon, in the Black Hawk Smelting Works, at \$8 per day, each. Afterward, they came to Denver and worked on the Catholic Convent, at \$10 per day. In May, 1867, having sold out his business in Black Hawk, he removed to Denver and followed his trade until 1876, during which time he built a brick cottage on Welton street and his present residence on the corner of Welton and Seventeenth streets. About 1872, he and his family, in company with his son and family, went East on a visit for the first time since they removed to Colorado, and spent the winter in traveling in the Eastern States.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

Mr. Sinclair is of Scottish descent. He was born in Burlington County, N. J., in 1841. His first experience, as a business man, was with the firm of Mead, Randolph & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., with whom he remained four years, as leading salesman, giving perfect satisfaction. He then connected himself with the house of S. J. Sherman, also of Brooklyn, with whom he remained three years, and then entered the employ of Lord & Taylor, corner of Twentieth and Broadway, New York, remaining with that firm two years; at each move being advanced to a higher position.

After this he removed to Chicago, and remained there one year; and then came to Denver, Colo., where for six years he was connected with the popular merchant tailoring establishment of Jed H. Bascom, as leading salesman and manager. Mr. Sinclair has, by successfully competing with Eastern houses, kept the shirt and tailoring business of Colorado within its own limits, even in quality and prices. Mr. Sinclair, senior partner of the firm of John Sinclair & Co., has recently purchased Mr. Bascom's entire stock, and, with the assistance of his many friends, and the good will of all, intends to carry on business so that it will become a source of pride to himself and partners, and the city of Denver. He was married, February 26, 1874, to Miss Anna B., daughter of Archie Antonides, of Redbank, N. Y.

THOMAS SKERRITT.

Mr. Skerritt was born in Kings County, Ireland, August 16, 1828, where he remained until his twentieth year, when he came to America, in company with his uncle, going at once to his father's home in Michigan, whither his father had emigrated several years before, leaving him, then a lad of seven years, in the care of his uncle, in Ireland. After spending a year in Michigan, he went to Canada and began life for himself. After engaging in farming for six years, he returned to Michigan, and shortly afterward went to Chicago. While in Michigan, he was married to Miss Mary K. Skerritt, and at present has a family of eight children, all born in Colorado. Leaving Chicago, September, 1858, he started West, traveling across the country in a wagon, stopping at Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained until April, 1859, and thence, in company with his wife, came to Pike's Peak. Arriving in June, 1859, he went to Central City, his wife being the second white woman in that place. Shortly afterward, he went over the range to Breckenridge, accompanied by his wife, who was among the first white women to cross the mountain range. In the fall of 1859, he returned to the Platte River, and pre-empted a

claim, the present site of the Harvest Queen Mill, and, having settled upon it, was engaged in reclaiming and cultivating the same until the great flood of 1864, which destroyed his crops, and swept away the greater portion of his tillable land. Having sold what was left of his land to Peter Magnus, he settled upon his present farm, about six miles from Denver, where he has since resided, and, by his industry, and the improvement of his farm of two hundred acres—notwithstanding the ravages of the grasshoppers, from which he, in common with all the other farmers of Colorado, has suffered, at various times—has established himself as one of the reasonably prosperous farmers of the fine agricultural region of the Platte Valley.

JOHN G. SMITH.

John G. Smith, of Denver, Colo., was born in Bristol, Sullivan Co., Tenn., January 4, 1848, and remained there until the age of eighteen, when he served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade. He began business in partnership with G. H. Barnhart, and continued the same until he came to Denver, in April, 1872. He worked at his trade until March, 1877, when he bought the business of Avery Gallup, and carried on business under the firm name of J. G. Smith & Co., until 1879, when he dissolved partnership, and has since continued the business, as manufacturer of show cases and picture frames.

J. W. SANDERSON.

J. W. Sanderson, the representative of the "White Shuttle Sewing Machine," for this State, was born in Phillipston, Worcester Co., Mass., January 12, 1850. His early life was spent in school until about seventeen years of age, when he was obliged, from failing health, to give up study. He followed sea life from that time until twenty years of age, after which he learned the carpenter's trade and followed the same for six years, two years of which he spent in Salem, Mass., three years in Worcester, removing thence to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where he resided one year.

In 1876, he came to Denver, and took charge of the White Sewing Machine Company's office in this city. Although introducing a new machine, he has been successful in establishing a large business. The machine is manufactured at Cleveland, Ohio, from which city about fifteen hundred are sent out weekly, to supply the trade. He was married, in Denver, to Mrs. H. A. Lawson, March 28, 1878.

JOSEPH H. SMITH.

Mr. J. H. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Brittain, proprietors of the Novelty Manufacturing Company, was born in Taylorsville, Johnson Co., Tenn., June 20, 1844, where he remained until the opening of the war. Early in 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Second Tennessee Infantry. His term of service having expired, in the fall of 1863, he again entered the service with the sutler of the Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. Carter, and was mustered out in July, 1864, after which he went to Knoxville, Tenn., and clerked in a store until the winter of 1867. Returning to Taylorsville, he was engaged in the mercantile business until September, 1872. He then removed to Denver, Colo., and engaged in the hotel business, having purchased the Williams House. In January, 1873, he sold out and went into the mountains, engaging in the commission business until January, 1874, when he took a contract for taking the census of the city of Denver. He afterward purchased the Novelty Manufacturing Company, and continued the business until the fall of 1878, when R. J. Brittain became a partner in the firm. His leading business is manufacturing hotel and house annunciators, electro-medical apparatus and telegraph supplies, also the manufacture of rubber stamps. One of the chief features of his business is manufacturing seals. He was married in Tennessee in 1872.

JOHN G. STANLEY.

Mr. Stanley was born at Manchester, Lancashire, England, February 14, 1834. He remained in his native town until twenty-five years of age.

During that time, he learned the trade of basket-making, in which he was engaged until his departure for America in 1859. Soon after his arrival at Brooklyn, N. Y., he entered the employ of Charles Zinn, importer of German and French baskets, but at the end of six months he removed to Philadelphia, and, though having but little capital, he began the manufacture of wooden and willow ware. In 1860, he removed to Chicago and continued the same business in connection with the manufacture of baby carriages, until 1871, when he suffered the loss of all of his property in the great Chicago fire. Removing to Pittsburgh, Penn., soon afterward, he endeavored to re-establish his business. He continued manufacturing and traveling from one city to another, to avail himself of the most favorable market, for two years, then located in Chicago, and succeeded in building up an extensive business. In 1878, he removed to Denver, and has since been engaged in an extensive business, as a manufacturer and dealer in wooden and willow ware.

HON. EUGENE K. STIMSON.

Mr. Stimson, Auditor of the State of Colorado, was born in Batavia, N. Y., June 27, 1844. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he became ambitious for a life of romance, took "French leave" of his home, and went to sea, shipping aboard the merchantman "Corinne," bound for Peru and Valparaiso. He remained at sea for about a year, when he returned home just in time to be one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers, enlisting in the Boston Fusileers. At the first battle of Bull Run he was taken prisoner, and, for ten months was incarcerated in the prisons of Richmond, Tuscaloosa and Salisbury, N. C., after which he was paroled and returned to his home in New York. A short time afterward, he was appointed a cadet in the West Point Military Academy, where he remained for about two years. He then left West Point to re-enlist in Battery M, of the First New York Artillery, and went with his regiment through Georgia

and North and South Carolina. Near the close of the war he became disabled, and received a furlough to return home, which had not expired when the last gun was fired and peace was restored. As soon as his health would permit, he went to Terre Haute, Ind., where he engaged in civil engineering, which profession he followed up to the time he was elected to his present position. He came to Colorado in 1872, and, after remaining in Denver a short time, received an appointment in the engineering corps of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the duties of which required him to remove to Pueblo. There he resided up to the time of his election to the auditorship. Mr. Stimson has taken great interest in the Fire Departments of the State, and for the past three years has been elected by the State Fire Association as its President. This gentleman occupies a high social and official position, and enjoys the friendship of young and old alike.

JACOB SCHERRER.

Mr. Scherrer has been closely identified with the history of Denver for the past ten years, and is regarded on all hands as one of her most substantial and worthy citizens. He is a solid matter-of-fact man, one who has fine business judgment, and since embarking in the live-stock business has attained, by energetic application to business and using to his advantage the great opportunities afforded in the West, a high degree of success and an ample fortune. Mr. Scherrer was born in Paris, France, February 8, 1838, and is a descendant of a German and French family. In 1847, he emigrated to the United States with his parents, who settled in Washington County, Iowa. His father was a farmer, with whom he remained, devoting himself to the attainment of a practical knowledge of the various branches of agriculture, until the spring of 1859. He then engaged in freighting from the Missouri River to Colorado, Utah and Montana Territory, making his headquarters at Boulder City, Colo., near which place he owned a ranche, to the improvement and management of which a portion of his time was devoted, until

1863. Disposing of his ranche, he continued freighting until 1868, having his headquarters at Denver. He then changed his line of business and embarked in the live-stock trade, becoming the owner of stock-yards at Denver, the first established for the purpose of supplying the beef market of the city. His attention was directed chiefly to raising cattle and improving his herds, in addition to which he entered largely into the business of butchering and furnishing beef for the Denver market, and the adjoining mountain towns, for which he purchased large numbers of cattle in addition to the supply from his own ranche. In January, 1879, he discontinued the business of butchering, and gave his entire attention to raising and purchasing cattle for the market, with which he connected the sheep business, since which time he has entered largely into that branch of pastoral industry. Mr. Scherrer was married in Denver, January 19, 1871, to the daughter of Joseph Marion, of Denver, and has a family of five children.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

Mr. Spangler, the present Sheriff of Arapahoe County, was born in Clark County, Ohio, November 22, 1846. At the age of fifteen, he entered the army, accompanying his brother, who was a Captain of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry for about a year and a half, and then enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, in which he served until mustered out in 1864. Returning to his native State, he entered Wittenburg College, at Springfield, at which institution he remained several years. After leaving college, he engaged in business until 1873, when he came to Denver. Here he engaged in the real-estate business, at first alone, but afterward as a member of the firm of Spangler & Bean. Mr. Spangler was Chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1878, and, in 1879, was elected on the Republican ticket Sheriff of Arapahoe County. He was married at Osborn, Ohio, December 28, 1871, to Miss Jennie Bonberger.

E. K. SMITH.

Mr. Smith was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., February 16, 1838. He received a common-school education, and followed farming until twenty-seven years of age. At this time (1865), he engaged in the livery business in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y. After three years passed in this business, Mr. Smith obtained a position as commercial traveler for a paper house in Beloit, Wis., which he retained two years. In the spring of 1870, he came to Colorado, and for about a year was engaged in stock-raising. He was subsequently in the employ of the Golden Paper Company, of Golden. In August, 1871, Mr. Smith opened a paper store in Denver, and has since been engaged in this trade. He is also still engaged in stock-raising, giving especial attention to the breeding of Shetland ponies, having quite a herd of them at this time. Mr. Smith is a prompt and reliable business man, and has an interest in developing Colorado's industries.

JOHN C. STALLCUP.

One of the most successful young lawyers of this city, and a man who has secured a large practice by giving attention to his clients, is John C. Stallcup. He was born in Georgetown, Columbiana Co., Ohio, February 26, 1841, receiving his education in the High School of New Lisbon, Ohio, and in the Mount Union College. He then began the study of law with his father, M. D. Stallcup, of New Lisbon. He was admitted to the bar August 20, 1864, and began practice in Alliance, Stark Co., Ohio, remaining there until the fall of 1871, when, on account of failing health, he went to Jefferson, Tex. Here he was prominent, both in his profession and politics. In the fall of 1873, he returned again to Alliance, remaining there as long as his health would allow, and in the spring of 1877, by the advice of physicians, came to Denver, Colo., where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In the fall of 1878, he received the Democratic nomination for the State Senate, but was defeated with the rest of



J. M. Hacker M.D.

his ticket. Mr. Stallcup is a close student, and has established a reputation of being a careful pleader and good advocate.

REV. W. G. M. STONE.

Rev. W. G. M. Stone was born in Rising Sun, Ind., September 24, 1832. He received a scientific education, studying at Oberlin, Ohio, and Hillsdale, Mich. At the latter place, Mr. Stone began the study of theology, completing his studies there in the fall of 1860, after which he entered the ministry. His first charge was at Cheshire, Ohio, where he remained but one year. From there Mr. Stone removed to Vevay, Ind., where he remained until the winter of 1862-63. In June, 1861, he married Miss E. A. Van Duzen, of Racine, Wis. From Vevay, he was called to the pastorate of the Unitarian Society in Berlin, Wis., where he remained about ten years. Mr. Stone came to Denver in the fall of 1872, and engaged in the work of the ministry. To his efforts the establishment of the Unitarian Church upon a sound and permanent footing, is mainly due. While Pastor of this society, their neat and commodious house of worship was erected. In the spring of 1875, Mr. Stone engaged in the book and stationery business at Boulder, remaining there until May, 1879, when he purchased the stock of Richardson & Co., a firm doing business on Larimer street, in this city, and opened a book store under the firm name of Stone & Co., which is known as one of the most reliable business houses in Denver, carrying a very full and complete stock in their line, which, as the demands of the cultivated and reading people of Denver and the State require, is constantly increased.

HENRY K. STEELE, M. D.

Dr. Steele is one of Denver's tried and successful practitioners in medicine and surgery, and one of her esteemed and best citizens. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, April 1, 1825. He received a collegiate education at Centre College, Danville, Ky., graduating with the degree of B. A. In 1848, after an extended course in

medicine and surgery, he received the degree of M. D. from the University of New York; and at once began the practice of his profession at Dayton, Ohio, where he remained until 1871. He then removed to Denver, Colo., and engaged in the active practice of medicine, in which he has since continued with marked success. In 1861, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which capacity he served for three years. He is now and has been for the past four years the Surgeon for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and is also the Surgeon for the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad Company. Since 1851, he has been a member of the American Medical Association; was elected Vice President of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1858, and an honorary member of the same in 1872. He is also a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, of which he was President for the year 1875. Dr. Steele possesses those characteristics of industry, perseverance and honesty of purpose which lead to success, and has used well the powers given him, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community.

GEORGE C. SCHLEIER.

Mr. Schleier is one of the enterprising pioneers of Colorado, who came at a very early date, and remained amid the hardships and disadvantages of frontier life, and have witnessed her development into a rich and prosperous State. Mr. Schleier was born in Baden, Germany, January 4, 1827. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was six years of age, and settled at Zanesville, Ohio, where young Schleier received a good common-school education, after which, in 1843, he went to Cincinnati and took a business course in Bacon's Commercial College of that city. He then entered upon a clerkship in a hat house of that city, and also learned to manufacture silk hats. In 1850, he went to New York City, where he worked about one year in a silk-hat manufactory, after which he went to Milwaukee, Wis. Here he engaged in the hat business for himself, remaining

until 1857, when he went to Wyandotte, Kan., and remained there until September 6, 1858, when he went to Leavenworth, Kan., from which place he started with a party for Pike's Peak. At Council Grove the party was increased to thirty, among whom were D. C. Collier, of Central City, Frank Dorris, George Le Baum, Cyrus Smith and others. The party came by way of the Arkansas route, and on the 1st of the following December, arrived at the barren spot where now stands the thriving and beautiful city of Denver. Here they found a few prospectors, and a smaller number of cabins, in what was then known as Auraria. The following winter proved a hard one for the newcomers. They all lived in common, and a very common living they had, there being such a scarcity of supplies as to almost produce famine. During this winter, notwithstanding the hardships, Mr. Schleier succeeded in getting out timber enough in the pinery, twenty-five miles distant, to build a two-story house, which he erected the following summer, 1859. This was one of the first two-story buildings put up in the State, and is still standing in West Denver. Mr. Schleier was not only one of the enterprising pioneers, but we have only to look at his elegant three-story business block, recently erected on Lawrence street, his block on Larimer street, and his various other enterprises, to see that he is still an enterprising citizen. In June, 1859, soon after the discovery of the Gregory gold mines, Mr. Schleier started with a party of prospectors for the diggings, but when they reached Clear Creek, where Golden now stands, they were unable to proceed further, owing to high water in this stream. But determined not to be thus blockaded, Messrs. Schleier, Fox, Defendorf, Farrell and Beebe formed themselves into a company, and erected a bridge at a cost of about \$600, which was the first bridge erected in the Territory. Mr. Schleier returned to Denver soon after, and engaged in freighting, which he continued until 1865. He had also been engaged in farming on Cherry Creek, for some time previous to 1864, but the great flood in June of that year

so completely demolished his farm, washing away both crops and soil, that he abandoned it, and came to Denver and engaged in the real-estate business, which he continued up to 1872, when his own private business had reached such magnitude as to require most of his time, and to which he has since given his entire attention. Mr. Schleier is one of the heavy real-estate owners of Denver, a prompt, energetic, and reliable business man. He was elected to the City Council in 1866, and City Tax Collector for the years 1867 and 1868.

ALEX SHAW, M. D.

Dr. Shaw was born in Camden, Kent Co., Del. Receiving an academic education, he began in June, 1835, the study of medicine, with Dr. Josiah Dillon, of Woodsfield, Ohio (having moved there in 1824). He studied with him three years, then married Miss Hulda Holland, of Woodsfield, June 4, 1838, and removed to Waynesburg, Penn., where he began the practice of medicine. During his eight years' practice in that place, he graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Removing to Des Moines, Iowa, in the spring of 1853, he engaged in practicing medicine and selling drugs, until the spring of 1860, when he came to Colorado and spent most of the summer in placer and lead mining, in Leavenworth Gulch, Gilpin County. Returning in the winter to Des Moines, he came again in April, 1861, spent the summer at the McGregor mines and in Denver. While here, he assisted in raising the First Colorado Regiment. In December, 1861, he again returned to Des Moines and continued in his practice until September, 1862, when he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, and remained in active service until the 19th of May, 1863, when he was assigned to the charge of Gen. Steele's Division Hospital, during the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that city, he was placed in charge of Hospital No. 1, in the city of Vicksburg, where he remained until August, 1863. Having been appointed Surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, he joined his regiment after a brief fur-

lough, and remained until August, 1864, when in consequence of ill health he resigned and was mustered out of the service August 4, 1864. From this time until May, 1879, he remained in Des Moines engaged in the practice of his profession. He then removed to Denver, where he now resides, and is engaged in the practice of his profession.

EDWARD C. SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner was born near La Fayette, Ind., September 7, 1837, and, when eighteen months of age, was crippled for life by an accidental fall. When a boy nine years of age, his father located on a farm near Muscatine, Iowa. Here Edward attended the public schools, and subsequently entered Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and had completed the junior year of the scientific course in this institution, when the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859 occurred. He discontinued his studies, joined the innumerable host of prospectors and crossed the Plains, but upon his arrival, he, with many others, found more disappointment than gold, and he returned to Iowa the same year, and was engaged in various occupations until 1864, when he again returned to Denver, and soon afterward secured a clerkship in the post office. From 1866 until 1874, he was Assistant Postmaster of Denver. On January 18, 1876, he was appointed Postmaster, at Denver by President Grant, serving with credit and giving good satisfaction to the general public for three years, resigning in January, 1879, in favor of William N. Byers, and again accepting the position of Assistant Postmaster, in which capacity he still acts. Mr. Sumner is universally regarded as an honest and upright man and an enterprising citizen, and like most men who are interested in the development of Colorado, is more or less interested in mining.

RALPH W. STEWART.

This active, energetic business man was born in Peoria, Ill., April 9, 1845. After graduating from the High School in that city, he entered Monmouth College, where he remained until the

junior year, when he was compelled, on account of the death of his father, to leave college. After settling his affairs, he came, in 1864, to Denver, and, after mining for a short time, enlisted in the Third Colorado Cavalry; remaining in the service about four months. He then went to Arizona and New Mexico, where he engaged in freighting for the Government for about one year, and then went to Montana a short time, and spent the winter of 1866-67 in Utah. In the spring of the same year, he went to Julesburg and took charge of a store for Gallagher & McGath, of Omaha, moving the business from place to place, as fast as the railroad was built, until it reached Ogden, where the firm sold out, and he took charge of the forwarding and commission business for Leighton & Co., of Omaha. Three years later, he went to Helena, Montana, and was engaged by a transportation company for four years. In the spring of 1874, he returned to Denver, and was employed as book-keeper in the First National Bank until September, 1877, when he purchased three saw-mills and a large tract of timber land on the divide and embarked in the lumber business. In March, 1878, his business was consolidated with the planing-mill, and sash and door factory of George N. Billings, and they are now among the largest manufacturers of all kinds of lumber and building material in the State.

CAPT. W. FRANK SMITH.

Capt. Frank Smith has been connected with so many startling events during his long official and detective service, that a detailed account of his career would prove most interesting, but for want of space this sketch will be confined to a brief outline of his life. He was born in Hancock County, Ill., June 5, 1844. At sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, Third Iowa Cavalry, but was rejected on account of his youth. He then went to Missouri, and was enrolled in the State Militia of Sullivan County, remaining there until the fall of 1862, when he came to Colorado, and for a short time engaged in trading and freighting. In the

fall of 1863, he enlisted in the First Colorado, serving until October 5, 1865, in the mean time being promoted to the rank of Captain. He then served on the Denver police force until the fall of 1869, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and, in this capacity served for the next four years. From 1873 to 1875, he was exclusively engaged in the detective business on the Rocky Mountain detective force, of which he has been a member from its organization. During the latter year, he was again appointed Deputy Sheriff, serving for another period of four years, resigning during the summer of 1879. Engaging in detective work in Leadville, he invested extensively and successfully in mining property, and remained there until January, 1880. Few men have done more toward bringing desperate and dangerous criminals to justice throughout the Rocky Mountains and mining districts, thus opening the way for honest and enterprising men to develop this grand industry unmolested. While engaged in his detective work, he has had many narrow escapes, capturing bold and reckless desperadoes, who, knowing that their capture meant death, would fight desperately for their lives. Those who have lived in Denver and Colorado for the past eighteen years know the hardships and dangers endured by Capt. Smith, and other members of the Rocky Mountain Detective Association, and universally regard him as one of the bravest and most useful citizens of the State.

WILLARD TELLER.

Brother and partner of Senator H. M. Teller, has become an eminent member of the bar in Colorado. He has the reputation of being one of the most careful pleaders and best advocates in the State. His standing is the very best, both in his profession and among men, having a high sense of public and personal honor. He was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1835. His father, John Teller, was a farmer, and young Teller followed the same vocation until he was eighteen years of age. In 1852, he entered Alfred University, and subsequently graduated at Rushford Academy, in 1856,

after which he took a classical course at Oberlin College, graduating in 1858. In the mean time, he had determined to study law, and at once entered an office in Angelica, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in November, 1859. He settled at Olean, N. Y., and began the practice of his profession, continuing until the fall of 1861, when he removed to Morrison, Ill., and was in active practice of law up to the spring of 1864. He then removed to Central City, Colo., and formed a partnership with his brother, Hon. H. M. Teller, who already had a large practice. They were soon known as one of the leading law firms of Colorado. In 1878, Mr. Teller removed to Denver and opened an office in connection with their office at Central City, where they now have a large and remunerative practice. He has never aspired to, or held any office, but is a staunch Republican, and has been prominent as one of the leaders of his party. In stature, Mr. Teller is a medium-sized man, of pleasing address, but with a keen, stern eye, indicating a man of positive convictions and determination.

HON. HENRY M. TELLER.

Hon. Henry M. Teller, one of the United States Senators of Colorado, and a member of one of the prominent law firms of Denver, has, for the past eighteen years, been known as one of Colorado's leading citizens. The mineral wealth, the salubrious climate, and the many other advantages Colorado offers, have been and are attracting men of influence, enterprise and wealth, so that, although the State is in its infancy, yet she may proudly boast of the intellect, public spirit and enterprise of her citizens; hence, the mere fact of Mr. Teller being called upon to accept the highest office the people of his State could give him, is of itself an evidence of his superior ability. The State has honored him, and he does honor to the State. In politics, he is a staunch Republican; but is regarded as a man who is devoted to principle, and who pursues principles to their logical results. His ability is not so much of the showy kind, as



A. Williams

it is of the solid. He is known as an honest man, an able man, a patriotic man, and a student of those principles relating to the best interests of his State and constituency. In his profession, he ranks high; has the reputation of being a careful pleader, and a good advocate. He is a man of medium size, easy address, and with a keen dark eye, indicating a careful scrutinizer and diligent student. He is now in the prime of life; was born in Allegany County, N. Y., May 23, 1830. By his own industry and perseverance, he received an academic education, by teaching and attending the academy alternately. After having attended Alfred University and Rushford Academy, of New York, in this way, he then followed teaching exclusively for a short time, after which, in the spring of 1856, he entered upon the study of his profession in the law office of Judge Martin Grover, of Angelica, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in January, 1858. He immediately turned his face westward, and located in Whiteside County, Ill., where he began the practice of law. He remained here until the spring of 1861, when the gilded accounts of Pike's Peak induced him to push across the Plains to Colorado. Locating at Central City, he engaged in the practice of law. In 1863, he was appointed by Gov. Evans, Major General of the State Militia, which office he held for two years, and then resigned. In 1865, he organized the Colorado Central Railroad Company, drew its charter, and, for five years, was its President. He has been active in many business enterprises of the State, and especially those in and about Central City, and, like most enterprising citizens of Colorado, has been more or less engaged in mining.

In November, 1876, after Colorado had become a State, he and Mr. Chaffee were elected to represent her in the United States Senate. As this was the first representation of this State in the Senate, it became necessary to determine which of them should hold the office for the long, and which for the short term. This was decided by lot. Upon the first drawing, Mr. Chaffee drew the

term of two years, and Mr. Teller the blank term. Drawing again, he obtained the term of three months. He was then re-elected by his constituents, which gave him the full term of six years. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Teller was a new man in that dignified body, representing a new State, he was, in a very short time, called into active duty by being placed on some very important committees, the first being that of Privileges and Elections, a very important one at the time, owing to the fact that this committee was sent to Florida to investigate the alleged election frauds of 1876. He also participated in the discussions and other business which came before the Senate, but especially did he oppose every measure prejudicial to the interests of his own State, and work hard for those favorable thereto. In 1878, he was appointed chairman of a special committee to investigate alleged election frauds in Southern States, and after a long and tedious investigation, he, as chairman of that committee, made an elaborate and carefully prepared report. He was also appointed Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and rendered efficient service. In short, his entire record in that body is one which reflects credit upon himself and his constituents, and of which they may well be proud. His party is largely indebted to him for its success in this State, as he has ever been one of the standard-bearers, participating in all of the campaigns. He has been associated for several years with his brother, Willard Teller, in the practice of law, and for the past two years they have been practicing in this city, where the firm is regarded as one of the strongest in the State. Senator Teller is also a tried and faithful Mason; he has done as much, or more, than any other man in the State toward building up this ancient order in Colorado; he has traveled the checkered floor from an Entered Apprentice to a Thirty-third Degree, Scottish Rite Masons, and has been honored by his brothers of the Mystic Tie with many important offices; he has gone from the West to the East, and while there, has taken many rough ashlars from

the quarry of the world, who, after being tried and squared, if faithful to their charge, have become better men and better citizens than they were before. He was Grand Master of Colorado for seven years, and was the first Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the State. But his zeal for the good old order has rewarded him with many tried and true friends, both at home and abroad. It may be said of Senator Teller that he is a *man* in the broadest sense of that term. In his home, he is domestic; in society, social; in his State, a good citizen; in business, enterprising and prompt; in his profession, a *lawyer*; and in politics, a leader—and the greatest compliment that can be paid to him is, that he has made *himself* what he is.

HON. HENRY C. THATCHER.

Hon. Henry C. Thatcher, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado, is a man whose learning, good judgment and sterling honesty have won for him a place among the distinguished men of Colorado. Upon the admission of this State into the Union, by the votes of her people, Mr. Thatcher was called upon to accept one of her most responsible and honored positions. As this was the first State election, there had to be a full representation of Supreme Judges chosen, and the election resulted in the choice of Judges Wells, Elbert and Thatcher. The time each should remain on the bench was determined by lot, so that in the future one term should expire and a new member be elected every three years. Judge Thatcher drew the term for three years, thus becoming the first Chief Justice of the State, Judges Elbert and Wells drawing the six and nine year terms respectively. On the 13th of January, 1880, Chief Justice Thatcher's term expired, and, declining a re-nomination, he left the position of dignity and honor pure as he found it, leaving behind him a record synonymous with justice and purity. He now returns to the practice of his profession, after three years of careful deliberation in the law; a man yet in the prime and vigor of life. He was

born April 21, 1842, in Perry County, Penn., and after attending the public schools, pursued a course of study, and graduated, in the Class of 1864, at Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Penn. He then selected the profession of law, and after pursuing his studies in Holidaysburg, Penn., for about a year, entered the Law Department of Albany University, and graduated with the degree of LL. B., in the summer of 1866. The following autumn, he came to Colorado, located at Pueblo, and began the practice of his profession, which he continued until his election to the Supreme bench. In January, 1868, he was appointed, by President Andrew Johnson, United States Attorney for the District of Colorado, and discharged the duties of this office until May, 1869, when he resigned. He was also an active member of the Constitutional Convention during the winter of 1875 and 1876, rendering valuable service on a number of committees. He was Chairman of the Committee on Legislature and Legislation, and a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Public and Private Corporations, and Congressional and Legislative Apportionments. Judge Thatcher has been identified with all the public enterprises in his part of the State, and his influence is always exerted toward developing the State and her institutions. In politics he is a Republican, and to him that party owes much, as he has been one of her workers and leaders; but he is a man who adheres strictly to principle in matters relating to his State as well as to himself. Judge Thatcher is full six feet in height, of easy address, and with a bright blue eye; he is a good converser, which, with his good nature and generous disposition, wins for him the friendship and admiration of all who know him.

A. P. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor, senior member of the firm of A. P. Taylor & Co., was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, February 6, 1837. After receiving a common school education, he learned the trade of a carriage and wagon-maker, at which he worked until he came to Denver in 1873, when he, with

his partner, opened the extensive wagon, carriage and trimming establishment, at No. 245 Twenty-seventh street. This firm carries on all branches of wagon and carriage manufacturing and has one of the best establishments of the kind in the State. For honesty and integrity Mr. Taylor is widely known among the business men of Colorado.

HON. HORACE A. W. TABOR.

The life of the Lieutenant Governor of Colorado furnishes a striking illustration of the truth of the motto, "*Labor omnia vincit*," and of the old adage, "Providence helps those who help themselves," as well as of the oft-quoted passage:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

Born among the green hills of Vermont, and accustomed in early life to the rugged toil of a New England farm boy, he developed those traits of character which prepared him for his subsequent life of labor on the frontier of Kansas and in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, and to take at its flood the tide which led to fortune. He was born in Orleans County, Vt., November 26, 1830. In 1855, he emigrated to Kansas, and engaged in farming. As an active member of the Free Soil party, he participated in the exciting scenes which marked the period during the dark days of border-ruffianism. He was a member of the Topeka Legislature in 1857, which was dispersed by Col. Sumner at the point of the bayonet, by order of President Pierce. In 1859, he came to Colorado, and went at once to Clear Creek County. Spending the following winter in Denver, he located the next spring in California Gulch, where he was exclusively engaged in mining up to 1865. He then began merchandising, and followed it in connection with mining, from that time on, with varied success, until May 1, 1878. At that time, although he had not succeeded in acquiring great wealth, he was far from poor, having accumulated a competency of some \$35,000. During these years of his mercantile life in California Gulch, he was always the firm

friend of the miner and prospector; and it is said of him that he was ever ready to give them credit, however unfortunate may have been their successive ventures. In May, 1878, August Rische and George F. Hook, whom he had "grub-staked," made the discovery of the mine which has since become famous as the "Little Pittsburg," he being entitled by the agreement to one-third. Mr. Hook soon afterward disposed of his interest in the claim to his partners, and Mr. Rische, in turn, sold out to the Hon. J. B. Chaffee and D. H. Moffat, Jr.

The Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company was afterward organized, on the Little Pittsburg Group with a capital stock of \$20,000,000, and one-fourth of the stock disposed of in New York City for \$1,000,000 in cash, by Mr. Chaffee, in the short space of two weeks. The mines yield the Company a monthly dividend of \$100,000, and show immense bodies of ore, sufficient to keep up such dividends for many years to come. Gov. Tabor retained something over a fourth of the stock of the Company until September, 1879, when he sold out for \$1,000,000 to Messrs Chaffee & Moffat, and purchased about one-half of the stock of the First National Bank of Denver, at the same time purchasing the Matchless mine at Leadville. He also owns a fourth interest in the mining property of Borden, Tabor & Co., comprising five or six mines, and yielding \$100,000 a month, with capacity for still larger dividends if desired. Of his mining property in the San Juan country, we mention the Alaska, Adelphi, Acapulco, and the Victory mines, situated in Poughkeepsie Gulch, in all of which he is interested, besides which he is the sole owner of the Red Rogers and the Saxon. All these mines are in an advanced stage of development, and paying well, employing some forty men in operating them. He has also valuable mining property in Alpine. Although making such extended investments in mines, with the result of inspiring confidence in the mineral resources of Colorado, and attracting other capitalists to the new State, he has not confined his attention to mining

interests alone, but has employed a portion of his wealth in permanent improvements in both Leadville and Denver, owning in the latter city alone about \$225,000 worth of real estate, including an elegant residence, occupying an entire block in the pleasantest part of the city. He is now completing a fine brown-stone front, five-story building, costing about \$165,000, on the corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets, the ground floor being devoted to elegant stores, and the rest of the building to offices, the Western Union Telegraph Company occupying half of the topmost floor.

In Leadville, in addition to his mining property, he has some \$65,000 worth of real estate, and has recently erected a fine opera house, costing about \$35,000, and completed in sixty days from the letting of the contract. He is the President of the Bank of Leadville, established by him in October, 1878, with one clerk. Its growth has kept pace with that city, employing at the present writing eight men, and having a deposit of over \$500,000. As Leadville is the greatest mining camp in the world, so the Bank of Leadville is the liveliest banking institution in America. Gov. Tabor, beside being a Director of the First National Bank of Denver, has recently been elected Vice President of this bank. He has held the office of County Treasurer of Lake County since 1877, and was Mayor of Leadville during the first fourteen months of its existence as a city. He is also President of the Leadville Improvement Company, to which is due the only really fine street in Leadville—Harrison avenue—ninety feet wide, which this company laid out and donated to the city. He was the prime mover in organizing the Leadville Stock Exchange, of which he was the first President, and is also President of the Leadville Gas Company, which was organized in July, 1879, and, on the 1st of November following, had three and a half miles of main laid. Gov. Tabor's decision of character, quickness of perception, and promptness of action, mark his every movement. He no sooner decides than he begins to act. To illustrate: The transaction

before alluded to, by which he closed out his remaining stock in the Little Pittsburg Mining Company for \$1,000,000, bought 880 shares of the First National Bank of Denver, and at the same time purchased the Matchless mine, at Leadville, for \$117,000, took place in the short space of fifteen minutes. His fortune has been acquired mainly in the purchase and operating of mines, requiring a strong nerve, excellent judgment, and great faith in the richness of Colorado's mineral deposits. In every instance have his expectations been realized, and his judgment been fully vindicated, and Gov. Tabor is to-day one of a trio of millionaires, consisting of himself, Mr. Chaffee and Mr. Moffat, whose wealth is not equaled by that of any other three men in Colorado. In October, 1878, he was elected the first Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, and, believing that no man should accept a public trust without performing its labors to the best of his ability, he at once devoted his attention to preparing himself for parliamentary duties, and, as President of the Senate, acquitted himself with great honor, and proved one of the best parliamentarians who ever occupied the position of presiding officer of that body. Gov. Tabor's recent heavy investments in Chicago property have attracted the attention of the whole country, and produced a stimulating effect upon the real-estate market in that city.

GEORGE TRITCH.

This well-known pioneer and recognized head of the hardware business in Colorado was born in Baden, Germany, April 26, 1829, his parents emigrating to America the same year. Arriving at New York, they made their way by lake and canal to Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, then a small village of about four hundred inhabitants and the terminus of the Ohio Canal. He remained at home until the age of fifteen years, when, in 1844, he went to Cincinnati to learn the tinner's trade, leaving that city in 1847 for Pittsburgh, where he was married in 1849. In 1853, he emigrated West to Muscatine and Tipton, Iowa,



J. P. Sommers

where he was engaged in business until 1860. At that time, Denver, with all that portion of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains embraced within the boundaries of the present State of Colorado, was known throughout the East as the Pike's Peak country. In March, 1860, Mr. Tritch started for Pike's Peak, going first to Omaha, then a very small town, which place he left on the 15th of April following, taking with him a small supply of tinner's stock and a set of tools in a two-horse wagon. On the first Sunday out, they had their first experience with the Indians on what was known as Shinn's Ferry Island, about sixty-five miles from Omaha. The party with whom he was traveling being religiously inclined and, moreover, regarding the noble red man with charitable feelings, went into camp and devoted the day to rest and feeding the Indians, who seemed to enjoy it (the feeding) very much. The party all retired that night with the comforting conviction of having performed their duty; but, on turning out next morning, they found to their sorrow and consternation that they had but "cast their pearls before swine," as the Indians had stolen nearly an entire wagon-load of provisions, and left our Christian friends to "grub" along the remainder of the way as best they could, but with very little charity for the poor Indian.

Landing in Denver on the 27th of May, Mr. Tritch opened up for business on Blake street, on the lot now occupied by J. S. Brown & Brother. June 24, he started East for his family, returning to Denver on the 23d of August, and starting business where the Colorado National Bank now stands. In November, 1860, he removed to his present location, where he does an immense business, extending throughout the entire Rocky Mountain region tributary to Denver. He was the first to introduce the sale, in this country, of scythes, cradles, plows, seed-drills, thrashing machines, mowers and reapers, horse-rakes, &c. In April, 1863, he was elected a member of the City Council, serving two years. The same year, he

was chosen Treasurer of Denver Lodge, No. 5, A., F. & A. M., and re-elected every year to the present time. In 1876, he was elected President of the German National Bank of Denver, and also Vice President of the Denver & South Park Railroad Construction Company. He is at present one of the Regents of the State University, elected in 1876, and the same year was elected Treasurer of the Colorado Industrial Association. He was elected Captain of the Governor's Guard, on the night of the great "Indian scare," in 1864, and commissioned by Gov. John Evans, serving under Col. Chivington, during the famous block-house defense that followed. He has had many narrow escapes from Indians during the Indian troubles, from 1863 to 1868, crossing the Plains in coach and wagons every year. He is an energetic, enterprising, public-spirited and liberal-hearted citizen, and has been identified with nearly all the public enterprises of the city and territory.

HON. WILLIAM D. TODD.

Mr. Todd, Cashier and Secretary of the Denver Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, has been a resident of Denver since 1873. He was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1846, and, at an early age, accompanied his parents to Greensburg, Penn., where his father died shortly afterward. He then removed to Washington, D. C., receiving a public-school education, and, in 1857, was appointed a page in the House of Representatives. He remained at the capitol up to 1873, the last ten years as Private Secretary to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, during his terms as Speaker of the House of Representatives and Vice President of the United States. In the mean time, he graduated from the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He kept up his law studies, practicing in Pennsylvania during the vacations of Congress, and, in 1872, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. As above stated, he came to Denver in 1873, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Since 1874, he has been Cashier and Secretary of the

Denver Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators. During the past year he has been Secretary of the Denver City Railway Company, and Secretary of the Platte Water Company for several years. He is also Treasurer of the St. Louis and Denver Land and Mining Company, and Secretary of the Board of Education since 1876. He was a member of the State Legislature of 1879, and was active in the business of the session. Declining to be a candidate for the Speakership of the House, he was chosen Speaker *pro tem.*, and also served as Chairman of the Committees on Public Lands and Rules, and is a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Appropriations and Education. Among the measures introduced by him was the "Bill for Encouraging the Formation of a State Historical and Natural History Society," of which society he was chosen Treasurer. Mr. Todd is a leading member of the Masonic Fraternity, and holds offices of trust in Union Lodge No. 7, Denver Chapter No. 2, and Colorado Commandery No. 1, K. T. He is also Grand Treasurer of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery. He was married in Denver in 1875. Few men in Denver have, in so short a time, become so thoroughly identified with the interests of the city and State, and no one has acquired a more enviable reputation as a thorough business man and a wide-awake, enterprising citizen.

WILLIAM F. THOMPSON.

The name of William F. Thompson is familiar to all the old miners and early settlers of Colorado. He has camped upon the present site of Denver, and prospected with partial success for gold in the very beds which have since become celebrated for the richest carbonates ever discovered. The following sketch of his career will be eagerly read by many of his old friends and companions during the exciting times of 1860. William F. Thompson was born in the year 1838, in Westchester County, N. Y., but passed his youth and grew to manhood in Wisconsin, in the town of Beloit, whither his parents had moved

when he was twelve years old. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and with home instruction and a course of studies in Beloit College enabled his son to receive a liberal education. He left college, however, without passing through the senior class, and devoted the three following years to agricultural pursuits. In 1860, the Pike's Peak fever, which he had caught the year before, took possession of his hopes and prospects in life, and carried him away from home and friends, across the American Desert, into the rugged cañons and gulches of Colorado. The trip was made in a wagon from the Missouri River to the mountains, with a number of other young and adventurous men, similarly bent upon the acquisition of sudden wealth. After a short rest at Denver, which then could scarcely boast of being a settlement, he proceeded to the mountains, which loomed up before him as citadels guarding the golden treasures which he and other hardy adventurers had come to sieze and carry away. This illusion was soon dispelled. How few there are to-day who brought their bright hopes and young hearts to Colorado in 1859 and 1860 and found aught else than disappointment at the end of their long and perilous journey. Mr. Thompson mined and prospected like the rest, first at Spring Gulch, then at Russell Gulch, and then over at the far-famed Spanish Bar, where he assisted in the building of the first stamp-mill, for a long time the only one in that or neighboring camps. From Spanish Bar he went to Black Hawk, where he spent over a year in unsuccessful claims, and then to Nevada Gulch, where he mined and afterward leased and operated a large stamp-mill for crushing quartz. In the winter of 1864, he paid a visit to his parents in Wisconsin, and returned in the following spring to Colorado. Erecting a steam saw-mill near Nevada Gulch, he supplied that camp and Black Hawk with a large amount of lumber, but eventually disposed of his interest in the mill, and built another on the old Guy Hill, on the stage road between Black Hawk and Denver. From there he went to Cheyenne, just

before the track of the Union Pacific Railroad had reached that place, and opened a lumber-yard, securing a contract from the United States Government to furnish nearly all the lumber needed for the construction of Fort D. A. Russell. In 1870, he returned to Colorado and formed one of the early colonists of the town of Greeley, then known as Union Colony No. 1, supplying nearly all the lumber used in the building of the settlement. He is still in business in that flourishing place, and, in connection with E. B. Annis, is also doing a heavy lumber trade in Denver. Although a resident of Greeley, Mr. Thompson is closely identified with Denver, and is, perhaps, as well known in the social and business circles of the latter city as he is in Greeley. Mr. Thompson was married in Illinois to Miss Emma Hawes, during a visit to that State in 1868. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, in politics, is prominently identified with the Republican party of Colorado. He is at present Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Wells County. In pecuniary matters, Mr. Thompson is regarded as one of the solid men of the State. He owns valuable property in Denver and throughout the State; is heavily interested in the lumber business; operates a large steam saw-mill on the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, and controls the products of several others, and is Director and Vice President of the Union Bank of Greeley. His unblemished and successful record has secured for him the respect of his fellow-citizens, while his unassuming manners and kindly nature have won for him a host of friends throughout the State.

JAMES G. TIDBALL.

The senior member of the firm of Tidball & Mesenbring, of Denver, James G. Tidball, was born in Mercer County, Penn., in the year 1841. He received a good education, and early in life, assumed business responsibilities by taking charge of a farm, and owning and operating a shingle factory at the same time. Notwithstanding that

his investments proved successful, and the profits of his business very remunerative, he became impressed with the consciousness that his labors should be in another field, whereof the gain would be less transitory and more consoling. Armed with that resolution, he disposed of his business and presented himself, at the age of twenty-four, at the Lane Theological Seminary, in Cincinnati, prepared to undertake a complete course of studies and fit himself for the sacred profession to which he felt himself divinely called. His health had always been a source of anxiety to his family, and constant application to the studies of his profession, tended still further to awaken apprehension. He was, at last, compelled by waning strength to defer the prosecution of the work to which he had devoted himself, and to seek, in absolute rest and quiet, respite from the nervous attacks to which he was rapidly becoming a complete victim. A change of climate had often been advised, and, yielding to the wishes of his relatives and friends, and buoyed by his own hopes, he came to Colorado in 1873. At various periods since, he has attempted to realize the dearest wishes of his life by resuming his studies in the ministry, but such efforts have, in every case, proved that his physical condition will not permit him to exercise the duties of the profession. After repeated warnings from eminent physicians, and acting from a sense of duty to his family, he has reluctantly abandoned the cherished purpose of his life, and permanently engaged in mercantile pursuits. That he will succeed, no one will doubt who has ever had the opportunity of realizing how earnestly he enters upon any course where duty leads the way. He was at one time owner of a sheep ranche near Box Elder, in Colorado, and was quite successful in its management, but after several months disposed of it, in order to reside with his family in Denver. In April, 1879, he formed his present partnership with Mr. Mesenbring, in the grocery line, and up to the present time, the firm has done an excellent business. Mr. Tidball is a Presbyterian, and a licentiate of Butler Presbytery, Penn.

He was married, in 1872, in Mercer County, Penn., and his wife is now Principal of the Blake Street School, in Denver.

SAMUEL T. THOMSON.

Mr. Thomson, United States Land Receiver for the State of Colorado, is a native of New Jersey, and was born in Hunterdon County in 1838. When eighteen years of age, he went to Illinois, and, on the breaking-out of the war, enlisted as a three-months man, in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Regiment. At the expiration of this time, he re-enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Regiment, and was successively promoted to the rank of Major of the Fourth, and Captain and First Lieutenant of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of his State. After the war, he was connected with the building of some of the principal railroads in the West, which business he followed until ill health compelled him to seek a more favorable climate, and in 1872, he came to Colorado, where he began sheep-raising, in which he has been eminently successful, owning one of the finest herds of Merino sheep in the State. He was appointed Receiver of Public Money of the United States Land Office in Denver in 1875, and has since continued to perform the duties of the office in an able and satisfactory manner.

ALBERT K. TILTON.

Albert K. Tilton, of the firm of Cyrus Eaton & Co., was born in the town of Tilton, State of New Hampshire, February 9, 1841. He is a son of James P. Tilton, who served in the war of 1812. His grandfather entered the war of the Revolution at its commencement, and served to its close. Following the patriotic example of his ancestors, Albert K. enlisted in the Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, on the breaking-out of the late war, and did not lay down his arms until peace was again restored to the land and the stability of the Union assured. At the close of the civil war, he migrated to the rising city of Denver, where he successfully established himself in business in which he is still engaged.

ALBERT R. TAGGART.

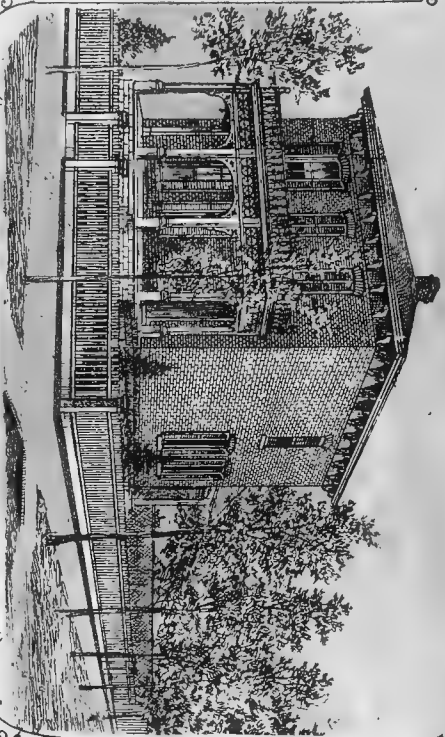
This gentleman was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., April 11, 1842. At the age of sixteen, he went to Suffield, Conn., where for about two years he was employed as a farm hand. At the expiration of that time, he returned to his native State, where he spent a number of years, going from there to Clinton, Iowa. He followed railroading as a brakeman until 1870, when he came to Colorado. He first settled on Bear Creek, in this county, and followed farming for a time, when he returned to Iowa, remaining about one year. Coming to Colorado a second time, he began farming on Clear Creek, six miles from Denver, where he is well known as an enterprising and successful farmer. Mr. Taggart was married in Denver, in 1875, to Miss Hattie L. Gormley, to which union three children have been born.

CHARLES A. TREAT.

Charles A. Treat was born in Fayetteville, N. Y., October 12, 1840. The son of a farmer, he received such education as could be derived from attending the district school in the winter, while he worked on the farm in the summer. In 1862, he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he remained several years, engaged in learning the painting business with one of the leading firms of that city. He was married in the fall of 1865, and came to Denver in 1871, when he opened a paint-shop on Fifteenth street, in a small frame building which was soon replaced by his present large and commodious brick structure. Mr. Treat does all kinds of sign and ornamental painting, and some of the most elegant houses in the city give evidence of his superior skill as a painter and finisher.

HENRY L. TIERMAN.

Henry L. Tierman was born in Jefferson County, Ky., February 16, 1840. At the age of five years, he removed with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., and, at an early age, learned the tinner's trade in his father's shop. He remained there until the opening of the war, when he enlisted, in the spring of 1861, in the Tenth Missouri In-



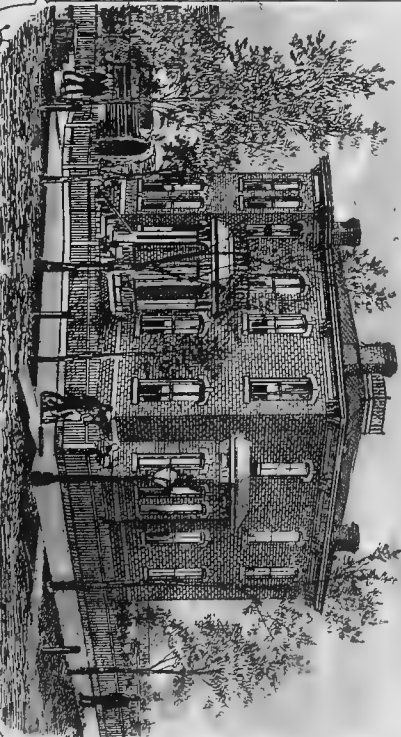
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES R. DAVIS.



WEST DENVER FLOURING MILLS, CHAS. R. DAVIS, PROP.



RESIDENCE OF W. C. LOTHROP, COR. LAWRENCE & 18TH STS.



RESIDENCE OF LEONARD A. WATKINS.

fantry, under Gen. Price, and served during the war. At its close, he was mustered out of service by Gen. Grant. He then followed the tinner's trade for a year and a half, in New Mexico, and returning thence to St. Louis, Mo., he spent two years more in the same occupation. In 1869, he came to Denver, Colo., where he followed his trade until 1874. At that time, having about \$300 he purchased a tin-shop, and by industry and economy, gradually increased his business, subsequently adding a general hardware and stove business, in which he has since successfully continued. He was married in Denver in 1873.

HENRY TUGGY.

Henry Tuggy was born in Berkshire, England, in the year 1844, and, ere his boyhood had been passed, commenced to labor in the trade at which he is now successfully and prosperously engaged. From the age of ten to his twenty-first year, he resided with his uncle, first as an apprentice and then as a journeyman in the shoemaker's trade, receiving from that relative both the technical knowledge of his avocation, and the more precious training in the doctrines of Christianity. His first business venture was to open a boot and shoe store in the West End, London, which he conducted several years, until the depression of business in 1866 prevailed upon him to dispose of his interests there, and seek more remunerative investments in the New World. After an interval of a few months, he procured employment at his trade in Missouri, residing there during the greater portion of three years, and then came to Denver, Colo., where he has since resided. Beginning in a humble way, he has managed, by industry, skill and economy, to build up a large and constantly growing business in the boot and shoe line, employing at this time about eighteen hands, and conducting a branch store in Leadville, in connection with his principal establishment on Fifteenth street, between Holladay and Larimer streets, in the city of Denver. Devoting his ingenuity to the construction of a boot which should meet the

requirements of the miners, he has introduced an article that has met with universal favor among those who work in mineral or quartz beds, that is known by his initials, studded with nails, on the sole. While vigorously engaged in pushing his business to its legitimate limits, Mr. Tuggy has also found time to labor in the vineyard, where the compensation shall not be considered in this life save in the approval of his own conscience. He is known throughout the State as an enthusiastic worker and exhorter, and has devoted most of his leisure time to the advancement of Christian doctrines, by preaching and by counsel, wherever his services seemed most needed. He was the first President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Denver, and organized its early meetings in his own room, where the nucleus of its present large proportions was formed. Mr. Tuggy is a self taught, and, so far as financial status is concerned, a self-made man. He was married in England to Miss Emma Wright, daughter of a respectable citizen of London. He seems fully alive to the future progress of his adopted State, and intends to keep pace with its growth.

JAMES TYNON.

James Tynon was born in Alexandria, Va., November 2, 1835. He received a good common-school education, and being especially fond of history, has since continued his studies in that direction. From 1852 until 1854, he superintended his uncle's herring fishery on the Potomac, near Mount Vernon. After this went to Boston, Mass., and opened a grocery store, in which business he continued two years, selling out in the spring of 1856. This year Mr. Tynon removed to St. Augustine, Fla., where he was on the Government survey for two years. In 1858, he sailed up the Mississippi River as far as the mouth of the Swan River, and located there for the winter, buying and selling hides and furs. In the spring, he removed to St. Louis and thence to Leavenworth, Kan., where he purchased a load of sugar and coffee, and, with three yoke of

cattle and a pair of ponies, started for Pike's Peak, arriving in Denver in October, 1862. He engaged in the wholesale grocery business in this city, until the spring of 1879. Mr. Tynon crossed the Plains twenty-two times from 1862 to 1865. He is at present engaged in the hide and wool business and has been proprietor of the Union Stock Yards since 1875. He married Miss Rebecca Bulwer, of Boston, in February, 1858.

SALMON W. TREAT, M. D.

Dr. Treat was born in Westford, Otsego Co., N. Y., September 27, 1811. He was educated at the common school, and followed teaching for seven years, after which he began the study of medicine, and graduated at the American Medical College, at Albany, N. Y. Dr. Treat began practicing his profession at Mount Vision, N. Y., remaining there until 1850, when he removed to Joliet, Ill. He was located at Joliet until 1853, and then in Le Clair, Iowa, where he practiced until April, 1864, a period of eleven years. His wife's health being delicate, the Doctor at this time removed to Denver, with his family, making the journey across the Plains in a prairie wagon, behind an ox team. Dr. Treat has been practicing medicine for forty-three years, and is at present in active practice, and, having devoted his life to his profession, still performs its duties with unflagging energy, and is widely known as one of Denver's "Barnacle" physicians.

GEORGE LEWIS TAYLOR.

Born at York Sulphur Springs, Adams Co., Penn., May 30, 1839, George L. Taylor is the only surviving son of Joseph Taylor, and a grandson of the late Robert Hamersly, Esq., of York, Penn. Mr. Taylor removed to Iowa in 1860, and in September, 1873, came to Denver for the benefit of his health, being one of that numerous class of sufferers with asthma, for whom the climate of Colorado is so beneficial. From his first arrival in Colorado, he has given his attention to building up an establishment that should give

to the thousands of visitors to Denver an idea of what may be found in Colorado. The Free Museum, then started with a handful of specimens, is to-day the leading tourists' resort in the city. There is hardly a public or private collection in the East that has not been enriched by at least a few representative specimens from our sturdy young State. Among the rare minerals, prized either for their beauty or their value, we may mention the rich gold and silver tellurium ores of Boulder County; free gold quartz from Gilpin County, and the San Juan mineral belt; green crystals of amazon stone, from Pike's Peak; opal agates, from the vicinity of South Park; baryta crystals, of limpid purity, from the Apishapa; massive and wire native silver, from Boulder and Clear Creek Counties; and the famous combination of carbonate ores, from Lake County. Our State is also fortunate in a rare and varied distribution of animal and feathered life, and even yet offers to the sportsman and naturalist a field, perhaps unexcelled. Of the ground still remaining in the State that offers a fair field for elk, mountain sheep, bear, deer, fox and jack rabbits, North Park and the adjacent range, is the favorite; Middle Park, Estes Park and the Gunnison country, still offer inducements; antelope, apparently as plentiful as of yore, are found on the Plains and foot-hills near Denver. The most common bear is the cinnamon; the black, in point of numbers, then follows, while the range grizzly (slightly differing in color from the California grizzly), is the more desired for the beauty of its coat, and the rarity of the animal. Beautiful cross foxes, and in goodly quantity, are trapped in the Parks, and occasionally that most beautiful of furred animals, the silver gray fox, is caught. The preparation of skins of many of the animals mentioned, is a Denver industry of no small importance. Beautiful rugs and robes, made from skins of bear, fox, wolf, wolverine, beaver, otter, lynx, fawn, and even the despised skunk, are manufactured by thousands, and are an article of ready sale at the reasonable prices offered. Taxidermy

has been brought to a rare stage of perfection here, and no wonder, for our taxidermists take unto themselves wings for a season in the fall, and from living subjects cull ideas of "grace of position" which by no amount of practice could otherwise be gained. Hundreds of animal heads and full stuffed animals, the work of our home artists, find their way annually to Eastern homes and Old England's halls, and a few to France and Germany. Of birds, we do not possess as great variety as are found East and South, but we have a few peculiar to our mountains. Of the grouse family found in the parks, are the sage cock, willow and dusky grouse, the former averaging eight pounds; but, owing to its principal food in winter being sage leaves, are not a particularly palatable bird; all others of the grouse family are excellent table birds, and on account of game qualities, much sought by sportsmen. Of novel and beautiful plumage, are the ptarmigan (or mountain quail). Their plumage is a snow-white in winter, dark ash color in summer, and variously mottled in spring and autumn. They are a game bird, and frequent high altitudes. We have also the crested jay, magpie, water ouzel, Clark's crow, butcher-bird, mocking-bird, &c., and most of them differing in some point of plumage from birds of the same kind found elsewhere. All these varieties of birds and animals are represented in the Free Museum of Taylor & Company, as well as every conceivable natural curiosity to be found in the recesses of our mountain domain.

ARTHUR T. THAYER.

Among the many young men whose talents and industry have given them a secure position among the business men of Denver, is the above-mentioned gentleman. He was born in Brookline, Mass., December 28, 1846. When he was five years old, his parents both died within a few months of each other, and Mr. Thayer was taken into the family of Mr. Marshall Stearns, of his native town. With this family, who were all that a father and mother could be to him, and to

whose wise counsel and thoughtful care much of his success in life is due, he remained until nineteen years of age. Coming to Colorado in 1872, he was employed by the Boston Mining Company, near Georgetown, remaining with the company about four years. For several years, he has been connected with the Denver Ice Company, but has found time to engage in a number of mining enterprises and real-estate speculations, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. Beside owning real estate in Denver and Leadville, he has valuable mining interests in different parts of the State. As a careful, conscientious business man, Mr. Thayer is well known throughout Colorado, his fine social qualities commending him to all with whom he comes in contact.

ELISHA H. TOBEY.

Mr. Tobey was born in Springfield, Mass., January 26, 1826. His father, Elisha Tobey, was Inspector of United States Arms at the Armory in Springfield, Mass., for over forty years. He died in 1840, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a strong Whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, with both of whom he was intimately acquainted. The subject of this sketch grew up in the good old town of Springfield, attending school in the winter and working on a farm in the summer. At the age of fourteen, he was sent to a Methodist academy at Wilbraham, Mass., remaining two years, and was then apprenticed to learn a trade. He chose that of coach-body making, and after serving three years, went to New Haven, Conn., and finished his trade in one of the largest shops in that city, after which he returned to Springfield, and for the next three years followed his trade. In January, 1850, he was married, and removed to Palmer Depot, a thriving town on the Boston & Worcester Railway, where he embarked in carriage manufacturing for the Boston market. In 1853, he removed to Watertown, N. Y., to take charge of a large carriage manufactory, and resided there until the breaking-out of the war. He was one of five men appointed to recruit

two regiments of infantry, and one of artillery. Of the latter—the Tenth New York Artillery—he was appointed First Lieutenant of Company A, but from the first acted as Captain of the company. They rendezvoused at Jefferson Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, and a few months later were ordered to Washington for the defense of that city, where he received the commission of Captain. His regiment was fortunate in securing Alexander Piper, of the regular army, as their Colonel, one of the best officers in that branch of the army, under whose command the regiment became one of the most efficient in the service. After remaining there a year and a half, constructing fortifications, he was ordered into the field with the Army of the Potomac, remaining with that army during the war, and participating in all of its battles and sieges. After the surrender of Richmond and Petersburg, Capt. Tobey was appointed Disbursing Officer, and established a camp in the city of Petersburg, selecting for that purpose a tobacco factory and warehouse. The duties of this office required two companies and ten officers, beside a large clerical force. He continued to discharge the duties of that office until ordered to establish a Freedman's Bureau at Petersburg, and continued at the head of that department until September, 1866, when he resigned, and returned to Watertown, N. Y. He then turned his attention to studying inventions, the first being a revolving signal, with remittent lights of great strength. This signal was intended for railways and steamboats. In 1867, he removed to Bridgeport, Conn., and erected this signal on the New York & New Haven Railway, and during that time invented his drawbridge lock and danger signal, so generally used at present on all drawbridges which span our large rivers. In 1868, he removed to Chicago and began the manufacture of his signals, in connection with a railway supply house. While there, he invented his lever-handle switch-stand, of which a large number are now in use, besides many other valuable and useful inventions. In 1870, he removed to St. Louis, to accept a position in the St.

Louis railway supply house, where he continued to manufacture his railway signals until 1876. He then removed to Denver, seeking a more congenial climate for the restoration of his wife's health, which has resulted beneficially. He has since been engaged in the railway supply business, and also general agent for Eastern manufacturers in their various lines.

ISAAC UNDERWOOD.

Mr. Underwood was born in Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, September 5, 1835, remaining there until 1859. He then came to the United States, and engaged in the grocery business at Quincy, Ill., until 1861, when he sold out his business and entered the army, enlisting in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, remaining in the service during the war, after which he came to Denver, Colo., and engaged in the confectionery business, in connection with the fish and oyster business, which he gradually merged into a general grocery stock, continuing the same until 1867. He then closed out and engaged in the commission business in company with W. Elliott Lee, and has since continued the same.

WILLIAM B. VICKERS.

This gentleman, at present Private Secretary to Gov. Pitkin, has achieved some prominence in journalism and politics since his advent in the State about eight years ago. He came from Indianapolis, where he was born March 21, 1838, and where he lived almost continuously until 1871. Through the death of his parents and the consequent breaking-up of the family while he was quite young, the subject of this sketch lacked in his youth many of those opportunities for education which were afforded by the primitive schools of Indiana in those days. He picked up a little reading and writing and less arithmetic in a log schoolhouse near his grandfather's farm, a few miles outside of the city; but even grammar was as Greek to him until he mastered most of its intricacies in the school of the printing office. In truth, he was no student, but an indefatigable



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reader from his youth, and later on, an equally indefatigable scribbler for the press. The untrained mind was manifest, however, in all of his earlier productions. He was not a genius, and the disadvantages of his youth bore their legitimate fruits in later life. It was only after long years, when he had mastered his chosen profession and corrected the faults of his early education, that he began to achieve a moderate measure of success as a journalist and literary aspirant. At one time, he abandoned the pen and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but the "ruling passion" was too strong in him, and he returned to his first love. The lamented Senator Morton, better known throughout Indiana as Gov. Morton, was a fast friend of the young journalist; and, through Morton's influence, Mr. Vickers was gradually led to abandon literary for political journalism. He was always a radical Republican, and soon found his new field of labor no less inviting than the old; but failing health drove him West before he attained much prominence in Indiana politics. Mr. Vicker's first venture in Colorado was at Greeley, where he founded the *Greeley Sun*, and published it about eighteen months with only moderate success. An opportunity to remove to Denver was gladly embraced by him early in 1874, since when he has been identified very prominently with the journalism and politics of the Centennial State. He was for several years connected with the *Denver News* as stockholder and managing editor, and afterward, when the *News* was sold to the Democrats, was managing editor of the *Tribune* until he resigned the place to accept his present position. As a writer, he is more direct and forcible than elegant, but his style seems to suit the people of the State better than the sonorous sentences of college graduates.

JOHN B. VROOM.

The name of Vroom carries the mind back in the history of our country to the days of the Knickerbockers, when the island of Manhattan, and the adjacent territory, known collectively as

the "New Netherlands," was governed by the Dutch. Mr. Vroom is descended from one of the most ancient and honorable of these families, which emigrated to this country from Holland, and settled near the site of the city of Brooklyn, in the year, 1623. Among its descendants are numbered many who held places of trust, when official position carried with it the respect and confidence of their fellow-men. His father, Peter D. Vroom, was a native of the city of New York, a physician and surgeon, and subsequently, a prominent business man. He held many responsible offices in Jersey City, N. J., where he resided from 1843 to the time of his decease in 1865. His father's uncle, the son of a Revolutionary colonel of militia, also named Peter D. Vroom, served as Governor of the State of New Jersey for six years, represented her in Congress, and was appointed by President Pierce Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia, at Berlin. John B. Vroom was born in Somerset County, N. J., November 27, 1833. In 1839, the family removed to New York City, where he received an academic education. Ten years later, he entered the dry-goods establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., remaining until 1852. He then embarked in manufactures, and continued therein up to 1860, when he purchased a farm on the Hudson River, in Orange County, N. Y., and engaged actively in agriculture. While living in Orange County, he married a daughter of John Nicoll, a retired New York merchant. From 1869 to 1872, he served the township of Blooming Grove, N. Y., as Assessor, Justice of the Peace, Town Auditor and Excise Commissioner, also as sole Trustee of the school district. In the fall of 1875, the severe indisposition of his wife induced him to try the salubrious climate of Colorado, where a brief sojourn produced such a marked and salutary effect upon her, that they concluded to adopt the Centennial State, and the beautiful city of Denver, as their permanent home. As an earnest of their intention, Mr. Vroom has erected the fine mansion in which he resides on Capitol Hill.

EDWARD VELTZ.

Edward Veltz, of the firm of Veltz & Benham, is a native of France, and was born November 6, 1852. He came to the United States in 1871, and, after being variously employed in New York for about five years, came to Denver in 1876, and with Mr. Benham opened a meat market at the corner of Twenty-first and Champa streets, which business they still conduct. Although but a young man, Mr. Veltz, by industrious habits and fair dealing, coupled with a thorough knowledge of his business, has succeeded in securing a large and lucrative patronage from the citizens of Denver.

J. S. VANDERLIP.

Mr. Vanderlip was born in Bennington County, Vt., April 5, 1835. He spent the greater part of his boyhood in Erie County, N. Y., and at the age of eighteen went to Mississippi, where he followed rafting and wood-cutting for steamers three years, and then removed to Southwestern Iowa, where he engaged in farming and cattle raising two years, and then went to Southern Kansas, remained one year, and then returned to Iowa. He was married January 12, 1860, and soon after began freighting to Denver, which he continued until the spring of 1865, and then settled on a farm on Sand Creek, four miles from Denver. After farming in various parts of the county, he finally engaged in the grocery business in Denver, at which he continued until 1876, when he engaged in farming and raising horses on his ranche, twelve miles north of Denver, on which place he still resides.

JAMES C. VEATCH.

One of Denver's genial hotel-keepers is J. C. Veatch, who was born in Fayette County, Ind., September 10, 1840. Receiving a common-school education, he began clerking at fourteen years of age, in a dry-goods store, and three years later learned the machinist's trade, at which he worked in Terre Haute, Ind., up to the breaking-out of the civil war. In 1861, he enlisted for three months in Company D, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer In-

fantry. After serving his time, he entered the navy as Third Assistant Engineer, remaining in this branch of the service until 1867, when he was mustered out. Going to Indiana, he remained for about one year, after which he was employed for about eight months as engineer on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In 1874, he came to Colorado, and the first year was engaged on the water-works at Pueblo. He then came to Denver, where he has since been engaged in hotel keeping, freighting and spice manufacturing, and is now proprietor of the "Red Lion Inn," a popular hotel of Denver.

CAPT. ROGER WILLIAMS WOODBURY.

Capt. Woodbury was born March 3, 1841, at Francetown, Hillsboro Co., N. H., the fifth of a family of eight. He is a descendant of one of the Woodbury brothers who settled at Beverly, Mass., in the year 1628. His father was a farmer in Francetown, but moved with his family to Manchester, in the same county, in 1846, where he followed his trade of bootmaker. Here Mr. Woodbury's mother died in 1849, as also did three sisters, all younger than himself. He attended the public schools of Manchester from the primary to the high school, but with frequent intermissions, being obliged to alternate schooling with work in the cotton-factories. After finishing his schooling, he learned type-setting in the office of the Manchester *Mirror*. He also taught school at Deering, N. H. He was married to Miss Emma J. York, of Manchester, by whom he had one son, Frank S. Woodbury. He was foreman in the composing-room of the printing office when the rebellion broke out, and with three other *Mirror* employes enlisted in Company A, Third New Hampshire Infantry, the week after the first battle of Bull Run. He was appointed Fourth Sergeant of the Company before leaving the State. His regiment was the first set apart for the expedition of Gen. W. T. Sherman, to Port Royal, South Carolina, the capture of which occurred early in November, 1861. After the capture, the troops were comparatively idle for many months, during which time Sergeant Wood-

bury had charge as receiving and issuing clerk of the immense storehouses of the Hilton Head depot commissary. These storehouses aggregated some fifteen hundred feet in length, and contained several months' supply for the entire army in the Department of the South. When active operations in the field were to be resumed in 1863, Sergeant Woodbury returned to company duty, and participated in all the battles of his regiment until after the Florida campaign in the spring of 1864. This included the assault upon and capture of Morris Island, the charge upon Fort Wagner, the demolition of Fort Sumter, and the bombardment of Charleston. Early in the Morris Island campaign, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and assigned to command Company A. For many weeks after the landing on Morris Island, it could be said that he was almost continuously under fire, and like all who participated in that siege, met with many narrow escapes, the most remarkable of which was after the capture of Fort Wagner. He was escorting the Surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment through the mysteries of the fort, when an eight-inch shell from one of the rebel works buried itself in the ground but a yard distant, showering him with dirt and rendering him for a few moments almost insensible. After the Morris Island campaign, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, his company and regiment were changed to mounted infantry, and proceeded to Florida as a re-enforcement after the battle of Olustee. From there they proceeded to Virginia, and joined Gen. Butler's army of the James. Upon embarking, Lieut. Woodbury was detached to take charge of a ship-load of ordnance stores for the supply of ten thousand men. Arriving at Virginia, and disposing of these stores, he was assigned as Ordnance Officer of the Second Division of the Tenth Corps (re-named the Twenty-fourth Corps), and served upon the staffs of Gens John W. Turner, Adelbert Ames and R. S. Foster, who successively commanded the division. He participated in many battles during the summer of 1864, from Petersburg to the north bank of the James.

At the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, he was struck in the thigh by a spherical case bullet, which, while not disabling him, still left its mark. In one of the battles north of the James, when the enemy made an effort to drive back the Union forces, two divisions of the latter ran out of ammunition, the ordnance trains belonging to them having taken alarm and proceeded to the rear, Lieut. Woodbury took his ammunition train within rifle distance of the lines, and supplied each division with all they needed to carry on the battle to a successful end. He was promoted to be Captain in October, 1864. As Division Ordnance Officer, he took part in Butler's expedition to Fort Fisher, in North Carolina, and on the abandonment of the attempt and the return to Virginia, started with only one night's interval, on the second expedition under Gen. Terry. On this occasion he went as the chief ordnance officer of the expedition, upon the staff of the commanding General. At the assault on Fort Fisher, it was designed to make a breach in the palisades surrounding the fort, by burying powder beneath and exploding it. As this required to be done under fire from the fort, it was a task of great danger; but, although Capt. Woodbury had his arrangements made, the powder prepared, the fuse fixed, and all taken to the front ready for a dash, he was at the last minute saved by a lucky shot from the navy tearing out a few feet of the palisades just at the right place. He remained upon the staff of Gen. Terry until the close of the war, which for Capt. Woodbury was at Raleigh, and was mustered out with his company at Concord, N. H., the original place of rendezvous, on the 2d of August, 1865, four years and a week after enlisting, and after having participated in forty to fifty battles and skirmishes. He filled the position of local reporter on the *Manchester Mirror* until the ensuing spring, when he emigrated to Colorado, working that summer in the mines of Summit County. In the fall, he worked as a compositor on the newly started *Golden Transcript*, and in the same capacity upon the *Denver Daily Tribune*, just

inaugurated. On the latter, he shortly became local editor, managing editor, and part proprietor. He continued as manager until the end of 1871, when he sold his interest, and in the summer of 1872, purchased the *Denver Daily Times*, a small sheet, started more particularly as a theatrical programme. In 1870, he was married to Mrs. Anna M. KOONS, of Denver. Since his purchase of the *Times* he has repeatedly enlarged it, and, with a year's intermission, has been its editor, besides superintending the general business of the establishment. He has recently erected a four-story building for the mechanical departments of the office, and employs, on an average, thirty persons, in addition to the regular corps of carriers. Mr. Woodbury took an active part in the early contests in which Denver struggled for pre-eminence, and was earnest in urging the building of the first railroad. He was, for several years, Secretary of the Denver Board of Trade, but finally declined a re-election. He prepared the annual reports of the Board, the publication of which attracted widespread attention to the city as a commercial center. His efforts in the building-up of Denver have been consistent and not without good results. At one time he assisted in the organization of a "Convention of Asthmatics," which published several thousand pamphlets, illustrating the advantages the climate of Colorado offers to sufferers from that distressing malady, and which attracted large numbers of persons to the Territory. He has always taken a lively interest in the public schools of Denver, and at one of the annual meetings of District No. 1 (which was attended by but two or three citizens, besides the Board), he moved the levying of a special tax for the erection of a public school edifice. The only public school in East Denver was then held in an old building at the corner of Larimer and Eighteenth, recently demolished to make way for a new hotel. From the special tax then levied the site was secured for the present High School building. A few years ago he tendered a prize of \$5 in gold, to be competed for by young gentlemen of the High School

in declamations—the prize to be given at the end of each term or each year. The Board of Education accepted the latter, and the contests create much attention from the public, and are believed to be of no little benefit to the students. The name "Centennial State," as applied to Colorado, was given by Capt. Woodbury, in the issue of the *Times* of February 27, 1875, just after the passage of the enabling act by Congress, and before the approach of the Centennial Exposition had made the word at all familiar. As a business man, Capt. Woodbury has been a hard worker, giving personal attention to the details of his office, and seldom absent from his post. With the exception of the editor of a weekly paper in a neighboring city, he is the oldest in Colorado journalism, though not in years. He is a leading member of the Masonic Fraternity, and after filling several subordinate positions, was two years presiding officer of Union Lodge, No. 7, and Denver Chapter, No. 2; while he has also filled several offices of trust in Colorado Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, Delta Lodge of Perfection, and Mackey Chapter of Rose Croix, Scottish Rite; President of the Colorado Convention of High Priests, and M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State. He is also Grand Representative in Colorado of the Grand Lodges of Florida, Louisiana and New Hampshire; of the Grand Chapter of Florida; and of the Grand Commanderies of Maryland and Louisiana.

EDMUND A. WILLOUGHBY.

Among the few who yet remain of the pioneers of '58, who have witnessed the transformation of the barren plains of Colorado from a desolate and uninhabited desert to cultivated fields and pastoral domains, and have seen cities spring up as if by magic and become the abodes of a prosperous people and the homes of wealth and refinement, is Edmund A. Willoughby. Born in Groton, Tompkins Co, N. Y., January 6, 1836, he is the youngest son of Gen. Franklin Willoughby, one of the leading men and early pioneers of that State. He is a brother of Judge Westel Will-



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oughby, formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and now a prominent attorney in Washington, D. C., while the Rev. B. F. Willoughby, an eminent clergyman of Oneida County, N. Y., is also a brother. Mr. Willoughby was educated at Groton Academy, an institution of prominence twenty years ago. Possessed of a natural talent for music, he applied himself to its cultivation, and before he was twenty years of age was able to play several instruments and was the leader of a band, which, during the first Republican campaign in 1856, rendered efficient service to the party by furnishing music at the campaign rally. He chose the occupation of a builder, and at the age of eighteen, began contracting and building on his own account. Leaving home in 1857, he came West as far as Omaha, Neb., and there remained until, on the first reports of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, he started across the Plains to the Rocky Mountains. Arriving at the mouth of Cherry Creek on the 27th of October, 1858, he soon began work as a builder, and in company with Mr. M. A. Avery, erected the Old Denver Hall, a well-known building in the early days. He continued the business of contracting and building extensively, until the fall of 1873, and up to that time, was considered the leading builder in the city. He was the manufacturer of the famous Willoughby brick, which were made by him in 1871 and 1872. At one time, Mr. Willoughby was an extensive owner of real estate in Denver, and was active in every measure calculated to advance the interests of the city of which he has been a constant resident for over twenty-one years. In his prosperous days, he was generous to a fault, and during the spring of 1859, when the great influx of immigration and the inadequate supply of provisions caused much hardship and even suffering, he was ever ready to assist the needy to the extent of depriving himself of the comforts and even the necessities of life. In his business also, he was generous, paying liberally those in his employ, thus making many friends, and when, in 1873, he became a candidate for the office of

Sheriff, it is said that he received the support of nearly every mechanic and working man in Arapahoe County, the contest resulting in his election by a two-thirds vote of the county. He served as Alderman from the then Fourth Ward, from April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1872. Mr. Willoughby is an active Mason, a member of Union Lodge, No. 7, of which he was elected Master in 1871, and again in 1872. He is also a member of Denver City Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and of Colorado Commandery, No. 1, K. T. In politics, he is an active worker in the Republican party, and as a citizen, is well known throughout the State. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Martha B. Whiting, of Denver, Colo., and has two sons.

ANDREW J. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams, President of the Exchange Bank, and one of the pioneers of Denver, is a native of Franklin County, N. Y., born November 22, 1833. His father was from Rhode Island, a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of that State. His mother was a Hutchinson, from Vermont, her father being a member of the well-known Massachusetts family of that name. Mr. Williams was raised on a farm, receiving a common-school education, and afterward prosecuted his studies in the Franklin Academy. In 1851, he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, then called Kanessville, whither his father's family had preceded him the year before. There he learned the printer's trade in the *Bugle* office, and followed it until, in 1853, he became the clerk of Col. A. W. Babbitt, who had been appointed Secretary of Utah Territory, and with him and a gentleman named M. V. Brewer, he left for his field of labor in Salt Lake City. He was the only one of the party who left the Territory alive, Mr. Brewer being killed by the Mormons, and Col. Babbitt by the Indians, in 1856. Mr. Williams returned to Council Bluffs in 1855, and engaged in the milling business until 1858. The financial depression following the crash of 1857, and the report of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, led him to turn his attention to the

new country which he foresaw would be opened up on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. In the early fall of 1858, in company with Charles H. Blake (for whom Blake street is named), he started across the Plains with four wagons and four yoke of oxen to each wagon, bringing the first stock of merchandise ever brought to this city. They arrived here on the 1st of November, and built the first store in Auraria, as West Denver was then called, near where the Cañon City coal yard now is. In December, the survey of Denver was begun, Mr. Williams and Gen. William Larimer carrying the first chain. The following spring, Blake and Williams removed across Cherry Creek, and built the first hotel in East Denver, and called it the Denver House. It was a log structure, 110x32 feet in size, and covered with canvas. It stood on Blake street, near Fifteenth, and remained until the fire of 1863. During the year 1859, the firm discontinued merchandising and engaged in freighting and contracting in Colorado and New Mexico until 1865. Mr. Williams then engaged extensively in the cattle business, buying large herds in Texas and driving them to Colorado. He did an immense business, and realized handsome profits. In 1869, he resumed his trade, in which he has continued more or less to the present time. He is an active, energetic business man, and has been connected with almost every variety of business enterprise. He was one of the incorporators and a director of the Exchange Bank in January, 1876, and in January, 1878, was chosen President, but did not assume the active control of its affairs till January, 1879. He has, for a number of years, been more or less interested in mining operations, and has done much to develop the agricultural resources of Colorado. He owns a fine farm of 720 acres, twenty-five miles down the Platte, consisting of the finest bottom lands in the State, and known as the Lupton Bottoms. He was one of the builders of the Union Block, one of the finest brick buildings in the city. He has served several years in the City Council and Board of County Commissioners, and, in 1876,

was a delegate from Colorado to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, which nominated Tilden and Hendricks as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Williams was married in Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1869, to Miss Ina F. Brown, of Branch County, Mich., and has two daughters.

HON. JAMES S. WOLFE.

James S. Wolfe, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Colorado, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in the year 1829. His father died when he was a mere lad of seven, and, two years afterward, his widowed mother moved with her family, consisting of four daughters and himself, to Michigan, where he received a common-school education. In 1850, he located at Albia, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business, where he remained until the beginning of the rebellion, when, being notified by the officers of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry that they had elected him sutler of that regiment, he joined his command in that capacity, and continued therein until mustered out in 1865. In March, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss E. T. Barlow, a relative and, after the death of her parents, a protege of ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa. At the close of the war, Mr. Wolfe located in Little Rock, Ark., and again embarked in the mercantile business, which he pursued until 1868. In 1866, Gen. Ord appointed him Treasurer of the city of Little Rock, a position he held and faithfully administered until the admission of Arkansas back into the National Council, under a reconstructed government. In 1868, Gov. Clayton appointed him to the office of Assessor for Pulaski County, to which he was re-appointed in 1870 by Gov. Hadley, and again, in 1872, by Gov. Baxter, a position which he held until in 1874, a period of six years. In the spring of 1872, his health becoming greatly impaired by years of arduous devotion to business, in company with a number of friends he removed to Colorado, and settled in Colorado Springs in July, 1872,

where he resided until April 1, 1879. At Colorado Springs, his irrepressible enterprise caused him to further many improvements in that rapidly growing town, and he early became an active operator in its real-estate market. He has been connected with the El Paso County Bank from its incorporation up to the present. In 1874, he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Deaf Mute Institute by Gov. Routt, and was continued in this position by subsequent appointments until early in 1879, when private business and other official duties induced him to resign a trust which he had so ably discharged for years. In 1877, Internal Revenue Collector Wilson appointed him a deputy for the Third Division, which position he held until February 1, 1879, when he was appointed Collector for the Colorado District by President Hayes. Mr. Wolfe has ever been a public spirited citizen, and public enterprises have been materially furthered by him wherever opportunities afforded. In politics, he is indefatigable, and, as an organizer, has remarkable tact—a faculty that has brought him into more or less prominence in all the political canvasses in which he has ever engaged.

HON. CHARLES W. WRIGHT.

C. W. Wright is the present Attorney General of Colorado. He was elected at the general election held in 1878, and was the only candidate on the ticket who received a majority over both his adversaries. This fact shows his personal popularity throughout the State. Mr. Wright was born in the city of Rochester, N. Y., in December, 1843. His parents are well-to-do, refined and educated people, his father being an allopathic physician of note. Dr. Wright, as a child, accompanied his father from the State of Vermont to the then wilds of Ohio; and the subject of our sketch, imbued with his ancestor's love of adventure, before arriving at the age of fourteen, left his father's house one rainy night, barefooted, penniless, and almost without clothes, and turned his face toward the West, and began a weary

tramp. The next time he saw his parents, he had traveled over nearly every State in the Union; had visited Pike's Peak, when it was first known, and had had the degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred upon him by the State University of Michigan. Beginning his travels, and the responsibilities of his own life, at such a tender age, one can hardly realize how he elbowed his way on, shunning the many pitfalls of life, and laboring for the single aim he had in life—to make out of himself a lawyer. That Mr. Wright has succeeded in this, his ambition, is acknowledged by all; but he has succeeded by the closest attention to himself, to his general and legal education, and to his powers before a jury and upon the stump. Mr. Wright's education began in the public schools, and continued until he began life for himself. From this time until the present, he has continued a student, but has confined his studies to those branches of learning in which he takes delight. He graduated third in a law class consisting of seventy-five persons, in the spring of 1863. From this time until 1866, he was employed as a traveling correspondent of a newspaper, with a commission to go where he pleased, and remain as long as he pleased. In 1866, he settled at St. Joseph, Mo., and began the real work of his profession. In 1867, he was made one of the Justices of the Peace of that city. In 1868, he was appointed one of the solicitors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. In 1869, he was appointed one of the solicitors of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company. The following year, he was nominated by acclamation, by the Republican Convention, to the office of Judge of the Common Pleas Court, a court of general, original civil jurisdiction. At the time of his nomination, it was equivalent to an election; but the registry laws were repealed by public opinion before the election and every one was entitled to vote, resulting in the defeat of the Republican ticket by an average majority of 1,288; whereas Mr. Wright was defeated by but forty-five votes. He then resigned his position as the

solicitor for the railway companies, and again came to Colorado, settling in Denver in the summer of 1871, where he still resides. In 1873, he was appointed County Attorney for Arapahoe County, which position he held for three years. Mr. Wright cannot well be called a politician, although he is a zealous Republican. Still, he loves his profession better than his party, and prefers the intellectual duels of the former to the brawling fights of the latter. He is now a member of the firm of Butler, Wright & King, for years one of the most prominent law firms of the West, the clients of which, in their battles before juries or courts, feel secure in Mr. Wright's hands.

WILLIAM R. WHITEHEAD, M. D.

As a citizen, Dr. Whitehead has been identified with the interests of Denver for several years, and as a physician he may be classed among the foremost of his profession. He was born at Suffolk, Va., December 15, 1831. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., in 1851; from the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and from the University of Paris (Ecole de Medicine de Paris) in 1860. He first settled in New York, but on the breaking-out of the war, entered the confederate army, and at its close returned to New York, and practiced his profession about seven years. In 1872, he removed to Colorado, and settled in Denver. During his first residence in New York, he was made Professor of Clinical Medicine in the New York Medical College, and on his return, after the war, held the position of Physician to the Woman's Department of the Northwestern Dispensary for five years. He is a member of the Denver Medical Association, and of the Colorado State Medical Society. He was formerly a member of a number of medical societies in New York. His medical writings have been "On Cleft Palate," published in the *American Journal of Medical Science*, New York *Medical Journal*, and the transactions of the American Medical Associations; "On Stricture of Rectum," in the *American Journal of Medical Science*;

various reviews and many other papers on medical subjects. In 1855, he occupied the position of Surgeon in the Russian Army in Sebastopol. In the civil war, in this country, he was Regimental Surgeon, senior surgeon of a brigade, acting surgeon of a division in the Confederate army, and President of the Medical Examining Board for conscripts and disabled soldiers. Since he has become a citizen of Denver, he has served two years as Alderman of this city, and is a member of the Board of Health. In 1877, he was elected President of the Denver Medical Association. Dr. Whitehead has contributed his share to the improvement and growth of the city by erecting a handsome block on the corner of Fifteenth and Stout streets, containing three beautiful store-rooms, equipped with all the modern conveniences, besides other buildings in different parts of the city. He was married, December 24, 1863, to Eliza F., daughter of Thomas G. Benton, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He has a family of three children.

ADAM WOEBER.

Adam Woerber was born in Germany, in the town of Elssenfeld, on the Main, in the Province of Bavaria, July 6, 1837. In 1840, he came with his parents across the ocean to the United States. They settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1853, his father removed to Davenport, Iowa, where two of his sons—Gallus and Amandus—engaged in carriage manufacturing. Young Adam worked about the shops and served an apprenticeship to the trade. In 1864, he became interested in the firm as a partner, remaining there until 1867, when he removed to Denver, and established a branch shop for manufacturing carriages and spring wagons, under the firm name of Woerber & Co. In 1872, he bought out his partner's interest and changed the firm name to Woerber Brothers. In 1871, he was elected to the City Council. His factory is located at 236 Eleventh street, West Denver, being the branch business for the West of the well-known firm of Woerber Brothers, at Davenport, Iowa. His trade is very large in this State, and in

New Mexico and Wyoming Territories. He was married in the spring of 1859, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of John Holmes, of Davenport, Iowa, and has a family of four children, three daughters and one son.

HON. RICHARD E. WHITSITT.

On the 3d of October, 1858, there left Leavenworth, Kan., a party of gentlemen who subsequently performed an important part in the history of Denver. This party consisted of Richard E. Whitsitt, George William Larimer, William Larimer, Jr., Charles A. Lawrence, Folsom Dorsett and M. M. Jewett, and their destination was the newly discovered Pike's Peak gold region. Arriving at what is now the city of Pueblo, they met E. W. Wynkoop, Hickory Rogers and Judge H. P. A. Smith, who had been commissioned by Gen. Denver, then Governor of Kansas, as County Commissioners to locate the county of Arapahoe, Kan., now the young and thriving State of Colorado. The party thus augmented arrived at Auraria on the 12th of November, organized the Denver Town Company, and, on the 16th of November, proceeded to lay off the city of Denver. The first Secretary of the Company was P. T. Bassatt, Mr. Whitsitt following him as Secretary, Treasurer and Donating Agent, all the deeds of the new town passing through his hands until the Congressional grant was made, when he retired. Mr. Whitsitt was appointed by Gov. Gilpin the first Adjutant General of Colorado on the breaking-out of the rebellion, and, as such, organized the first regiment of troops that left the Territory. He was a member of the Territorial Council in 1863 and 1864, and of the City Council of Denver in 1866 and 1867. He also served two terms as Auditor of the Territory of Colorado. Mr. Whitsitt was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 30, 1830. He was raised to mercantile pursuits, and in 1853, he went to Missouri and sold goods in Jackson and Platte Counties until the opening of Kansas, when he removed to that Territory, and became

one of the early settlers of Leavenworth. He was an eye-witness of many of the scenes which marked the period of conflict, from 1855 to 1858, preceding the admission of Kansas into the Union. During his residence in Leavenworth, he was engaged principally in operating in real estate in Kansas, Iowa and Eastern Nebraska—mainly about Council Bluffs, then Kanessville, Iowa, and Omaha. He was in Omaha during the Mormon exodus to Utah, and saw large bodies of those people pass that place on their westward journey. He has witnessed the origin and growth of both Kansas and Colorado, two of the most promising States in the Union; and during his residence here, he has been engaged in real-estate transactions and prominently identified with the development of the city.

HON. JAMES F. WELBORN.

Among the prominent lawyers of Colorado, the name of James F. Welborn is pre-eminent. He is a man of most excellent habits, and has the highest sense of public and personal honor. Besides these noble traits of manhood, he has in him the combined elements of the successful lawyer. The most essential of these elements is a mind capable of properly judging and reasoning. This, coupled with the power, the perseverance and the determination to do right, will lead to success in any vocation in life, but especially are they essential to the eminent lawyer. Mr. Welborn is known to be the possessor of a broad, comprehensive mind, quick in perception and deliberate in acting. His very presence is indicative of the power and force of character he possesses, large and portly in stature, with fine, well-cut features, and a keen, determined eye. These are the advantages nature has given him. A well-trained mind, with a cultivated speech, are the result of industry and study, and these, coupled with nature's gifts, render him a man of force and power. He was born in Princeton, Gibson Co., Ind., December 18, 1840, and received an academic education, at the completion of which he entered the office of Col.

James T. Embree, and began the study of law, but afterward entered the Law Department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the Class of 1861. He was admitted to the bar of Indiana in March, 1862, and began the practice of his profession in his native town, associated with Gov. Conrad Baker, and continued in the active practice of law there until the early spring of 1875. He then came to Denver, and became associated with Gen. B. M. Hughes, which has grown into the firm of Hughes, Welborn & Rose, one of the leading law firms of the State. Mr. Welborn was twice elected to the Legislature of Indiana, serving in the sessions of 1869-70. His main object in this State has been to stand high in his profession, and by industry and good business habits he has succeeded. But he has also been active in the various political campaigns, in which field he has made many friends. He is an ardent and unswerving Democrat, and is one of his party's representative men. He is a son of Samuel Parson Welborn, who was a recognized standard bearer in Indiana, and was elected to almost any office he would accept, always leading his party by a large vote. He is also the brother of Judge O. M. Welborn, now on the bench in Indiana. It may be said of Mr. Welborn that he is one of our best citizens, industrious, persevering and honorable, public spirited and generous, and among his fellow-men a perfect gentleman.

BYRON A. WHEELER, M. D.

Mr. B. A. Wheeler, homœopathic physician and surgeon of Denver, Colo., was born in Waukesha County, Wis., January 30, 1842, but at an early age removed with his parents to Fond du Lac, Wis. He followed teaching while preparing for college, and was Principal of the schools while at Rosendale, Wis., at the time of the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Company I, First Wisconsin Volunteers, for three months, after which time he re-enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and remained in the service till the end

of the war. He then resumed his studies and, in the spring of 1867, received the degree of M. D. at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, after which he located and began the practice of his profession at Byron, Wis., but was compelled to leave there in a short time on account of threatened pulmonary disease of his wife. He then located in Boone, Boone Co., Iowa, where he remained in active practice for about four years, when he was again compelled to remove on account of failing health, this time of himself. He therefore removed to Denver in the spring of 1872, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In the summer of 1877, he formed a partnership with Dr. N. K. Morris. They have erected an office on Larimer street, near the bridge where they have the convenient and pleasant rooms which their practice demands.

GEORGE H. WATERS.

Mr. G. H. Waters, of the firm of L. Russell & Co., was born at North Salem, Ind., July 12, 1846. He received a common-school education, and, until he was seventeen years of age, worked on a farm, after which he completed a musical education at Indianapolis, and engaged in teaching vocal music, which he followed for about thirteen years. In the spring of 1876, because of failing health both of himself and wife, he fitted up a team and started for the "glorious climate" of Colorado, arriving in Denver in September of 1876; he then went into the grocery business for about two years, after which he sold out, and, in the spring of 1878, entered the above firm, of which he has since continued a member. Since 1870, Mr. Waters has also owned a farm in Indiana, which he cultivates through a tenant. He married Miss Hattie Fleece, of North Salem, in October, 1868.

DAVID WOLPERT.

David Wolpert, an early settler and substantial farmer of Arapahoe County, is a native of Ohio, and was born November 23, 1833. On becoming of age, he went to Iowa, where he remained but a short time, removing from there to Hancock

County, Ill. In the spring of 1859, attracted by the report of gold discoveries in the Rocky Mountains, he went to New Mexico, where he remained but a short time, and then, with his party, came to Pike's Peak, crossed South Park and attempted to cross the mountain range; but finding that a difficult undertaking, they turned back and camped for awhile near the present site of Fairplay. Mr. Wolpert, with a party of sixteen men, then crossed the mountains to Blue River, near Breckenridge, where they began prospecting; but being driven out by the Indians, the entire party returned to Pike's Peak, whence Mr. Wolpert soon came to Denver. Deciding to try farming, then an experiment in Colorado, he pre-empted a piece of land on the Platte, nine miles below Denver, where he has since resided, and which he has converted into one of the finest farms in the county. He was married, January 20, 1864, to Miss Catharine Henderson, of Denver. Mr. Wolpert's intimate connection with the agricultural interests of the county has given him an extended acquaintance, and rendered him universally popular as a progressive farmer and a worthy citizen.

JOHN W. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster, a gentleman of fine natural abilities and an influential member of the legal profession, is a native of Michigan, and was born in Jackson County, of that State, July 11, 1838. By the death of his father, which occurred when this gentleman was but a few years of age, he was left to make his own way in the world, and at the age of fifteen began teaching school, earning by this means sufficient money to give himself a thorough education, graduating successively at Albion and Leon Seminaries, and finishing at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor in 1863. Prior to that time, he had studied law with Gov. Blair, of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar of Jackson County in May, 1863. He came to Colorado in 1865, and immediately began the practice of his profession, meeting with good success, but in 1874 was induced to accept the appoint-

ment of Clerk of the Supreme Court of Colorado, which office he held three years. In 1872, he was married to Miss Sarah Spoor, of Burlington, Wis. He was appointed in 1879 to the offices of Master in Chancery and Examiner in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court, which offices he still holds. Mr. Webster is a good, careful lawyer, and by his courteous manners has won for himself a host of friends. He is a warm personal friend of the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Supreme Judge of Michigan, and has, in his library, a number of highly prized volumes, presented to him by Mr. Cooley.

JOHN WOLPERT.

Mr. Wolpert, one of the most enterprising and active farmers of Arapahoe County, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829. He lived on the farm with his father until twenty-five years of age, having learned the carpenter's trade in the meantime, and then went to Wapello County, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for seventeen years. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Emily Gander, of Ohio, and, in 1872, came to Colorado, and at once began farming on the Platte, twelve miles from Denver, near Island Station, where he still lives, having, by industry and good management, brought his well-stocked farm under a high state of cultivation. Besides farming and stock-raising, he engages extensively in raising hay, to which purpose his farm is well adapted.

OSCAR D. F. WEBB.

Oscar D. F. Webb was born in Virginia in 1837. Having received a common-school education, he was apprenticed as a carpenter, and worked at the trade several years, both in Virginia and at St. Joseph, Mo. Subsequently entering a provision house as a clerk, in the latter city, he followed that vocation until the year 1861, when he established himself in business, and carried it on successfully about four years, and then came to Colorado. Since 1865, Mr. Webb has been variously engaged. He was senior member of the firm of Webb, Poole & Bro., commission merchants,

and in 1868 was interested in the grocery business with other partners, disposing of his interest in the firm in 1873, and starting business on his own account. In 1875, he sold out, and resumed again shortly afterward, forming his present connection in 1877 with E. Block, and is now conducting a fancy and staple grocery, dealing also in vegetables, fruit and poultry. Mr. Webb was married in 1877, having met his future wife, Marietta V. Fore, when on a visit to his mother in Virginia. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Denver, owns real estate in the city, and, though born in a Southern State, is decidedly a Union man. He has served two years in the City Council, and one term as Coroner, having been elected in each instance on the Republican ticket.

W. H. WALKER.

Mr. Walker was born in Middlebury, Addison Co., Vt., April 16, 1836. When he was quite young his parents removed to Queensbury, N. Y., where his father owned and operated a woolen manufactory for a number of years, after which he removed to Fort Ann, N. Y., where he died in 1844, the subject of this sketch being only eight years of age. His mother then removed to Granville, N. Y., but two years afterward they returned to Vermont, and became residents of Brattleboro, where he received a common-school education. In 1853, he went to Boston, Mass., and began business as clerk in a provision house, remaining there until 1860, when he went to Buenos Ayres, South America, for the purpose of engaging in the sheep business, but the prospects being unfavorable for that business, he returned to Brattleboro, Vt., and was employed upon the stock farm of G. C. Hall, engaged in raising and training thoroughbred horses. In the fall of 1861, at the opening of the war, he engaged with a sutler for one year, and was stationed at Camp Griffin, about twelve miles from Washington, after which he returned to Brattleboro, and took charge of Mr. Hall's stock farm, as manager, remaining there until February, 1871, when he came to

Colorado to select a ranche for the purpose of engaging in the sheep business. Having secured a ranche thirty miles east of Denver, on Kiowa Creek, in September of the same year he engaged in the sheep business exclusively, which, by his thorough knowledge and careful management, has proved a successful business. The following spring, March, 1872, he removed his family from the East to Denver, and, after one year's residence in the city, removed to his ranche, residing there six years. He then returned to Denver, having purchased a very beautiful and desirable residence on Lawrence street, where he now resides. In 1877, he was appointed Sheep Inspector for Arapahoe County by the County Commissioners, which office he still holds. In the fall of 1878, he was nominated for Representative to the Legislature upon the regular Democratic ticket. Although defeated, he was unanimously supported by his party.

JOHN WALKER.

John Walker was born in Franklin County, Me., February 17, 1833. When about ten years of age, his parents removed to Portland, Me., where he received an education in the public schools, and at the age of nineteen connected himself with Pierce's Express Company, doing business between Portland and Boston, remaining with that Company until 1856, when he came West in the employ of the United States Express Company. In 1860, he came to Colorado and entered the employ of the Central, Overland, California & Pike's Peak Express Company, with his office at Central City. In 1862, he was engaged in mining in company with Alfred Sayer at Cache Creek, and in the fall of that year served in the Quartermaster's Department of the District of Colorado, until he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Colorado Infantry. In the fall of 1863, he was mustered out by reason of the consolidation of his regiment with the Second Colorado. In 1864, he was appointed Clerk of the District Court in the Second Judicial District, residing in Central City until 1866.

During that time, in June, 1864, by act of Congress, a constitutional convention was promulgated, of which he was Assistant Secretary. The following year, in December, 1865, he was elected Secretary of the State Senate, and was also admitted to the bar to practice during the same year. From 1865 to 1866, he was on the editorial staff of the *Register*. In 1867, he purchased the *Tribune* in company with R. W. Woodbury, and continued in that business until 1872, when he sold out to the Denver Publishing Company, after which he engaged in the real-estate business, and in the fall of 1873 was elected Justice of the Peace, serving in that capacity until 1875. From that time until 1879, he was Deputy Sheriff of Arapahoe County. In the spring of 1879, he engaged in mining at Leadville, in which he still continues. He was married in 1866, and has a family of three children.

WILLIAM WITTEBORG.

William Witteborg is essentially a self-made man. He was born in Soest, a town in the Prussian Province of Westphalia, on the 24th day of October, 1832. He learned the printer's trade in Germany, and after looking over the ground thoroughly, became convinced that the Old World did not present a promising field for enterprise, and decided to emigrate to America. In 1857, he landed in the city of New York as a poor immigrant, but his native energy and great business capacity helped him on. Going West as far as Indianapolis, he spent the first year in working at his trade. Having an older brother in Texas, he went to that State, and for a time was in his brother's employ on the farm; but the monotonous life of the farm proving irksome to him, we find him again, a year later, in Indianapolis. The roving life of a journeyman printer, took him to New York, Louisville, St. Louis, Davenport, Milwaukee and Warsaw, where he worked in most of the German and English newspaper offices. Being without a family to care for, this nomadic kind of life was rather agreeable than otherwise. In 1862, he settled in Leavenworth, Kan., where he was mar-

ried in 1866. In 1872, he determined to attempt the establishment of a German newspaper in Denver, a hazardous undertaking, by the way, as two German papers had already been started, and after a brief and precarious existence had collapsed, and it looked as if the experiment of a German paper in Colorado were destined to meet with nothing but failure. Determined not to be disheartened by the failure of others, he went to work with his usual energy, and on the 4th of May, 1872, the first number of the *Colorado Journal* appeared. The obstacles to be overcome were numerous, but against them all that little but spicy sheet fought its way into public favor. The great personal ability and indomitable perseverance of Mr. Witteborg, as a manager and solicitor, steadily added to its circulation, its revenue and its influence. A steam press was bought, and in 1878, the lot on Holladay street was purchased, and a one-story building erected thereon. The following year this was enlarged, and to-day the two-story brick building of the *Colorado Journal* is an ornament to the city and a monument to the enterprise and success of the owner.

J. M. WALKER, M. D.

Dr. Walker was born in Alleghany County, Va., September 29, 1847. In 1849, his parents removed to Macoupin County, Ill. He received a liberal education in the public schools in the towns of Scottville and Greenfield, Ill. In 1864, he entered the army, enlisting in Company E, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served one year, until the expiration of his time, when he received his discharge August 26, 1865. After the war, he engaged in teaching about two years, after which he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., and graduated from that institution in 1870. He began his professional life at Winchester, Ill., in 1870, where he continued to practice until leaving for Denver, Colo., in 1873, since which time, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. On June 10, 1879, he associated with

him, in the practice of medicine and surgery, Dr. Ambrose S. Everett, of St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Walker was married in Winchester, Ill., in the year 1872.

L. B. WELCH.

L. B. Welch, wagon-maker and general worker in iron, was born in Tioga County, Penn., in 1833. His parents' circumstances did not permit them to give him the advantages of even an ordinary education, but compelled them to utilize his services in his father's shop at the early age of thirteen years. After learning the trade of blacksmithing, he removed to a neighboring town and started business on his own account, when only twenty-three years old, but subsequently returned to his native village, where he married and engaged in business, until the year 1854, when he removed with his wife to the State of Iowa. There he spent ten years, near the city of Davenport, working so constantly and laboriously at his trade that his health became impaired, and he determined to remove to Colorado, and, loading all their worldly effects upon a wagon, he and his wife began their long journey across the Plains, in search of health and prosperity. Arrived in Denver in the year 1864, and with his strength almost recuperated by the trip from Iowa, he began life again, without capital or friends, and so prospered since his residence in Colorado, that he finds himself to-day in comparatively easy circumstances. He has combined the business of blacksmithing with wagon-making and repairing, employs several hands, and is the owner of real estate and some interest in mining claims. Mr. Welch is a lifelong Republican, a member of the Blue Ribbon Temperance Society, and enjoys the respect of all who have had business or social relations with him.

HENRY WORMINGTON.

The success which has attended the career of Henry Wormington is due to industry, economy and a practical knowledge of the business to which he has devoted the years of his youth and manhood. He was born in Worcestershire, England,

in 1832, and brought up on a farm until his eighteenth year, when he commenced to learn the butcher trade at Kidderminster, the famous carpet-manufacturing town of Great Britain. Six years were passed as an apprentice and journeyman in the largest shop in London, when he came to the United States in 1855, and, after a brief employment in Fulton Market, New York, emigrated to Iowa. By hard work, he managed to secure sufficient capital to go into business, and for several years, both in Cedar and Cass Counties, was very successful in his trade. Failing health compelled him to come to Colorado in 1863, and from that early date to the present time, he has been a permanent resident of Denver, conducting a large meat business in connection with cattle ranches and vegetable farms near the city, which he has acquired exclusively through his legitimate trade. In 1871, he was afflicted with a severe affection of the eyes, threatening a complete loss of his sight, and after skillful treatment at the hands of an oculist of this city, went to England, accompanied by his wife, to place himself in the hands of the celebrated Dr. Alexander, of London. He returned in a year radically cured. Mr. Wormington was married, in 1857, to Miss Anna Hopley, of Lewis, Cass Co., Iowa, and has a family of five children, the oldest of whom is associated with him in business. Mr. Wormington is a member of the Baptist Church, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Order of I. O. O. F. He has amassed a considerable fortune, is the owner of valuable real estate in Denver and suburbs, and is considered one of the leading meat merchants of Colorado.

WILLIAM E. WILSON, M. D.

Dr. Wilson was born March 16, 1833, in Atlanta, Ga., where he attended the common schools until the age of fourteen. He then entered Emory College, Oxford, Ga., where he remained two years. Returning to Atlanta, he began the study of medicine, Dr. William B. Jones, of that city, being his preceptor. He graduated in medicine at the age

of twenty years, in the Medical Department of the University of New York, receiving his diploma March 16, 1853. He then practiced one year in Atlanta, after which he attended another course of lectures in the Nashville Medical School, receiving the *ad eundem* degree of M. D. in March, 1855. He removed to Jacksonville, Ill., and practiced one year, removing thence to Berlin, Ill., where he practiced medicine four years. He then located in Decatur, Ill., and continued the practice of his profession until the outbreak of the civil war, when he was commissioned Surgeon of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry Volunteers. While his regiment was encamped in Quincy, Ill., he had charge of a ward in the general hospital, and also established a regimental hospital at Benton Barracks, in St. Louis, and also at Springfield, Mo. While their headquarters remained at Springfield, he accompanied his regiment on many an expedition in pursuit of Gen. Marmaduke's cavalry, which they drove out of the State, following them, on one occasion, more than two hundred miles. At the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark, he had charge of the brigade hospital. In the summer of 1863, he accompanied his regiment on the march of Davidson's Cavalry Division from Pilot Knob, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark. On the way, they had a number of skirmishes with Gen. Price's forces, and more than a hundred of his regiment were in the regimental hospital from the malarial effects of the swamp water which they were obliged to drink, Dr. Wilson being the only medical officer in the command. At the capture of Little Rock, in attempting to cross the Arkansas River, they had a cavalry fight with Marmaduke's cavalry, in which thirty-two of his regiment were wounded in five minutes' time. During the winter of 1863-64, his regiment, having seen much active service, was allowed a rest, during which they veteranized and returned to Illinois on a thirty days' furlough. On being ordered to Nashville, the regiment being supplied with two assistant surgeons, he was detached and placed in charge of the cavalry depot hospital in Nashville, where he remained till the expiration of his term of service.

During his army life, he was constantly with his regiment, and bore with the men the hardships of camp life; was in many minor engagements, and saw much arduous service. Returning, he practiced his profession in Decatur till 1872, when he came to Denver. He is a member of the Colorado Medical Society, of which he was Vice President two years. As Chairman of the Committee on Obstetrics, for two years, he made two reports on that subject, which were published in the transactions of that society. He is also a member of the Denver Medical Association. Dr. Wilson, as a citizen and a physician, occupies a high position in Denver, and in the Medical Council of the State.

CAPT. SAMUEL E. WETZEL.

Capt. Wetzel was born in Union County, Penn., April 27, 1840. He was educated at the Union Seminary, New Berlin, Penn., and, at the age of seventeen, entered upon the avocation of a teacher. In 1862, he removed to Bristol, Ind., and in August of the same year, entered the Union army as a member of Company B, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, joining the regiment as a recruit, in Kentucky, in September. He took part in the battles of La Vergne, Tenn., Triune, and Stone River. For meritorious conduct in the last-named battle, he was promoted successively to Corporal, Sergeant, and Sergeant Major. On the advance to Chattanooga, occurred the battle of Liberty Gap, in which he participated. His regiment occupied the extreme right, and took part in the flank movement that occasioned the capture of Chattanooga. At the battle of Chickamauga, his regiment went into battle with 297 men and left 191—nearly two-thirds—on the field. Mr. Wetzel being once wounded and twice captured, but finally made his escape. The Adjutant of the regiment having been captured at Chickamauga, he was appointed to fill his place, and, while acting in that capacity, re-enlisted his regiment as veterans, that being the first regiment in the Union army to re-enlist, for which they were assigned, as a mark of favor, to an independent

division, and kept on duty at Chattanooga. He was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant, and then to Captain, and for some time after the close of the war, was in command of a post at Kingston, Ga. Leaving the service December 15, 1865, he returned to Indiana, and began reading medicine, but at the end of six months was married, and removed to Iowa, where he engaged in selling dry goods. In 1873, he came to Colorado, where he had previously made considerable investments in cattle, to which business he has since given his constant attention, having a herd of about 3,500 cattle. He is a member of the State Board of Cattle Inspection Commissioners, and has spent much time and labor in perfecting a system of inspection by which more complete and reliable statistics of the cattle industry can be obtained. He has been Secretary of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association since 1875.

JAMES M. WILSON.

The business of raising stock in Colorado is receiving more and more attention each succeeding year. From a very small beginning, it has increased in amount and importance until now it is second only to mining as an industry of the State. No firm engaged in the cattle business is more worthy of mention than that of the Wilson Brothers, of Denver. The senior member of the firm, James M. Wilson, is an "old-timer" in Colorado, having come here in 1860, and engaged in freighting between Omaha and Denver. After about six months, he bought a ranche near the city of Denver, and began farming. In 1863, he started in the cattle business in company with another gentleman and in a moderate way, until 1870, when his brother, Clark H. Wilson, having joined him in 1868, they opened a ranche on Box Elder Creek. In 1876, they removed their herd to Frenchman's Creek, a tributary of the Republican River, about two hundred and fifty miles from Denver, where they have a fine herd of some five thousand cattle. Mr. Wilson was born in Fairfield County, Conn., September 24, 1839,

and, when about twelve years old, removed to Litchfield County, in the same State, and followed farming till his removal to Colorado in 1860. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Arapahoe County from 1866 to 1869, and President of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association in 1875 and 1876. He has for several years been connected with the German National Bank of Denver, of which he has been a Director since 1877.

CLARK H. WILSON.

Clark H. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson Brothers, stock raisers, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., July 10, 1842. When he was about twelve years of age, he went to New York City, where he was employed for awhile as a clerk in a store. From New York he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and was engaged in operating in the oil business from 1865 to 1867. He then came west as far as Iowa, and engaged in freighting in Dubuque. In 1868, he came to Colorado, and at once entered the stock business with his brother, James M. Wilson, who had come to the Territory in 1860, and had already quite a herd of cattle. Mr. Wilson has given his attention exclusively to the cattle industry during his residence here.

BENJAMIN F. WOODWARD.

Benjamin F. Woodward, the pioneer telegrapher of Colorado, was born in Newark, Ohio, June 25, 1834. He received a common school education at Rochester, N. Y., where his father's family resided from his infancy until his thirteenth year. Thomas H. Woodward, his father, was a plow manufacturer and the inventor of several valuable improvements to the cast-iron plow of that period. The family removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1847, and having friends connected with the first system of telegraph lines established in this country, he soon obtained a position with the Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph Company, afterward merged into the Western Union, and, in his eighteenth year,

became manager of the Pittsburgh office of the latter Company. In the spring of 1856, or in his twenty-first year, he was offered a copartnership with William McCutcheon, Esq., a wealthy wholesale grocer who had become greatly pleased with the excellent character and business qualifications of the subject of our sketch, to engage in mercantile pursuits in the West. Although but a boy in years, he had already achieved an enviable reputation as a careful and bright business man, Mr. McCutcheon offered to furnish unlimited capital and credit, and give his young friend unrestricted control as to his choice of location and purchases. Mr. Woodward established himself in the promising city of Fulton, Ill., where he remained until 1862, marrying Helen S., daughter of Dr. William Bassett, in 1861. Failing health (asthma) obliged him to dispose of a prosperous business and seek a change of climate. An intimation to his old friend, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, that he would like a position with the army somewhere in the South, brought a telegraphic summons to Washington, and he was appointed cipher operator at Gen. Peck's headquarters, Suffolk, Va. In the spring of 1863, he resigned his position in the army, with the intention of trying the climate of California, but being offered the charge of the Denver (Colo.) office of the Pacific Telegraph Company, who were about to construct a branch to this city from Julesburg, he was induced to test the climate of Colorado. Mr. Woodward took charge of the construction from Julesburg west, and completed the line to Denver, opening the first telegraph office here October 10, 1863. The Pacific Telegraph Company was merged into the Western Union in 1865, Mr. Woodward continuing as manager. In the fall of 1867, Mr. Woodward organized the United States & Mexico Telegraph Company. Associated with him were Henry M. Porter, President; William N. Byers, Vice President; D. H. Moffat, Jr., Treasurer; and F. Z. Salomon, L. B. Maxwell, John Dold and E. Spiegelberg, Trustees. Mr. Woodward was Secretary and Superintendent of the Company, and com-

pleted a line to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the spring of 1868, and the following autumn the Company extended their line from Denver to Cheyenne. In 1870, a controlling interest was purchased by the Western Union Company, and Mr. Woodward became the District Superintendent of the latter Company for Colorado and New Mexico, holding this position until the summer of 1875. Since that date, he has been connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company as superintendent of telegraph, and negotiated an important contract between that Company and the Western Union in 1876. Mr. Woodward was the founder of Riverside Cemetery and its first President. He has been associated prominently with most of the enterprises connected with the growth and development of this city, in which he takes great pride. The climate of Colorado has thoroughly removed all traces of his old enemy, the asthma. He is yet in the prime of life and business activity.

W. W. WHIPPLE.

Among the pioneers of Colorado, who merit more than a passing mention in the history of the new State, is W. W. Whipple, senior member of the firm of Whipple & Pierson, legal and commercial printers. He was born in Jackson County, Mich., October 24, 1837. At an early age he learned the printer's trade, and followed the same as journeyman printer until the spring of 1857, when, like many other young men, he accepted the advice of Horace Greeley and came West. He left his native village and started for the Far West, arriving in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in May, 1857, and remained in Western Iowa and Nebraska until February, 1859, when, hearing of the great excitement caused by the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, he crossed the Plains, and arrived at the mouth of Cherry Creek April 10, 1859. Soon after his arrival, Mr. W. N. Byers began the publication of the *Rocky Mountain News*, in April, 1859, when he began his first work at the printing business in Colorado upon the first number of that paper. Soon after, he visited

the mountains, and located at the then famous Jackson diggings, as they were called. He worked a placer mine successfully, and returned to Denver in the fall. He then followed his trade as journeyman printer until 1873, when he purchased a half-interest in the *Central City Daily Register*, in partnership with Hon. Frank Hall, now Adjutant General of Colorado, and continued the same until June, 1876. He then sold out and returned to Denver, and followed his trade until October, 1877, when he formed a partnership with R. J. Pierson, as Whipple & Pierson, book and job printers. He was married at Jackson, Mich, in August, 1867, to the daughter of Russell Ford, a pioneer of that State.

GEORGE WILDER.

Mr. Wilder was born in Worcester County, Mass., December 29, 1820. In 1845, he went to Rochester, N. Y., remaining there two years, after which he went to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, under the firm name of George Wilder & Co., carrying on business there until 1867. During six years of that time, he resided in New York City. He then removed to Kinderhook, on the Hudson River, having purchased the old Van Buren property, residing there seven years, after which he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and remained there until 1875, when he came to Denver, and, in March, 1879, formed a copartnership with John D. Best, as commission and wholesale produce merchants, in which he still continues.

J. B. WARE.

Mr. Ware was born in Somersetshire, England, May 9, 1842. When he was eight years of age, his parents removed to the United States. Soon after they landed in New Jersey his mother died, after which he went with his father to Brighton, Canada West. There he received a common-school education, and remained until he was about nineteen years of age, when he went to Bay City, Mich., and engaged in business as foreman for R.

H. Stevens, of Buffalo, N. Y, rafting ship⁷timber down the Saganaw River, in which he was engaged three years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and, after spending three years at that, went to Rochester, N. Y., and followed his trade two years, after which he engaged in contracting and building on his own account, and continued the same fourteen years, establishing a very large and successful business. In October, 1878, ill health brought him to Denver, and since that time he has been engaged in contracting and building. Among the fine residences he has built is that of Charles Ballin. He was married, December 15, 1875, to Susan Vanderbeck, daughter of Mr. Vanderbeck, of Rochester, N. Y.

G. W. WILSON.

G. W. Wilson, Secretary of the Denver Transportation Company, dealer in coal, etc., was born Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, December 3, 1851. He remained there until fourteen years of age, when he went to Tennessee and engaged in farming and the stock business, remaining there four years. In 1870, he came to Colorado and engaged in freighting in Northern Colorado about three years, after which ne was engaged in mining in the Georgetown district two years. Then in the lumber business one year, after which he went into the San Juan country and engaged in mining until 1877, when he came to Denver and engaged in the coal business, being general agent of the Star Coal Company.

HON. BENJAMIN W. WISEBART.

Following the first flood of immigration which poured into Colorado when the news of rich gold discoveries at Pike's Peak reached the Eastern States, inducing men of all classes and characters to leave home and competency for the distant plains and mountains—all animated by the prospect of great and sudden wealth, came a class of men content to engage in the less hazardous, if not so remunerative, pursuit of a business life. Of this latter class was the subject of this sketch.

Benjamin W. Wisebart was born in Louisville, Ky., September 28, 1841. After a few years' experience as a salesman and book-keeper in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dubuque, Iowa, he came to Colorado in 1861. Locating in Central City, he opened a clothing establishment in connection with Mr. A. Jacobs, which he conducted successfully for sixteen years. In 1872, he was elected to represent his district in the Upper Branch of the Territorial Legislature. As a member of that body, he introduced the bill permitting criminals to testify in their own defense; a bill to tax the capital stock of national banks, and a bill requiring judges of election to count the ballots in the presence of the voters. All of these bills were passed by the Legislature, and yet stand as a part of the statute law of Colorado. He has served several terms as a member of the City Council of Central City, and, in 1876, he was elected Mayor of the city, winning the admiration of his constituents for the able and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. As a Mason, Mr. Wisebart has been thrice elected Illustrious Grand Master of the Council, and has filled most of the offices of the subordinate lodges. He is of Jewish birth, a member of the Hebrew Congregation of Denver, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. A pronounced Republican, he has labored earnestly for the interests of the party he has represented in some of the most important offices of the State. Mr. Wisebart's long and successful business career at Central City, in this city and at Leadville, where he has valuable mining interests, has given him an extended acquaintance, among whom he is known as an honorable, conscientious and upright citizen.

DANIEL WITTER.

While Denver was still in her infancy, Daniel Witter was filled with a desire to try his fortunes in the Far West, whither he came in 1859. His youth and early manhood were passed in Indiana, where he was born in Franklin County in 1827. When he was still quite young, his parents moved

to St. Joseph County. His business career was extensive and varied. He began as a school teacher, being connected with the Northern Indiana Teachers' Institute. Growing tired of this, he drifted into the book business, having a retail store at South Bend. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Clara V. Matthews, who was a half-sister of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Five years after this event, he bade adieu to wife, home and friends and started on his perilous journey across the Plains. His first venture, upon his arrival, was to purchase a piece of property in the Tarryall Mining District, South Park, where he engaged in mining for two years, with tolerable success. He had already become so popular in the Territory of his adoption that, when the first Legislature met in November, 1861, he was made a member of the House from his district, where he served two years. In 1862, he was appointed Postmaster at Hamilton, and shortly after was made United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, by President Lincoln, which office he held until it was abolished. About this time, he sent for his family, and made his home in Denver. He was admitted to the bar of Colorado in the year 1862, though he never practiced before the courts. Mr. Witter has been Receiver in the United States Land Office of Colorado, has been engaged in the real-estate and abstract business (making the first set of abstract books of the city and county), and has also engaged largely in cattle and sheep raising. He was the originator and Treasurer of the Denver Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, but his connection with this corporation ceased in 1877. He has been Vice President of the Denver Water Works Company since its organization, and is now engaged in superintending the construction of the new water works, which will have four times the capacity of the old works, the latter having fallen far short of the demands of the rapidly growing city. Mr. Witter is still in the enjoyment of vigorous manhood, and many years of usefulness lie before him. Always possessed of a refined and æsthetic taste, he spends his leisure

hours in the cultivation of plants and flowers. His family of eight children are all living in the city of Denver.

DR. EDWARD S. WILLIAMS.

Dr. E. S. Williams, oldest son of Absalom and Lucy M. Williams, was born in the city of Lynchburg, Va., October 5, 1819. At the age of twelve years, he was apprenticed to the jeweler's trade for seven years, four years of which he served in the silversmith's department and also at manufacturing jewelry, after which he spent three years at watch and clock-making. He soon became quite proficient in repairing and designing, and made many inventions, some of which attracted the attention of Prof. Franklin G. Smith, a distinguished teacher and lecturer on scientific subjects, who employed him at his laboratory for several hours in the evening during two lecture seasons, to assist him in the construction of instruments and appliances for the purpose of illustrating and explaining his lectures upon scientific subjects. These lectures were food to his analytical and inquiring mind, and by following out the ideas by the aid of the illustrations, he soon attained a practical knowledge of many scientific subjects. After serving his apprenticeship of seven years, he removed to Lexington, Mo., in September, 1839, and embarked in the jewelry business, and worked upon gold and silver plates for a dentist. In 1843, he sold out, but after making a trip East again opened business, giving more attention to dentistry, in which he continued until 1852, when he started for California. After traveling over the Plains for some distance, his family were taken ill at Fort Laramie, and when they had recovered sufficiently, he returned to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he remained a short time and then returned to Missouri, where he was engaged in the practice of dentistry, and also in the practice of medicine. The rebellion depriving him of his slaves and nearly all the comforts of life, in 1867 he left his farm and removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, seeking better facilities for educating his children. In 1871, he was elected an honorary

member of the Iowa State Dental Association. In May, 1877, he removed with his family to Denver, Colo., and opened an office for the practice of his profession, and has succeeded in building up an extensive practice in his specialty, that of fine work on gold plate. He is contented and happy and in the enjoyment of perfect restoration of health since he became a resident of this beautiful City of the Plains. He was married at Lexington, Mo., to Miss Austin, daughter of Dr. William Austin, of that city. He is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity, having joined the order when about twenty-one years of age.

ABRAM WALROD.

In the spring of 1858, when the news of rich gold discoveries at Pike's Peak was heralded throughout the States, such a stream of immigration began to pour into the then almost unknown country, as had rarely been witnessed even in the palmiest days of the California gold excitement. Among the first to join this throng of gold-seekers, and to unite his destiny with the Far West, was the subject of this sketch. Born in Onondaga County, N. Y., on the 22d day of January, 1825, he was engaged in farming until about eighteen years of age, assisting his father, and acquiring such education as could be derived from a few months' annual attendance at the district school. In 1843, he removed to Fulton County, Ill., and after farming there two years, removed to Clinton County, Iowa, where he engaged in the same pursuit until 1849, when, in company with Maj. D. C. Oakes, he started overland to California, arriving there in the fall of the same year. After two years of successful mining there, he returned to Iowa and again began farming, following that but one year, when he went to Glenwood, in the same State, and engaged in business until 1858, when the glowing reports from Pike's Peak induced him to try his fortune in the Rocky Mountains. He arrived at the present site of Denver October 10, 1858, and after prospecting along the base of the mountains, returned to Iowa early in the winter, and the following spring

brought his family to Colorado. The winter of 1859 was spent in Denver, and in the spring of the following year he crossed the range to California Gulch, near where Leadville now stands, and spent the summer in prospecting and mining, returning to Denver in the fall. Mr. Walrod has followed mining uninterruptedly since coming to Colorado, and is thoroughly familiar with all the mining country from New Mexico to the Black Hills. He has discovered some valuable property, among which is the "Overland" mine, in Boulder County, from the recent sale of which he has realized a handsome fortune. He was married, in De Witt, Iowa, in 1852, to Miss Emily A. Cramblet, of Fulton County, Ill. His daughter, Mary D., born in Denver, December 20, 1859, was the first white girl born in this city.

ANDREW J. WOODSIDE.

Mr. Woodside, one of Denver's enterprising business men, was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., June 25, 1848. His family removed to Davenport, Iowa, when he was four years of age. He received a common-school education and commenced his business life at the early age of eleven years by entering a dry-goods store in Davenport as a clerk. There are few gentlemen of whom it can be said more truthfully than of the subject of this sketch, that he was brought up to business from early childhood, and in his youth acquired the habits and education necessary to a successful business career. Four years later, at the age of fifteen, he entered a boot and shoe house where he remained nine years. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and was discharged five months afterward. In the winter of 1870, he married Miss Mary Smith, of Davenport, and one year afterward removed to Denver, where he at once entered into business, opening a boot and shoe house in the spring of 1871. He started with a capital of \$1,600, and carrying a stock of about \$60,000 in 1879, a result that cannot but be most gratifying to Mr. Woodside, and toward which his early training

and careful business habits no doubt largely contributed.

HON. DAVID K. WALL.

Mr. Wall is well known throughout the State of Colorado, not only as a pioneer, but as an energetic, industrious and successful business man. His success is not the result of any sudden good fortune, but of years of close and faithful application to legitimate business pursuits. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, May 26, 1826. His father, Benjamin Wall, was a farmer, and, in 1835, removed to South Bend, Ind. Mr. Wall remained at home, assisting in the support of their large family, and engaged in various business pursuits until 1850, when he and his brother, John C. Wall, made their way to the gold fields of California, and after mining awhile with ordinary success, invested their earnings in a frontier store and pack train, packing their goods a distance of fifty miles. This proving a profitable venture, at the end of eight months they opened a store in another camp, continuing trading and freighting with excellent success until 1852, when they had accumulated a snug sum. Leaving his brother in charge of their business, Mr. Wall crossed the range into Oregon, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, and purchased a drove of two hundred hogs and set out on his return. Before he had reached the foot of the range, however, the mountain snowstorms set in, and finding it impossible to cross with the hogs, they were left behind, and afterward disposed of at a great loss. After a perilous journey, Mr. Wall finally reached the camp. The winter was a fearful one; the camps were blockaded and famine seemed inevitable. A few hardy miners made perilous journeys across the range on snowshoes, returning with such necessary supplies as they could carry, for which they received whatever price they chose to demand; for example, \$16 per ounce for salt, and other articles in proportion. On the opening of spring, the Wall Brothers, in addition to their mercantile business, engaged in gardening in the North Fork of the Trinity Valley, planting twenty-five acres of potatoes, and digging

a ditch two miles long to obtain water with which to irrigate, and bringing their seed from San Francisco at a cost of 25 cents per pound, but they were rewarded by a bountiful crop. An incident which occurred during this summer is worthy of mention. The Indians, true to their nature, became very troublesome, and were stealing everything they could find. One day, while Mr. Wall and his brother were irrigating their crops, the Indians undermined their cabin and carried off all their blankets and clothing, but overlooked a buckskin bag containing about \$2,000, in square slugs of gold, worth \$50 each. Of course, they forgot the theft of the missing articles in their rejoicing over those left behind. Returning to their home at South Bend in 1854, well paid for the hardships of the few previous years, Mr. Wall was engaged in various business enterprises until 1859. Through the depression of all kinds of business he not only lost his former earnings, but became more or less involved. He, therefore, in 1859, determined to cross the Plains again, and this time came to Colorado, bringing with him a stock of garden seeds and farming implements, as his former experience had taught him that gardening was a profitable business in a new country. He left his seeds with William N. Byers, and proceeded to a place called Arapahoe, where he found, among others, John Gregory, whom he "grub-staked" from the provisions he had brought across the Plains, thus enabling Gregory to discover the famous Gregory lode, which was one of the stepping stones toward Colorado's present prosperity. Locating a claim where Golden now stands, Mr. Wall engaged in gardening and farming, and during the summer assisted in laying off the town of Golden. In the fall, he was joined by his brother, John C. Wall, who had assisted him during his financial difficulties at South Bend, and, in return for the brotherly act, he now made him an equal partner in all he had, consisting of a fine claim, a good crop of vegetables, and an addition to the town of Golden. In July, the following year, his brother died. This was a sad affliction to Mr. Wall,

and, in the early winter of 1860, he leased his garden and returned to Indiana. Returning in the spring to Colorado with his brother-in-law, H. B. Hine, they embarked in stock dealing, merchandising and express business, and the next year engaged largely in gardening. Their crop being destroyed by the grasshoppers, Mr. Wall left his brother-in-law in charge of the business and went to Oregon, where he engaged in mercantile business, both of them meeting with success. Returning in 1864, he found Mr. Hine had removed to Denver, and some one had "jumped" his claim at Golden. Litigation followed, which has not yet terminated. From 1865 to 1867, he was engaged in business in Nebraska City and Council Bluffs. Returning to South Bend, he began the manufacture of wagons, and, about three years later, came again to Denver, continuing the wagon business alone for a few years, when, with John A. Witter, the present firm of Wall & Witter was formed. This firm is now one of the most enterprising in the State. They are largely engaged in dealing in horses and mules, have a large wagon and carriage repository, and are the owners of the most extensive stage lines in the State. Mr. Wall was a member of the provisional Legislature of Colorado in 1859, and has twice been nominated by the Democratic party for Alderman, without his consent. As he made no canvass, and his party being in the minority, he was, of course, defeated. He was married in September, 1865, to Miss Eliza Taylor, daughter of Col. L. M. Taylor, one of the pioneer merchants of South Bend, Ind. A pioneer both of California and Colorado, Mr. Wall has had an adventurous career, filled with hardship and peril, with alternate successes and reverses. He has seen a magnificent city spring up where a score of years ago was nothing but the desolate plain, with here and there a settler's cabin, or the tent of the adventurous miner. Through the vicissitudes which Colorado has experienced in the last two decades, he has maintained a steady faith in her ultimate destiny and is now enjoying the success he so well deserves.

HON. HENRY R. WOLCOTT.

Henry R. Wolcott, the acting manager of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Works, at Argo, near Denver, was born March 15, 1846, at Long Meadow, Mass., and is a son of Rev. Samuel Wolcott, a Congregational minister. He was educated in Providence, R. I., and Cleveland, Ohio, and, in 1869, came to Colorado, and for a time engaged in mining. In the spring of 1870, he became assistant manager of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Works, of which Hon. N. P. Hill is manager, and since Prof. Hill's election to the United States Senate, has been acting manager of the works. He is a gentleman of fine business and social qualities, eminently fitted for the responsible position which he occupies, as the practical head of the largest smelting establishment in America. Hearty and genial in manner, he is universally and deservedly popular. He is at present a member of the State Senate, to which body he was elected from Gilpin County in 1878. He was an influential member during the session of 1878-79. Modest and retiring in disposition, his voice was not often heard in debate, but when he did speak his words and opinions carried great weight. Mr. Wolcott is a gentleman of irreproachable character and a high order of ability—which have combined to render his career in Colorado one of honorable success.

HON. EDWARD O. WOLCOTT.

Prominent among the younger members of the Colorado bar, is Edward O. Wolcott. Born in Long Meadow, Mass., March 26, 1848, he is a son of Rev. Samuel Wolcott, of that place, and a brother of Hon. Henry R. Wolcott, of Denver. He received his education at Yale College, and the Harvard Law School. Coming to Colorado in 1871, he located at Georgetown, where he practiced law for several years. He was elected District Attorney in 1876, and in 1878 was chosen State Senator from Clear Creek County. He is still a member, and, during the last session of the Legislature, was active in the business of legislation,

being regarded as one of the leading Republicans of that body. He was often called to the chair, and made a most excellent presiding officer. He is at present practicing law in Denver, where his professional and social standing is of the very best.

GEORGE N. WHEELER.

George N. Wheeler, of the lumber firm of Lewis, Wheeler & Co., was born in Monroe, Fairfield Co., Conn., November 1, 1832. At sixteen years of age, after receiving a good common-school education in his native town, he went to Stepney, Conn., and engaged in merchandising for about one and a half years. He then sold out and went to clerking in Danbury, Conn., for one year, after which he was engaged in the dry-goods business until 1869. In the spring of 1872, he came to Denver and formed a partnership with Mr. Julius C. Lewis. Mr. Wheeler is a prompt and reliable business man, and one of Denver's best citizens.

W. H. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Prominent among the physicians of this city, is Dr. Williams. By diligent study and perseverance, he has acquired a knowledge of his profession which has placed him high in the esteem of his brother physicians, and won for him the confidence of his fellow-men. He has been very successful in the treatment of lung diseases, to which he has given special study for a number of years. Dr. Williams was born in Lexington, Miss., November 3, 1840, and received a liberal education at Milton Academy and Madison College, after which, in April of 1861, soon after the breaking-out of the rebellion, he entered the Confederate army, serving until May, 1865. Soon after the close of the war, he entered the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, and in March, 1867, graduated from this University with the degree of M. D. He then located at Lexington, Miss., and began the practice of his profession, and remained there until the spring of 1869, when, in consequence of ill health, he was compelled to remove to a more favorable climate, and came to Denver, Colo., where he has

since resided in the active practice of medicine, meeting with marked success. In 1874, Dr. Williams was elected President of the Denver Medical Association, and, in 1876, was elected President of the Colorado State Medical Association. Dr. Williams is one of the most faithful of physicians, ever looking to the interest and progress of his profession, and among men he is, in the broadest sense of the term, a perfect gentleman.

HON. OLIVER A. WHITEMORE.

Mr. Whittemore was born March 2, 1828, in Spencer, Mass. He received a good common-school education, and, in the spring of 1847, began clerking in a dry-goods store, where he remained for about five years. In the fall of 1851, he went to Vicksburg, Miss., and entered a hardware house as a clerk, remaining till the fall of 1853. He then returned to East Brookfield, Mass., and engaged with his brother in the manufacture of carriage-wheels, remaining for about two years, after which he removed to Elizabethport, N. J., where he followed the same business for about two years more. In the fall of 1858, he removed to Kansas, where he was engaged in the land-warrant business until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Breckenridge, Colo., and went to trading and mining. In the fall of 1862, in company with E. T. Colton, he erected a flouring-mill at Colorado City, and the same fall removed to Denver, and was appointed to a clerkship in the Quartermaster's office, remaining there for about two years. In 1865, he built a flouring-mill in Denver, which was run under the firm name of Whittemore & Co., until the spring of 1868. In the spring of 1869, he was elected City Clerk, and, in the fall of the same year, was appointed Clerk of the District Court, and remained in office until the spring of 1871, when he removed to Boulder, and, in company with Capt. Mullen, graded, bridged, and furnished ties for the Boulder Valley Railroad, from Erie to Boulder. In the fall of 1872, he returned to Denver, and, in the fall of 1873, was elected Secretary of the Colorado Industrial Association, holding that office until the

fall of 1875, when he was elected Justice of the Peace, and, in the fall of 1877, was also appointed Police Magistrate, which office he still holds. He was elected to represent Summit County in the first Territorial Legislature in the fall of 1861, serving during the first two sessions of that body. He was also President of the first Constitutional Convention of Colorado, in the summer of 1864.

L. A. WILLIAMS.

L. A. Williams, one of the pioneers of Colorado, was born in Monkton, Addison Co., Vt., October 4, 1834, remained at home on the farm until 1857, and then went to Iowa, where he found employment in a steam saw-mill. In February, 1859, he started across the Plains with a company of men for Pike's Peak, and bringing a steam saw-mill, the first ever brought to the Territory. They traveled with ox teams, and reached Denver on the 28th of March. On the 12th of April, they cut the first lumber in the Territory, and continued running the mill for about five years. He then purchased the farm known as the "Kirby Farm," about two miles from Denver, on Cherry Creek, and began raising stock, in which he is still engaged, and in which he has met with good success. Mr. Williams was married April 9, 1872, to Miss Mary Hacker, and has two children.

LEONARD A. WATKINS.

L. A. Watkins, head of one of the oldest hide and leather houses in St. Louis, dating back to 1857, and an active, energetic business man of Denver, was born in Birmingham, England, October 2, 1831. After receiving a good common-school education, he entered the leather business, thus following in the steps of his ancestors who had been in that business for two generations. In the spring of 1853, he came to the United States; and after traveling over the country, and working in various localities, he went to St. Louis, and started in his present business, first as a workman for Mr. Dean, for two years, when he was taken into partnership. In 1870, Mr. Watkins bought Mr. Dean out, he

retiring from business, then took his brother Fred Watkins into business, the firm thus becoming L. A. Watkins & Brother. Mr. Watkins being a sufferer from asthma, came to Denver in 1873, to try the effect of the climate, having about concluded to retire from business, but received so much benefit, and having always led an active life, he could not remain long idle. He therefore entered actively into the hide, leather, wool, fur, and sheep and wool grower's supply business, in this city, and has built up one of the largest trades of the kind in the State. He has also taken a great interest in the raising and improving of the sheep of Colorado, and for the past two years has been President of the Rocky Mountain Wool Growers' Association. He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward in 1876, and has always been a public-spirited man, taking a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of Denver and Colorado.

A. WINSLOW WATERS.

The above-named gentleman was born in Orange County, Vt., August 11, 1849, and removed with his parents to Wisconsin when he was about six years of age. He was educated in the public schools, and, upon reaching the age of seventeen years, went to Portage, Wis., where he embarked in the drug business, in company with Dr. Waterhouse, under the firm name of Waterhouse & Waters. He applied himself industriously in this, his first business undertaking, with successful results; but, at the end of three years, believing a different branch of business would be more adapted to his tastes, removed to Chicago, and, in the spring of 1871, embarked in the lumber business under the firm name of Waldo, Waters & Co. The success and profitable results accruing to the firm during three years of business in that city proved satisfactory; although Mr. Waters sustained some loss individually in the great Chicago fire in the fall of 1871. He then turned his steps westward for the purpose of selecting a good business location, in search of which he went to California, and, after traveling over the Territories, decided to set-

tle in Denver, whither he removed in the spring of 1875. He then purchased an interest in the commission house of E. H. Tobey & Co., and, six months later, Mr. O. L. Haskell entered the firm as successor to Mr. Tobey, changing the firm name to Haskell & Waters. The firm has, since that time, by energetic application to business, obtained an extensive patronage, and is doing a very large business in a wholesale way in fruits and produce, and may be regarded as the leading firm in the general commission business in Denver, both in financial strength and the volume of business transacted annually.

MILO ADAMS WILSON, M. D.

The following brief sketch of the life and varied medical experience of Dr. M. A. Wilson will prove of interest. Owing to ill health, he was compelled, in the fall of 1879, to leave New York City, where he had practiced for nine years, and come to Colorado. Concluding to remain permanently in Denver, this city has one more valuable acquisition to her many prominent citizens. He was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1845, of American parents, was educated at the Academy of Beaver Court House, Pennsylvania, and began the study of medicine with Dr. George McCook, of Pittsburgh, in 1863. After reading about one year, he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, session of 1864-65. During the year, from the spring of 1865-66, he was Senior Resident Physician of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1866. From that time until 1868, he was employed as Quarantine Officer at Fort Caswell, Wilmington, N. C., during the cholera epidemic of 1866, and, for several voyages, as ship surgeon between New York and Liverpool. Continuing his medical studies in Paris, Heidelberg, Vienna and London, he acquired a fair knowledge of the German language. After traveling extensively throughout Europe, he returned to Cincinnati in 1868, where he was appointed surgeon to the city workhouse,

physician to out-door poor, Secretary to Academy of Medicine, etc. His oldest brother, Oregon Wilson, who had accompanied him in Europe, was then residing in New York City, and prevailed upon the Doctor to remove to that city in the fall of 1870, where he remained until 1879. During his residence there, he was at different times one of the attending physicians to nearly all of the numerous dispensaries, in their various departments; assistant clinical professor to several of the "chairs" in Bellevue Medical College; one of the attending physicians to the New York Foundling Asylum; on the corps of Health Inspectors; Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment New York National Guards, besides having a large practice. Dr. Wilson has received a thorough classical, medical and musical education, for he is also a fine violinist and musician, and is the author of several very able medical articles and translations. His varied and extensive experience in the past, his diligence in study, skillfulness, courteous and affable manners, will be, and are being, rapidly appreciated in Denver. His oldest brother was a "natural-born artist," well known throughout the East and South, and, had he not died at the early age of thirty, would have been one of America's most celebrated portrait and figure painters. His largest and finest painting, "Woman's Devotion," 6x8 feet, a true incident of the battle of Winchester, Va., is now in the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington, D. C., having recently been placed there by Gen. W. T. Sherman, who has had it at the United States Army headquarters since the close of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

JASON T. YOUNKER.

Prominent among the few men who endured the trials and hardships of life in Colorado in the year 1858, and who have been intimately connected with the upbuilding of Arapahoe County from its first settlement in that year to the present time, is Jason T. Younker. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, August 28, 1833. Reared on a farm, he served out his minority in assisting to

clear up and cultivate a farm in the Red Brush Hills of Ohio, with occasional short intervals allowed in the winter months for gaining an education at the district log schoolhouse. On becoming of age, he commenced life for himself by school teaching. Next, he engaged in telegraphing, which occupation he followed for two years, being employed on various lines in Ohio and Illinois, and lastly at Dubuque, Iowa. Thence he emigrated, in the summer of 1856, to Lawrence, Kan. The border warfare then raging in that Territory, Mr. Younker found himself compelled to take sides, which he did by choosing the Free State cause, and the second night after his arrival there found him marching in the ranks of the Free State army, in pursuit of the enemy, the so-called border ruffians. On returning from the battle of Hickory Point, the Free State forces, consisting of 101 men, including the subject of this sketch, were overtaken and captured by United States troops, turned over to the opposing party, and held as prisoners of war for ten weeks, and then released. He then returned to Lawrence; and, the troubles between the factions being settled, he engaged in civil pursuits until the following winter, when he sustained a loss by fire of his entire earnings. He then made a visit to his native home in Ohio, and the following spring returned to Lawrence, and, with about fifty others, fitted out with ox teams; and, on the 16th day of May, the party started for Pike's Peak to test the truth of the rumor—chiefly among the Delaware Indians—of gold deposits in that vicinity. Arriving on the Fountaine qui Boille, near Pike's Peak, on the 4th of July, 1858—on the journey across the Plains the stock of the party was stolen several times by Indians, but recovered each time—no serious accident occurred during the six weeks' journey. At Cow Creek, the party decided to lay in a supply of buffalo meat, and a general hunt was inaugurated for the purpose, during which Mr. Younker became separated from the party and was lost four days; and, being without food or sufficient raiment, and the weather being rainy and cold, he suffered greatly. After six weeks spent in fruit-

less prospecting in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, the entire party went to Old Fort Massachusetts, in New Mexico, to replenish their store of provisions, prospecting en route. They had been there but a short time when news of gold discoveries at Cherry Creek and South Platte reached them, and they at once started on their return, arriving near the present site of Denver in October. The following winter was spent in prospecting, killing game to subsist upon, and in locating the town of Montana, the first town site located in the Territory. The summer of 1859 was spent in prospecting in the mountains, without success on the part of Mr. Younker or his party; and, on his return to the valley in the fall, he located a ranche on the Platte five miles from Denver, where he has lived and been engaged in farming and stock-raising until May, 1879. He then sold his ranche, and has since made his home in Denver, where he sustains a reputation for unblemished character, against which no word of censure has ever been uttered. Mr. Younker was married in his native State and county, in 1867, to Miss Annie R. Thompson, to which union four children have been born, three of whom are now living.

WILLIAM J. YOUNG.

Mr. Young was born in Hendricks County, Ind., January 22, 1838. When he was four years of age, his parents removed to Putnam County, of the same State, and remained until 1853, going from there to Iowa. Mr. Young worked at the carpenter trade in Iowa, and when he was nineteen years of age went back to Putnam County, Ind. He remained there two years, during which time he was married to Miss Ellen Scott, who died in Iowa in 1862. He was married a second time, in 1863, soon after which event he came to Colorado, locating at Central. After changing his residence from Colorado to Iowa twice, and as many times returning to this State, he finally located twelve miles north of Denver, where he engaged in stock-raising. He has recently purchased a farm near the Platte, in the north part of the county, where he

is preparing to engage in the raising of small fruit. Besides farming, he indulges in stock-raising, in which he has been quite successful.

PHILIP ZANG.

The subject of this sketch has been identified with the brewing interests of Colorado, as proprietor of the Rocky Mountain Brewery, since July, 1871, having come to Denver in September, 1869, and up to the time he became proprietor was employed as manager for John Good, the former owner. At that time, the present large and imposing brewery was a small building, with a capacity of three or four hundred barrels per annum. In 1875, it was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in its present condition, with the latest and best machinery, and an annual capacity of about twelve thousand barrels. Mr. Zang was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 15, 1826. At fourteen, he was apprenticed to learn the cooper's trade, and, at sixteen, began learning the brewing business. In 1853, he came to this country, arriving in Philadelphia on the 26th of June. The following January he went to Louisville, Ky., where he was prominently engaged in the brewery business for many years. Mr. Zang has served one term in the City Council of Denver. The Rocky Mountain Brewery was the first establishment of its kind in Denver, and now has a trade extending throughout Colorado and a part of the adjacent Territory of Wyoming.

J. FRED ZELL.

Mr. Zell was born in Philadelphia, Penn., July 26, 1841. His early education was directed by a Quakeress, and later in the public schools. In 1858, he moved with his parents to La Porte, Ind., and here continued his education in a private school. He enlisted in the late war as a private soldier of the Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers. The last year of the war, he served as Adjutant of the Recruiting Service for the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana, after which he engaged in the mercantile business in La Porte, Ind., until 1870, when he settled in Denver,

Colo., in the hat and cap business. He was married, in 1874, at Georgetown, Colo. He was employed in the United States Mint from January 1, 1876, till June, 1878, when he resigned his position, upon receiving from Collector J. C. Wilson

the appointment of Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector for the District of Colorado, and was re-appointed by Collector J. S. Wolfe, February 1, 1879, in which office he still continues.

